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VOLUME 13

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FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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FOREWORD

The present is the third complete volume of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* devoted to the publication of applications relating to individual nomenclatorial problems to be published since the close of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. Publication began in January 1957, within two months of the issue of the last corresponding Part (Part 11) of the preceding volume. Publication proceeded steadily through the year and by 30th December the present volume was complete, except for the concluding Index Part (Part 12). In addition to the scientific matter referred to above, the present volume contains the Report and Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1956. As on previous occasions, this Report was prepared in such a way as to serve the dual purpose of describing the work performed by the Trust during the year under review and of providing for that year the Progress Report on the work of the Office of the Commission in the series which at Paris in 1948 it was arranged should be furnished from time to time by the Secretary to the Commission.

2. Just before the close of the year the Commission suffered a serious loss through the death (on 14th December, 1957) of Professor Teiso Esaki who for the preceding twenty-two years had served with great distinction as the Japanese Member of the International Commission. An Obituary Notice will be found on pages 323 to 324.

3. The present volume contains 435 pages (T.P.–XXV, i–xxviii, 1–382 and three plates) and comprises 133 papers of which 55 are original applications submitted to the International Commission for decision and 78 are comments by specialists on applications submitted by other authors. Of these 78 comments, 43 relate to applications in the present volume and 35 relate to applications in Volume 12 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

4. Of the 55 original applications referred to above, one deals simultaneously with proposals relating to taxa belonging to two Classes in the Animal Kingdom and two deal simultaneously with the status of zoological books and with individual names of taxa belonging to the Animal Kingdom. For practical purposes therefore this volume contains 58 applications submitted for decision. Similarly, certain of the applications were submitted by two or more joint authors and when account is taken of this fact the number of applicants is seen to be 62.

5. Of the 58 applications published in the present volume, six asked for *Declarations* (or equivalent rulings) on the meaning of particular provisions in the *Règles*. Further, four applications related to the status of certain zoological works. Thus, the number of applications exclusively concerned with names is 48.

6. Forty-one (41) (74.5 per cent.) of the applications published in the present volume are applications by specialists for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers. All these cases were concerned with individual names.

7. The 48 applications relating to individual names published in the present volume, when grouped by reference to the Classes of the Animal Kingdom to which the genera or species belong, were distributed as follows :—

TABLE 1

Distribution of applications by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of applications*
Rhizopoda	1
Graptolithina	1
Scyphozoa	1
Nematoda	1
Crustacea	5
Insecta	14
Arachnida	1
Gastropoda	9
Pelecypoda	1
Cephalopoda	4
Brachiopoda	2
Pisces	1
Reptilia	3
Aves	2
Mammalia	2
Total	48

8. When the 62 applicants are arranged by reference to the countries in which they are resident, applications are seen to have been received from specialists in the following countries :—

TABLE 2

Distribution of applicants by country of residence

Country of Residence	*Number of applicants*
Canada	1
Denmark	3
France	2
Germany	2
Netherlands	2
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom	32
United States of America	18
Venezuela	1
Total	62

9. The following table gives particulars of the proposals contained in applications in the present volume for addition of names to the *Official Lists* of valid names and works and to the corresponding *Official Indexes* of rejected and invalid names and works :—

TABLE 3

Proposals for additions to the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " respectively

Category	*Official Lists* (*valid names and works approved as available for zoological nomenclature*)	*Official Indexes* (*rejected and invalid names and works*)
Specific names	85	30
Generic names	47	79
Family-Group Names	24	28
Titles of Works	1	4
Totals	157	141

10. Of the 78 comments published in the present volume, several relate to two or more applications. In addition, several comments are incorporated either in original applications or in summaries later submitted by applicants. When account is taken of these facts, the total number of comments on applications is found to be 83. Of these eight were comments on proposed *Declarations* and one was a comment relating to the status of a zoological work. The remaining 74 related to applications concerning individual names.

11. If the comments on proposals regarding individual names are grouped according to the Classes of the Animal Kingdom to which the taxa concerned belong, the distribution of these comments is found to be as follows :—

TABLE 4

Distribution of comments on applications relating to names, by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of Comments*
Scyphozoa	5
Crustacea	8
Trilobita	4
Insecta	11
Arachnida	20
Gastropoda	2
Crinoidea	1
Amphibia	2
Reptilia	8
Aves	2
Mammalia	11
Total	74

12. The 78 comments published in the present volume included two submitted by joint authors. When this is taken into account, it is found that the total number of specialists submitting comments was 83.

13. When the authors of comments published in this volume are grouped by reference to their country of residence, the distribution is found to be as follows :—

TABLE 5

Distribution of authors of comments by country of residence of the authors concerned

Country of Residence	*Number of authors of comments*
Austria	2
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
China	1
Denmark	3
Finland	1
France	2
Germany	14
Netherlands	3
New Zealand	1
Norway	1
Poland	1
Sweden	3
Union of South Africa	1
United Kingdom	20
United States of America	25
Venezuela	2
Total	83

14. For the preparation of the authors' and subject indexes of the present volume the Commission is again indebted to Miss Mary Cosh, M.A.

FRANCIS HEMMING

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on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East,
Regent's Park,
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31*st December* 1957.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature :

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956 and Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year 1956, with Report of the Committee of Management thereon iii

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of securing that the name *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata*, shall be the oldest available name for the species currently so known (Class Gastropoda). By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*) 3

Support for the proposal by F. Hemming relating to the genus *Cupido* Schrank, 1801 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Erich M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) .. 8

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to secure that the specific names *bengalensis* (*Tupinambis*) Daudin, [1802], and *salvator* (*Stellio*) Laurenti, 1768, shall be the oldest available names for the Veranid Lizards concerned. By Erich M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*).. 9

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic names *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818, and *Bithys* Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*) and N. D. Riley, C.B.E. (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) 13

Support for the proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to secure the name *jurtina* Linnaeus and (b) to protect the name MANIOLIDI Verity, 1953 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Erich M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) 21

Request for the designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species for the genus *Cephalomutilla* André (1908) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) in harmony with accustomed usage. By Clarence E. Mickel (*Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.*). 22

Addendum to application relating to the proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the interpretation of the nominal species *Actinocrinus gilbertsoni* Phillips, 1836 (Class Crinoidea). By J. Wright (*Edinburgh*) 25

Page

Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Aurellia* Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa). By W. J. Rees, D.Sc. (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) 26

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage. By P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*University of Sheffield*) 29

Support for the proposal by Donald Baird on the generic names *Anchisauripus* Lull, 1904, and *Otouphepus* Cushman, 1904 (Class Reptilia : Theropoda [Ichnites]). By Edwin H. Colbert (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) 31

Robert Mertens's proposals regarding the specific names *boiga* Lacépède, 1789, and *pictus* Gmelin, [1789], both published in combination with the generic name *Coluber* (Class Reptilia)

Comment by Jay M. Savage (*University of Southern California, Los Angeles*) 32

Rejoinder by Robert Mertens (*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) 32

Proposed addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid works in Zoology* of the title of the German Translation by Martini (F.H.W.) published in 1767 under the title *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien* of the work by Geoffroy (E.L.) published in the same year under the title *Traité sommaire des Coquilles.* By Francis Hemming (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 35

Proposed addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, and proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the family-group name VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (Class Gastropoda). By A. E. Ellis (*Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, England*) 38

Proposed determination of interpretation of, and addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of* (a) *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara* and (b) of *contectum* Millet, 1813, as published in the combination *Cyclostoma contectum*, and proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the family-group name VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (Class Gastropoda, Order Prosobranchiata). By Lothar Forcart (*Naturhistorsches Museum, Basel, Switzerland*) 44

Page

Proposed addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*, as interpreted by Müller (O.F.), in 1774 (Class Gastropoda). By Caesar R. Boettger (*Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule Braunschweig, Germany*) 50

Which of the two common British species of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 should be named *Viviparus viviparus* (Linnaeus) (=*Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758) ? By High Watson (*Cambridge*) 53

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, by suppressing the name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda, Order Prosobranchiata, Suborder Monotocardia). By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) 67

Support for the application by Dr. Stubblefield concerning the name *Peltura* Milne Edwards, 1840 (Class Trilobita). By Ronald Tripp (*Glasgow, Scotland*) 72

Report on Dr. James A. Oliver's proposal for the emendation to *mississippiensis* of the specific name published as *mississipiensis* Daudin, [1801–1802], in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis* (Class Reptilia). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 73

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the Family-Group names MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923, and ODOBENIDAE (correction of ODOBAENIDAE) Allen (J.A.), 1880, as the Family-Group names for the genera containing the Barking Deer and the Walrus respectively (Class Mammalia). By T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C., D.Sc. (*Director, Science Museum, London*) 76

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) by suppressing the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera). By Edward S. Ross (*Curator of Insects, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*) 80

Support for the application by Dr. Ross concerning *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By E. McC. Callan (*Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa*) 83

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, and (b) to validate the emendation to *erythropterus* of the specific name of the nominal species *Staphylinus erytropterus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera). By C. E. Tottenham, M.A. (*Zoological Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*) 84

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Alan Stone (*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and Kenneth L. Knight (*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) 89

Support for Dr. H. W. Levi's application regarding the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida)

By Harriet E. Frizzell (*Bolla, Missouri, U.S.A.*) 92

By B. J. Kaston (*Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Connecticut, U.S.A.*) 92

By Vincent D. Roth (*Yuma, Arizona, U.S.A.*) 92

By Allan F. Archer (*Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, U.S.A.*) 92

By Clarence J. Goodnight (*Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.*) 93

By T. H. Savory (*London*) 93

By Hans Tambs-Lyche (*Norway*) 93

By J. E. Hull (*Durham, England*) 93

By Harald Nemenz (*Vienna*) 93

By J. Brandegård (*Copenhagen*) 94

By Walter Hackman (*Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki*) .. 94

By A. M. Chickering (*Albion College, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.*) .. 94

By G. H. Locket (*Harrow, Middlesex*) and A. F. Millidge (*Coulsdon, Surrey*) 94

Objection to Dr. H. W. Levi's proposals regarding the name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida). By Otto Kraus (*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. Main*) 95

Page

General support for the proposals relating to the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) and counter-proposals on questions involved therein. By Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) 96

Use of the Commission's Plenary Powers involved in the counter-proposals on two points involved in Dr. Herbert W. Levi's application regarding the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) submitted by Professor Pierre Bonnet. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G.. C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 98

Comments on the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *venolusa* Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Hyla venulosa* (as modified by Robert Mertens and Hobart M. Smith) Class Amphiba

By William E. Duellman (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.*) 99

By Karl P. Schmidt (*Chicago Natural History Museum, U.S.A.*) .. 101

Support for the proposal by Donald Baird on the generic names *Anchisauripus* Lull, 1904 (Class Reptilia : Theropoda [Ichnites])

By D. M. S. Watson (*University College, London*) 101

By C. C. Young (*Academia Sinioa, Peking, China*) 101

By Joseph T. Gregory (*Yale University, U.S.A.*) 102

Support for the application by R. P. Tripp and F. W. Whittard on *Encrinurus* Emmrich, 1844, and *Odontochile* Hawle & Corda, 1847 Class Trilobita

By Christian Poulsen (*Universitetets Mineralogisk-Geologiske Institut, Denmark*) 102

By C. J. Stubblefield (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*) .. 103

Support for the proposal by W. J. Rees to validate the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa). By F. S. Russell (*Director, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*) .. 103

Support for the proposals by P. C. Sylvester-Bradley regarding the following generic names in the Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda : *Limnocythere* Brady, 1868 ; *Candona* Baird, [1846] ; *Conchoecia* Dana, 1849. By Gerd Hartmann (*Museum der Stadt, Osnabrück*) .. 104

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to determine the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, type species of the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia) (proposed clarification of a ruling given in *Opinion* 91). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 107

Appendix 1 : Note on the authorship and date attributable to the name *Vespertilio discolor* commonly attributed to Natterer and treated as having been published in 1819 115

Annexe 1 to Appendix 1 : Extract from a letter dated 22nd March 1956 from A. M. Husson (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 116

Annexe 2 to Appendix 1 : Extract from a letter dated 6th April 1956, from T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) 118

Appendix 2 : Two points arising in connection with the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829 119

Annexe to Appendix 2 : Reports on the gender attributable to the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, furnished by Professor L. W. Grensted, *Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 121

Appendix 3 : Views as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, published by Gerritt S. Miller, Jr. in 1897 and by Olof Ryberg in 1947 respectively .. 122

Appendix 4 : Views as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, received from specialists in answer to the questionnaire issued on 13th March 1956 124

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, as published in 1901 in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Alan Stone (*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*), and Kenneth L. Knight (*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) 128

Support for the proposal by F. Hemming and N. D. Riley relating to the generic names *Chrysophanus* and *Bithys* Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Erich M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) 131

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to stabilise the interpretation of the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Brugière, [1792], and (b) to validate the specific name *umbilicata* Montagu, 1803, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata* (Class Gastropoda). By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*) .. 132

Support for the application by R. P. Tripp and W. F. Whittard regarding the generic name *Encrinurus* Emmrich, 1844 (Class Trilobita). By James L. Begg (*Glasgow*) 136

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, and (b) to substitute the name *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, as the name to be cited as that of the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda). By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 142

Support for the proposal by W. J. Rees concerning the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa)

By Dr. P. L. Kramp (*Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) .. 153

By J. Horan (*Scottish Home Department, Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen*) 153

By Cadet Hand (*University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) 153

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, and to designate *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Nematoda) (validation of an erroneous entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made by the ruling given in *Opinion* 66). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 154

Annexe 1 : Extract from a paper by Professor R. T. Leiper entitled " Discussion of the Validity of certain Generic Names in use in medical Helminthology " published in 1926 158

Annexe 2 : Note on the thesis by Reichard (J.J.), entitled *De Pediculis inquinalibus, insectis et vermibus homini molestis* [Praeses : Kniphof (J.H.)] published in 1759 159

Page

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, and proposed addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the generic name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Alan Stone (*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and Kenneth L. Knight (*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) 160

Annexe : Particulars of authors using the generic names *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, and *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901, respectively in the sense of *Culex titillans* Walker, 1848, and Relatives 163

Report on the ornithological repercussions of the Stone / Knight proposal relating to the generic name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 167

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying and extending the provisions of the " Code of Ethics ". By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 171

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *musicus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus musicus* and to approve a neotype for *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, the Eurasian Redwing (Class Aves). By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*), and Charles Vaurie (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) 177

Appendix : Designation of a Neotype for the nominal species *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Aves). By Count Nils Gyldenstolpe (*Naturhistoriska Rijksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*) 181

Comment on Dr. Elwood C. Zimmerman's proposal to add to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the names *Oeobia* Hübner, [1825], and *Hellula* Guénée, 1845 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Eugene Munroe (*Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit, Entomology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*) 183

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Oeobia* Hübner, [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. By Eugene Munroe (*Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit, Entomology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*) 186

Page

Support for the application by J. A. Oliver concerning the emendation to *mississippiensis* of the specific name published as *mississipiensis* Daudin, [1801–1802], in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis* (Class Reptilia). By Hobart M. Smith (*University of Illinois, Illinois, U.S.A.*) *Urbana*, ... 189

Comment on Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal regarding the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea). By C. J. Stubblefield (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*) 190

Amendment of proposals concerning the use of Plenary Powers in the case of the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda). By P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*University of Sheffield*) .. 191

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to direct that the family-group name ORBULINIDAE Schultze, 1854, is not to be given precedence over GLOBIGERINIDAE Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 (Class Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera) by authors who refer the two type genera to the same family-group taxon. By Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr. (*Creole Petroleum Corporation Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela*) .. 194

Support for the application by W. J. Rees regarding the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa). By M. Vannucci (*Instituto Oceanografico, Universidade de Sao Paulo*) 199

Support for Dr. H. W. Levi's application regarding the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida)

By A. Kaestner (*Direktor des Zoologischen Museums, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) 200

By Dr. Hermann Wiehle (*Dessau/Anh., Germany*) 200

By R. R. Forster (*Director, Otago Museum, New Zealand*) 200

By Willis J. Gertsch (*The American Museum of Natural History*) .. 200

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* prescribing the gender to be attributed for generic names having the terminations "*-ides*", "*-ites*", and "*-oides*". By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 203

Support for the proposal by A. E. Ellis regarding the *Viviparus/Paludina* complex (Class Gastropoda). By Horace B. Baker (*Zoology Department, University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) 205

Page

Proposed addition of the name *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837 (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca) to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and matters incidental thereto. By N. T. Mattox (*University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*) 206

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the procedure to be adopted under Article 14 when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 210

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed use for *Labeceras* Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), a genus based upon a misidentified type species. By C. W. Wright (*London*) 213

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) a type species in harmony with existing practice. By C. W. Wright (*London*) 216

Anopheles Meigen, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (The Stone/Knight proposal)

Support by Ernestine B. Thurman (*U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.*) 220

Corrigendum 220

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Hoplitoplacenticeras* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (Upper Cretaceous) as from Paulcke, 1906, and to determine its type species. By C. W. Wright (*London*) 221

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Kotoceras* Yabe, 1927, for the purpose of validating the names *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea) and *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea). By C. W. Wright (*London*) 225

Proposal to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* the booklet " Testacea Minuta Rariora " by William Boys, as augmented by Geo. Walker, London, [1784]. By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*) 228

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying certain problems arising in connection with names published in works written in Latin. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 230

Page

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* on the question whether adjectival specific names consisting of not fully Latinised words should be treated, under Article 14 of the *Règles*, as consisting of " barbarous " words and therefore as being exempt from change in gender. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 235

Appendix: On the application of the Rule of Gender Agreement in the case of specific names which are adjectival but have not been Latinised. By L. W. Grensted, M.A., D.D. (*Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 237

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *parvula* Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula* (Class Gastropoda). By N. B. Eales (*Department of Zoology, Reading University, Reading*) 240

Support for the application regarding the nominal species *Turdus musicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Aves). By E. Stresemann (*Berlin, Germany*) 244

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to secure that the generic name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799 (Class Pelecypoda) shall be the oldest available name for the genus concerned (proposed validation of a Ruling given in *Opinion* 94). By Fritz Haas (*Curator of Lower Invertebrates, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*) .. 245

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the application of the specific name *padi* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis padi* to the European Bird Cherry Aphid (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera). By J. P. Doncaster (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) 248

Support for the proposal by A. E. Ellis regarding the *Viviparus/Paludina* complex (Class Gastropoda). By Mrs. W. S. S. Van Der Feen (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, Holland*) 250

Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the interpretation of the nominal species *Terebratula lineata* Young & Bird, 1828 (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata). By D. V. Ager (*Imperial College of Science and Technology, London*) 251

Page

Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the interpretation of the nominal species *Rhynchonella subconcinna* Davidson, 1852 (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata). By D. V. Ager (*Imperial College of Science and Technology, London*) 254

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*) and N. D. Riley, C.B.E. (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) 257

Support for the proposed suppression of the generic names *Chrysophanus* and *Bithys*, both of Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera). By Jean Bourgogne (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) .. 263

Support for the proposal to validate the generic name *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Ernestine B. Thurman (*Dept. of Entomology, University of Maryland, Maryland, U.S.A.*) 263

Objections to the proposals of C. E. Tottenham for the emendation to *erythropterus* of the specific name *erytropterus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Staphylinus*) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), and to the proposal of Pierre Bonnet for the emendation to *Theridium* of the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida). By Erich M. Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*) .. 264

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 92. By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) 267

Support for the proposal regarding the generic name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). By Harry D. Pratt (*Department of Health and Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.*) .. 279

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to preserve the generic names *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], and *Pentila* Westwood, [1851] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) for use in their accustomed sense and to present the transfer of those names to genera for which they have never been employed. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*) and H. Stempffer (*Paris*) 280

Support for the Hemming/Stempffer application for the preservation of the generic names *Liptena* and *Pentila* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) for use in their accepted sense. By N. D. Riley, C.B.E. (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) 286

Page

Proposed designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, and proposed validation under the same Powers of the specific name *dimidiata* Fabricius 1793, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera). By Charles D. Michener (*University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*) 287

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the question whether in the case of a zoological name in which two adjacent vowels constitute separate syllables a symbol signifying the diaeresis should under Article 20 of the *Règles* be placed over the second of the vowels concerned. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 292

Supplementary action under the Plenary Powers recommended for the purpose of securing that the name *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) shall be the oldest available name for the taxon in question. By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 294

Proposed amplification in certain respects of the suggested *Declaration* relating to the procedure to be adopted under Article 14 when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) 299

Annexe 1: Correspondence between Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr. (*Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela*) and Francis Hemming (*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*) .. 300

Annexe 2: Support for and proposed extension of the *Declaration* suggested by Secretary Hemming to cover the case of a name proposed in an abbreviated form. By J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) 302

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to set aside in the interests of stability "First Reviser" selections made for the generic name *Selene* Lacépède, 1803, and for the specific names *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817 (*Muraena*), *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821 (*Mollienesia*), and *fuscus* Storer, 1839 (*Syngnathus*) (Class Pisces). By Reeve M. Bailey (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*) 303

Support for the application regarding the generic name *Labeceras* Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea). By D. T. Donovan (*Department of Geology, University of Bristol*) 308

Page

Request for a Ruling determining the authorship to be attributed to the various portions of the work entitled *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* written partly by Cuvier and partly by Valenciennes and published in the period 1828–1850. By Reeve M. Bailey (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*) 309

Annexe : Authorship of various portions and Dates of Publication of the *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* by Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828–1850 311

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for three taxa belonging to the Class Graptolithina lectotypes which will secure the continued use of the names concerned in their accustomed sense. By O. M. B. Bulman, Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Cambridge University, Department of Geology, Cambridge*) 313

Support for the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* authorising the use of the symbol for the diaeresis. By Charles H. Blake (*Hillsboro, North Carolina, U.S.A.*) 317

Comments on the *Indiana* Case (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) .. 318

By Valdar Jaanusson and Anders Martinsson (*Uppsala Universitets, Uppsala, Sweden*) 318

By Mlle. C. Dechaseaux (*Laboratoire de Paléontologie, Sorbonne, Paris*) 318

By H. B. Whittington (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) 319

By R. S. Bassler (*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) 319

Support for the application regarding the booklet " Testacea minuta rariora " by Boys and Walker, [1784]. By Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr. (*Creole Petroleum Corp., Jusepín, Venezuela*) 320

Support for the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* to treat barbarous words as exempt from change in gender. By Leo Sheljuzhko (*Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates Munich, Germany*) .. 320

Support for the application to validate the specific name *parvula* Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula* (Class Gastropoda). By H. Engel (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam*) .. 321

Page

Support for the proposal that "*-ides,*" "*ites*" and "*-oides*" names be considered to be of masculine gender

By W. A. Macfadyen (*London*) 321

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) .. 322

Obituary Notice: Professor Teiso Esaki 323

Proposed addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of two generic names in the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta) and to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the family-group names based upon the generic names in question. By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*) 327

Corrigenda 331

Index to authors of applications and of comments on applications .. 333

Subject Index 337

Particulars of dates of publication of the several Parts in which the present volume was published 381

Instructions to binders 382

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INTERNATIONAL TRUST
FOR
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR
THE YEAR 1956

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE FOR THE YEAR 1956

(Report approved and adopted by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in Annual General Meeting)

INTRODUCTORY

(a) Principal Achievements in the Year 1956

The results achieved in the year 1956 were in general extremely gratifying, surpassing even those secured in 1955. Both in number and in volume publications issued exceeded those published in any previous year and the revenue accruing from the sales of these publications reached a new record level. The financial results obtained are particularly satisfactory not only because of the evidence which they afford of the importance attached to the work of the Commission by a growing number of zoologists and palaeontologists in different parts of the world, but also because they give ground for the hope that, if present policies are firmly adhered to, the work of the Commission may within a measurable distance of time be placed on a self-supporting basis. The interest of specialists in the work of the Commission was strikingly displayed by the steady flow of new applications received during the year, many of them from specialists making applications for the first time. Within the Office of the Commission the position as regards the handling of applications showed a further marked improvement. Three out of the four stages at which formerly delays—often serious—occurred have now been completely eliminated. First, it is at length possible to claim that, when an application has once been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, Voting Papers in regard to the proposal submitted are issued promptly on the close of the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period, save in particular cases where there are grounds for considering it desirable that a longer period should be allowed for the receipt of comments from specialists on the action recommended by the applicant. Second, the disappearance of arrears represented by cases on which decisions had been taken by the Commission but on which *Opinions* had not been prepared has made it possible for *Opinions* to be prepared immediately upon the completion of the vote by the Commission on the cases concerned. Third, the fact that there is no longer an accumulation of *Opinions* awaiting publication has made it possible for *Opinions* to be despatched to the printer immediately upon being completed. Finally, the close co-operation established between the Trust and its printers and the high degree of skill which the latter have acquired in the printing of the highly technical documents concerned has made it possible to secure the publication of *Opinions* within two months of their being despatched to the printer. The only phase of the work of the

Office of the Commission which is still not fully up to date is that represented by the period between the receipt of applications and their despatch to the printer. In those cases where on examination an application is found to have been prepared in due form and to contain all the necessary particulars, in regard to the status of the names concerned (including the necessary bibliographical references) and in regard to current usage by specialists in the group concerned, the application concerned is immediately despatched to the printer for publication in the *Bulletin*. In the majority of cases, however, applications on receipt are found to be incomplete in some particulars or another and further correspondence with the applicant is required. It not infrequently happens that the issue left unresolved is found to be of an intractable character and that a considerable amount of further work both by the applicant and by the Office of the Commission is needed before the application is ready to be submitted to the Commission. Thus there is always a considerable body of cases on which work is being actively pursued but which have not reached the stage at which the applications concerned can be sent to the printer. In a much larger number of cases, however, the communications reaching the Office of the Commission are of a preliminary character only and require a large amount of work before the necessary formal application to the Commission can be prepared. It is in respect of this type of case that there is still a considerable accumulation of problems submitted to the Office of the Commission which have been outstanding for varying, and in some cases long, periods. In this group also substantial inroads have been made during the last two years but the position in this regard will not be satisfactory until the staff of the Office of the Commission has been reinforced by at least one more zoologist capable of examining applications received in an incomplete or provisional form and of advising the Secretary as to the nature of the nomenclatorial issues on which further information needs to be obtained from the applicant.

2. It is, however, not only in regard to the volume of work performed in dealing with the successive stages through which every application has to pass from the time of its receipt until the publication of the *Opinion* embodying the decision of the Commission on the nomenclatorial issues submitted that the year 1956 has been memorable. For during the year also notable progress has been made in two special fields of great importance. First, the year 1956 has witnessed the completion of the work of collating and co-ordinating the official records of the large number of decisions in regard to the text of the *Règles Internationales* taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and by its successor, the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. The results so obtained form, as will be appreciated, the essential background against which will need to be judged the draft of the revised text of the *Règles* which will be placed before the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology when it meets in London in 1958. Second, the year 1956 has witnessed the completion of the principal stage in the preparation of a project which the Trust has long had in mind, that is, the publication in book-form of the first instalments of the *Official Lists* of valid zoological names

and of the titles of works approved as available for zoological nomenclature and of the *Official Indexes of* rejected and invalid zoological names and the corresponding *Official Index* of the titles of works rejected for nomenclatorial purposes. The long delay which has occurred in giving effect to this project is attributable to the need recognised by the Paris Congress of 1948 for a thorough review of the entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* during the period up to the end of 1936 at a time when it was not considered necessary to provide the bibliographical and other particulars now needed in connection with the preparation of the definitive edition of the *Official List.* Moreover, the fact that in the foregoing period the Commission lacked the means of making adequate consultations with specialists in the groups concerned led inevitably to the inclusion in the above *Official List* of erroneous entries in certain cases. From this point of view also a close scrutiny of the older entries on this *Official List* was found to be necessary. By the close of the year 1956, however, the action by the Commission needed in the light of the survey of the entries on the *Official List* was practically complete. The Trust looks forward therefore to being able to arrange in 1957 for the publication of the first instalments of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes.* The Trust is aware from the many communications which it has received that the appearance of these volumes is anxiously awaited by zoologists and palaeontologists in many parts of the world and it is confident that their publication will be widely welcomed as filling a long-felt want and as providing a most valuable instrument for the stabilisation of zoological nomenclature.

(b) Preparations for the discussions on zoological nomenclature to be held in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958

3. During the year 1956 a great deal of thought was given by the Trust to the arrangements to be made for the discussions on zoological nomenclature to be held in connection with the meeting of the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology in London in July 1958. In this connection the Trust has established close relations with Sir Gavin de Beer, the President of the coming Congress, and with Professor H. W. Hewer, the Secretary-General of that Congress, thereby ensuring that the arrangements to be made by the Trust in the field of zoological nomenclature shall fit appropriately into the general structure of the plans being made by Sir Gavin de Beer and his colleagues for the Congress as a whole. The London Congress will be of outstanding importance as regards zoological nomenclature, for it is hoped to harvest at it the reforms of the *Règles Internationales* decided upon by the Paris Congress in 1948 and the Copenhagen Congress in 1953 by the final approval and promulgation of definitive texts in English and French of the *Règles* as revised by the foregoing Congresses. In order to promote the achievement of this aim, it is the intention of the Trust to follow the procedure successfully adopted in connection with the Copenhagen Congress of summoning a representative Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature to meet in London a week before the Congress for the purpose of examining the draft of the English text of the *Règles* as revised by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses which the latter Congress agreed should be laid before it for this purpose. It has been arranged that the Congress itself shall open on Wednesday, 16th July 1958, and it is accordingly proposed that the Colloquium should begin its work on Wednesday, 9th July 1958. The arrangements for the provision of accommodation for the Colloquium and matters connected therewith have now been concerted by the Trust with the Authorities of the Congress. The Trust proposes as early as possible in 1957 to issue invitations to specialists to take part in the Colloquium. In the first instance the Trust proposes to issue invitations to all those to whom invitations were issued in connection with the Colloquium held at Copenhagen in 1953. The Trust thinks it likely, however, that there may be other specialists attending the London Congress who would wish to take part in the Colloquium and it has accordingly made an arrangement with the Authorities of the Congress under which the Colloquium will be brought to the attention of all zoologists on enrolling as members of the Congress and provision will be made for invitations to be issued by the Trust to any such zoologist who may notify the Secretary-General (on a form to be included among the preliminary Congress documents) of his wish to take part in the Colloquium. Finally, special arrangements have been made with the Secretary-General of the Congress under which, as at the Copenhagen Congress, palaeontologists who take part in the Colloquium but who do not propose to attend the Congress will be permitted to be present at the meetings of the Section on Nomenclature (though not any of the other functions of the Congress) without actually enrolling themselves as Congress Members.

4. Careful consideration has been given by the Trust also to the question of the provision of documents for use at the discussions on zoological nomenclature to be held in connection with the London Congress. The documents which will be required are of two kinds: first, the draft of the text of the *Règles* as revised by the Paris Congress in 1948 and by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953; second, all the documents which may be submitted containing either comments on the draft of the revised text of the *Règles* placed before the Congress or suggestions for the further improvement of the *Règles*. As regards proposals for the further amendment of the *Règles*, the President of the coming Congress has, however, informed the Trust that it is proposed to ask the Section on Nomenclature to treat as a first priority the examination of the draft of the revised text of the *Règles* which will be placed before it after the completion of the examination of that document by the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature, sitting jointly with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, this subject to be dealt with by the Section before any other item on its Agenda. In order to facilitate discussion in the Colloquium and in the Section on Nomenclature the Trust has decided to allot two volumes of the

Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature to serve as the Zoological Nomenclature Agenda Paper for the London Congress. The volumes so allotted will be Volumes 14 and 15. Volume 14 will contain the draft of the English text of the *Règles* as amended by the Paris (1948) and Copenhagen (1953) Congresses which at the request of the latter Congress has been prepared by Professor J. Chester Bradley. This draft was received in the Office of the Trust during the year under review and will be sent to the printer as early as possible in 1957. Volume 15 will contain all the comments which may be received on the text of the draft prepared by Professor Bradley, together with all the documents containing proposals for the further amendment of the *Règles* which may be received. A certain number of such documents have already reached the Office of the Commission. These will be published in the opening Parts of Volume 15 of the *Bulletin*. Finally, the Trust has in mind to prepare on the eve of the Colloquium and the Congress a consolidated statement setting out the titles of all the documents published as Volume 15 of the *Bulletin* arranged by reference to the relevant Articles in the *Règles*. A complimentary copy of each of the foregoing volumes will be presented by the Trust to each zoologist who takes part in the work of the Colloquium.

PART 1

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1956

(a) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

(i) Income

5. **Progress made in 1956 in the review of " Opinions " published in the period up to the end of 1936 :** The year 1956 witnessed substantial progress in the carrying through of the programme initiated by the Trust in the previous year for the publication in Volumes constituting supplementary Sections of

Volume 1 in the " *Opinions and Declarations* " Series of *Directions* embodying decisions taken by the Commission in the process of the review of the *Opinions* rendered by it in the period up to the end of 1936 undertaken in accordance with a General Directive issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held in Paris in 1948. Section C of Volume 1 of the foregoing series was completed during the year by the publication of five further *Directions* and the necessary concluding Index Part. An immediate start was made with the publication of Section D which, with the publication of eighteen Parts containing an equal number of *Directions,* was complete by the end of the year with the exception of the concluding Index Part. The publication of these *Directions* represented an indispensible stage in the preparations which have long been in hand for the publication in book-form of volumes containing full particulars of all the entries so far made on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes.*

6. Particulars of " Opinions ", " Declarations " and " Directions " published in 1956 : In the early part of 1956 the Publications Programme of the Trust was seriously impeded by industrial troubles in the London printing trade. This began in the third week of the year, when, on the instructions of the Unions, the printing operatives stopped all overtime shifts and began to " work to rule ". About a month later this led to a complete stoppage by the dismissal by the owners of the operatives affected. Normal working was not resumed until the 27th March. There was, therefore, a period of about ten weeks during which the Commission's Publications Programme was seriously interrupted, first by a month of working to rule and then by six weeks actual stoppage at the printing works. These disturbances were naturally a source of great anxiety to the Trust not only because they represented a regrettable check in its programme for publishing the decisions of the Commission but also because of the adverse effect upon its income. On the resumption of work special efforts were made by the Trust's printers and their operatives to wipe off the accumulated arrears of printing and as a result of these efforts, which the Trust is glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging, the accumulated backlog was completely worked off by the middle of the year. During the year 1956 a total of ninety-six *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions* (fifty-nine *Opinions*, nine *Declarations*, and twenty-eight *Directions*) were published, as compared with a total of eighty-four in 1955. During the year under review units were published belonging to no less than seven volumes in the " Opinions and Declarations " Series. Of these volumes two (Volume 1 Section C and Volume 1 Section D), to which reference has already been made, were concerned exclusively with the results of the survey undertaken by the Commission of *Opinions* rendered by it up to the end of 1936. Of the remaining volumes of which units were published in 1956 (Volumes 11—14) contained further instalments of *Opinions* and *Declarations* and associated *Directions.* Of the remaining volume (Volume 10) the only part published was the concluding Index Part. In addition during the year two other Index Parts were published (Volume 1 Section C and Volume 11). The total number of Parts of volumes in the *Opinions and Declarations* Series published during the year amounted therefore to ninety-nine, as compared with ninety in 1955. The total number of pages published in the *Opinions and Declarations* Series in 1956 amounted to 1,995 as compared with 1,792 in the preceding year. This difference is due less to the fact that the number of Parts published was slightly greater than 1956 than to the fact that many of the *Directions* published in Section C and D of volume 1, dealing as they did with a very large number of separate points, were exceptionally long. The Parts published in 1956 were the following :—

Vol. 1C : 6 Parts (*Directions* 31–35 ; Index), 150 pp.

Vol. 1D : 18 Parts (*Directions* 36–40, 42–45, 47–52, 55–57), 388 pp.

Vol. 10 : 1 Part (Index), 68 pp.

Vol. 11 : 5 Parts (*Opinions* 377–379 ; *Direction* 41 ; Index), 71 pp.

Vol. 12 : 26 Parts (*Opinions* 380–400; *Declarations* 21, 22; *Directions* 46, 53, 54), 488 pp.

Vol. 13 : 21 Parts (*Opinions* 401–416 ; *Declarations* 23–26 ; *Direction* 58), 340 pp.

Vol. 14 : 22 Parts (*Opinions* 417–435 ; *Declarations* 27–29), 490 pp.

7. Income in 1956 from sales of the " Opinions and Declarations " Series : Income from the sale of units of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series amounted in 1956 to the record figure of £7,235 8s. 3d., an increase of £1,543 17s. 9d. over that obtained in 1955 (£5,691 10s. 6d.). The continued progress secured in this field, as the result for the most part of additional subscribers, is very gratifying, affording as it does a striking testimony to the growing importance attached to the work of the Commission by institutions concerned with systematic zoology in various parts of the world.

8. Publication in 1956 of further instalments of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " : The number of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* published in 1956 amounted to fourteen, including two Index Parts (for Volumes 9 and 11). Of the remaining twelve Parts, one was the last Part of Volume 11 (apart from the concluding Index Part which it was not found possible to publish during the year) and eleven Parts belonging to Volume 12, the whole of which was thus also completed with the exception of the final Index Part. The total number of new applications published in the *Bulletin* in 1956 amounted to fifty-eight (fifty-seven requests for *Opinions* in regard to individual names, and one an interpretative *Declaration*). This was somewhat less than in 1955 when the new applications published amounted to sixty-seven (individual cases, fifty-seven : requests for *Declarations*, ten). Some of the applications published in 1956 were of exceptional complexity and therefore of considerable length and it is for this reason that, despite the fact that the number of new applications published during the year under review was less than in 1955, the number of pages of the *Bulletin* published in the two years was almost exactly the same (1956, 319 pp. ; 1955, 324 pp.).

9. Income in 1956 from sales of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " : Income from sales of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* amounted in 1956 to the sum of £3,703 9s. 11d. The sum so obtained exceeds that secured in 1955 (£1,984 2s. 5d.) by £1,719 7s. 6d. and is in fact the largest amount ever obtained from the sale of the *Bulletin* in a single year. The improvement in income from the sale of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, like the corresponding improvement in the income obtained from the sale of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series, is attributable mainly to a highly gratifying increase in the number of subscribers.

10. Income from sales of the work " Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature " : No income was obtained in 1956 from the sale of the work *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, the whole of the stock having been sold by the end of 1955. It has been necessary, however, to include an item under this head in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1956 in order to show for the purposes of comparison the income received from this source in 1955 (£46 7s. 0d.).

11. Total Income from sales of Publications : Income from the sale of publications in 1956 amounted to £10,938 18s. 2d., an increase of £3,216 18s. 3d. over the income (£7,721 19s. 11d.) obtained from this source in 1955. The price policy of the Trust remained substantially unchanged during 1956 and, in consequence, the increase in the figures for 1956 as compared with those for 1955 reflects a marked growth in the demand for the publications of the Trust and in the interest and value attached to the work of the Commission by zoologists and palaeontologists.

12. Donation Received : The Trust has pleasure in gratefully acknowledging a gift of ten dollars which realised £3 10s. 9d. received during the year from the American Ornithologists' Union.

13. Grant received through the International Union for Biological Sciences from U.N.E.S.C.O. : In the year 1956 the Trust received from U.N.E.S.C.O. through the International Union for Biological Sciences a gift of $\$1{,}000^{00}$ as compared with a gift of $\$500^{00}$ in 1955. The sum in Sterling so realised in respect of the gift received in 1956 amounted to £357 2s. 10d. as compared with the sum of £178 11s. 5d. similarly received in 1955. The Trust attaches importance to maintaining its long-established and cordial relations with these International Agencies and gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by them in 1956.

14. Total Income in 1956 : Total income in 1956 made up of the items described in the preceding paragraphs amounted to £11,299 11s. 9d. At this level it exceeded total income in 1955 (£7,906 1s. 7d.) by the sum of £3,393 10s. 2d. Encouraging as is in many ways the increase in income obtained in 1956, the total sum so secured, even if it can be maintained from year to year in the future, would, for the reasons explained later in the present report, be barely sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the Office of the Commission if these were to be placed upon a normal business footing instead of, as at present, being met to a considerable extent by subsidies in kind provided by the Secretary.

(ii) Expenditure

15. Administrative Expenses : The year 1956 witnessed a further substantial increase in the activity of the Office of the Commission and consequently in the expenditure incurred on administrative services. This increase in the general work of the Office was due to a variety of causes, notable among which were the initiation of a system of comprehensive consultations with specialists on problems of special difficulty before any proposal thereon was formulated for submission to the Commission, the progress made in dealing with applications and in preparing them for despatch to the printer. Side by side with these activities there was a steady maintenance of work in connection with such matters as the issue of Voting Papers, the preparation and publication of *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions*, the preparations for the publication of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in book-form, and the collation and co-ordination of the decisions affecting the text of the *Règles* taken by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses which had been initiated in 1955 in connection with the arrangements for the consideration by the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology in London in 1958 of the draft of a revised text of the *Règles* embodying the amendments agreed upon by those Congresses. Perhaps the most significant index of general activity is that provided by the flow of incoming letters reaching the Office of the Commission.

Incoming letters in 1956 amounted to about 2,000 as compared with about 1,600 in 1955, an increase of 25 per cent. Further, new cases registered during the year amounted to 130. Apart from the general increase in administrative expenses resulting from the growth in the volume of business handled by the Office of the Commission, there were two other contributory causes during the year under review. First, expenditure on salaries showed an appreciable increase as the result of a decision taken early in the year to increase the number of posts of the administrative grade and the substitution of a post of whole-time copy-typist in place of the part-time post previously found sufficient. In addition, during the year the Trust felt it proper to grant increments in salary to certain of the members of its staff who have been in its employment for a considerable time. Second, the general rise in prices led to increased expenditure on office supplies of all kinds. Total expenditure on salaries in the year under review amounted to £1,262 5s. 0d., as compared with £832 18s. 5d. in 1955, an increase of £429 6s. 7d. over the previous year. Office expenses in 1956 amounted to £1,281 10s. 3d. or about double that in 1955 (£623 19s. 10d.). This increase is attributable in part to the causes to which reference has already been made, and in part also to three items which did not figure in the Accounts for 1955. The first of these was in respect of the storage of the stock of the publications of the Trust, a matter which for some years had been causing serious anxiety. As will be understood, the rapid growth in the number of units published by the Trust in recent years had led to the most serious congestion in the small office at Queen's Gate maintained by the Trust as its Publications Office. Indeed, throughout 1955 a considerable quantity of the stock of the Trust's publications had, through the kindness of the Royal Entomological Society of London, been stored at Queen's Gate in portions of the building occupied by the Society. It became evident to the Trust that this was an arrangement which could not be allowed to continue in fairness to the Society. It was, moreover, very unsatisfactory to the Trust for it made the systematic storage of its publications quite impossible. Early in the year, therefore, the Trust set about finding suitable alternative accommodation. Ultimately an arrangement was made with its printers by which the Trust rented at £10 a month a large room on the top storey of the printing works in the City of London which was specially fitted with racks for the purpose. In addition, a substantial outlay was inevitably incurred on the removal of stocks of publications from Queen's Gate to the City, on the sorting of the stocks of each unit and on the return to the Publications Office at Queen's Gate of a small supply of each item for use for current sales. Total expenditure incurred under this head during the year amounted to £286 (nine months rent, £90 ; removal and sorting of stock, etc., £196). The other item which represented a substantial element of new expenditure (amounting to £113) was in respect of book binding. The greater part of this expenditure was in respect of the binding-up of the correspondence and other documents, often very voluminous, relating to cases on which *Opinions*, *Declarations* or *Directions* had already been rendered by the Commission and published by the Trust. Experience had shown that reference to these records was frequently necessary in the course of current work and great inconvenience had been experienced at times by reason of a decision taken during the inter-war years to destroy all the earlier records of the work of the Commission. It was accordingly decided in 1956 to resume the policy initiated in 1939 of binding-up into volumes the documents relating to past cases. Expenditure in respect of the audit of the Accounts of the Trust was raised during the year from 30 guineas to 50 guineas, this increase reflecting the substantial growth in the number of transactions effected annually which had occurred since this item was last reviewed. Total administrative expenses made up of the items noted above amounted in 1956 to the sum of £2,596 5s. 3d. as compared with £1,488 8s. 3d. in 1955. As in previous years, the items shown under this head in the Accounts represent substantially less than the actual cost of maintaining the work of the Commission during the year, and very much less than what that cost would have been if the Office of the Commission were organised on a normal business footing ; for Mr. Hemming again provided office accommodation amounting to four rooms for the use of the Commission free of rent in his private residence, and discharged the duties of head of that Office on a wholetime basis without remuneration.

16. Depreciation of Office Equipment : During the year a sum of £18 9s. 6d. was appropriated towards depreciation of office equipment, this sum representing 10 per cent. of the value of this equipment at cost, less allowances in respect of depreciation made in previous years. The corresponding item for 1955 was £17 9s. 4d.

17. Expenditure on printing Scientific Publications : During the year 1956 the sum of £4,233 18s. 8d. was expended on the printing of *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions* including printing of the indexes for volumes containing those publications. The expenditure so involved represents an increase of £572 0s. 11d. as compared with 1955 (£3,661 17s. 9d.) In the year under review the expenditure incurred on the production of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* amounted to £1,950 3s. 11d. as compared with an expenditure of £1,032 17s. 6d. in 1955, an increase of £917 6s. 5d. The increases in expenditure on printing scientific publications incurred in 1956 are attributable partly to the greater amount of publications issued in that year but are due also in part to the fact that, following the industrial dispute which occurred in the London printing trade in the early part of the year, there was a wage advance in the industry which made it necessary for the Trust's printers to introduce a substantial increase in their charges.

18. Balance carried down, being Excess of Income over Expenditure in the year 1956 : It will be seen from the particulars given in the preceding paragraphs that in 1956 total income amounted to £11,299 11s. 9d., whereas total expenditure, after an appropriate allocation had been made to the "Official List" and "*Règles*" (Publication) Suspense Accounts, amounted only to £8,668 17s. 4d. There was, therefore, an excess of income over expenditure during the year of £2,630 14s. 5d., which was accordingly carried down. This surplus exceeds that obtained in 1955 (£1,780 8s. 9d.) by £850 5s. 8d. In a later part of the present Report (paragraph 29) the vital importance of maintaining and augmenting the present excess of income over expenditure is discussed in relation to the need for providing a financially self-supporting basis for the continuance of the work of the Commission at that time, whenever it may come, when the subsidies in kind at present provided by Mr. Hemming are no longer available.

19. Progress achieved in 1956 in the review of entries made on the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " in the period up to the end of 1936 : The Trust has pleasure in reporting that during the year 1956 the main survey of *Opinions* rendered in the period up to the end of 1936 was brought to a successful conclusion. The results of this work were submitted to the International Commission during the year in ten major Reports. These Reports dealt with the problems arising in connection with the entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in relation to the names of genera belonging to the Classes Reptilia, Amphibia and Pisces and to various groups of Invertebrates (other than the Order Decapoda of the Class Crustacea, Reports on which had been submitted to the Commission in the year 1955). The year 1956 witnessed also good progress in the embodiment in *Directions* of decisions taken by the Commission on Reports submitted to it in connection with various parts of the survey described above. The number of *Directions* so prepared during 1956 amounted to seventeen. During the year also twenty-three *Directions* dealing with parts of this survey were published by the Trust. These consisted partly of *Directions* embodying decisions taken by the Commission during the year but included also a certain number of *Directions* which had been rendered towards the close of 1955 but which it had not been possible to publish before the end of that year. At 31st December 1956 there still remained a number of *Directions* to be prepared in regard to aspects of the review on which decisions had been taken by the Commission in the latter months of the year. By that date the only matters connected with the Survey on which decisions were still required from the Commission were concerned either with the determination of the gender to be attributed to some twenty generic names or with the correction of evident errors in the entries made on the *Official List* in regard to between twenty and thirty generic names.

20. Development of the " Official List " System during 1956: In the year 1956 there was a substantial advance in the number of entries made on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*. In part this was due to the harvesting of the results of the survey of *Opinions* rendered in the pre-war period but to an important extent also this welcome development was the result of decisions taken by the Commission on new cases during the year. The total number of additions to the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* made during the year amounted to 1,425, an increase of 564 over the additions (861) made in 1955. Of the additions made in 1956 the *Official Lists* secured 676 and the *Official Indexes* 749. The total number of entries standing on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* at 31st December 1956 amounted to 3638 (*Official Lists*, 2,299 ; *Official Indexes*, 1,339). The distribution of these entries as between the component *Lists* and *Indexes* is shown in the following table :—

Total Number of entries on the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " at 31st December 1956 promulgated in " Opinions " and " Directions " published by that date

Category	Official Lists	Official Indexes	Totals (by categories)
Specific Names ..	1,110	366	1,476
Generic Names ..	1,038	815	1,853
Family-Group Names	125	108	233
Titles of Works ..	26	50	76
Totals	2,299	1,339	3,638

21. Decision to publish forthwith the first instalment of the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " in book-form : The virtual completion during the year 1956 of the survey of the entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 described in paragraph 19 of the present Report brought within measurable distance of achievement the long-projected publication of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in book-form. The Trust realises that some considerable further time may be required before it is possible fully to disentangle the complexities involved in connection with the small number of generic names placed on the *Official List* in the period up to the end of 1936, the entries regarding which are manifestly incorrect and in need of revision. In the opinion of the Trust the fact that corrections need to be made in respect of the entries relating to these few names ought not to be permitted to delay the publication of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* as a whole. Even before the outbreak of war in 1939 when the total number of *Opinions* published amounted to less than 140 the fact that there existed no single volume giving particulars relating to the entries so far made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* seriously prejudiced the value of the *Official List* as an instrument for the stabilisation of generic nomenclature, it being a laborious and difficult task for any zoologist to ascertain what generic names in his group had been entered on that *List*. The period which has since elapsed has witnessed an enormous development of the *Official List* system. An *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* has been established as a counter-part of the original *Official List* of valid generic names established by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913. Four further *Official Lists* have been established for the stabilisation of valid names belonging respectively to the following categories : (a) Specific (including subspecific) names ; (b) Family-Group Names ; (c) ordinal and Class names; (d) names of Phyla. For each of these groups of names there has been established also a corresponding *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names.* Finally, there has been established an *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* and a corresponding *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature.* By the establishment of these *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* provision has been made by successive International Congresses of Zoology for the registration of names of every category of name recognised in the taxonomy of animals and of books dealing with taxonomic zoology. Within the last four years large numbers of entries have been made on almost all these *Lists* and *Indexes*, the value and importance of which has thereby been greatly enhanced. The decisions regarding these entries are, however, by now spread over nearly 500 documents (*Opinions*, 440 ; *Directions*, 58) and it has in consequence become virtually impossible for any zoologist without a very extensive search to inform himself as to the entries made on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in regard to names or books affecting his day-to-day work. There is thus a risk that, unless early action is taken by the Trust to provide a remedy, the very success achieved may hamper the effective use of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes.* If considerations of time had permitted, the Trust would have preferred that, when the first instalment of the *Official Lists* was published, it should have been complete in every particular. In the present circumstances, however, the Trust is of the opinion that the publication of the *Official Lists* in book-form at the earliest possible moment is of greater importance and urgency than the correction of the small number of incorrect entries which still require attention. The Trust has therefore decided to make a start early in 1957 with the publication of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes.* Each will be published as first part of a separate work and will be provided with its own alphabetical index. This arrangement has been decided upon in order to make it possible for later instalments of each *List* and *Index* to be published with pagination continuous with the earlier instalment and for consolidated alphabetical indexes to be published from time to time. In the case of the first instalment of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the small number of names placed on the *List* in the period up to the close of 1936 which require correction will be omitted but an appropriate note will be inserted giving particulars of the names concerned and explaining that they have been temporarily omitted in order to permit of a further examination by the International Commission of the issues which require attention. It is a great satisfaction to the Trust that after so long a period of preparation—extending back as far as 1943 when the first preliminary examination of the old *Opinions* was carried out by Mr. Hemming—the stage has been reached when at length it is possible to publish the *Official*

Lists in book-form. For quite another reason also the Trust is particularly glad that the long-awaited publication of the *Official Lists* will take place in 1957, for this will make it possible to place this important work before the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology when it meets in London in July 1958.

22. Expenditure incurred in 1956 on the preparations for the publication of the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " in book-form : During the year 1956 the sum of £599 15s. 2d. was expended on the preparations in hand for the publication of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in book-form, work on which proceeded steadily throughout the year. At this level expenditure exceeded that in 1955 (£520 3s. 1d.) by approximately £80. As in previous recent years the expenditure incurred was of two types : first, the salary paid to the Research Assistant in immediate charge of the work ; second, a contribution paid by the " Official List " Suspense Account to the general funds of the Trust in respect of common services provided from those funds to the work carried out in this field during the year. The expenditure incurred under the foregoing heads was defrayed from the funds standing to the credit of the above Suspense Account.

23. Continuation in 1956 of work in connection with the collation and co-ordination of the decisions affecting the text of the " Règles " taken by the Paris (1948) and Copenhagen (1953) Congresses : During the year 1956 work on the collation and co-ordination of the decisions affecting the text of the *Règles* taken by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses which had been begun in 1955 was steadily continued and by the end of the year had been virtually completed. The purpose of the work so undertaken was to provide the basis needed to enable the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology when it meets in London in 1958 to satisfy itself on the question whether, as provided by the decision on this subject taken by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 98, Decision 190) the document placed before it is a faithful mirror of the decisions taken by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses respectively and thus provides the necessary foundation for any further changes in the *Règles* which the London Congress may consider necessary or desirable. During the year the Trust received from Professor J. Chester Bradley the draft of the revised English text of the *Règles* which he had prepared at the request of the Copenhagen Congress. The document so received will be published by the Trust at an early date.

24. Expenditure incurred in 1956 on the collation and co-ordination of the decisions in regard to the text of the " Règles " taken by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses : The expenditure incurred in 1956 on the survey of the decisions affecting the text of the *Règles* taken by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses described in the preceding paragraph amounted to £397 7s. 0d., an increase of £159 11s. 8d. over the sum (£237 15s. 4d.) expended on this service in 1955. The rate of expenditure was at substantially the same level as in the previous year, the increase in expenditure actually incurred being attributable to the fact that in 1955 it was not until the month of July that the " *Règles* " Survey Section was established by the Trust. The nature of the expenditure incurred in 1956 was similar to that incurred in the previous year, consisting mainly of the salary paid to the Research Assistant in immediate charge of the work, but in part also of a small contribution to the general funds of the Trust in respect of common services provided from those funds to the work carried out by the " *Règles* " Survey Section in the year under review. The whole of the expenditure incurred on this service was met from funds standing to the credit of the " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Account.

25. Additional Audit Fee : During the year 1956 the Trust approved an increase of twenty guineas in the fee paid to the firm of Chartered Accountants who carry out the audit of its Accounts. This increase was given retrospective effect so as to cover the year 1955 as well as the current year. The portion of this expenditure attributable to the year 1955 cannot be included in the Income and Expenditure Account for the current year. The amount involved (£21) is therefore shown in the Accounts as an item below the line where it forms one of the items of which account has been taken in calculating the amount of the Income and Expenditure Balance to be shown in the Balance Sheet.

26. Replenishment of the funds of the " Official List " and " Règles (Publication) " Suspense Accounts : In December 1956 it was decided to augment the funds of the " Official List " and " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Accounts, as it appeared likely that otherwise the resources of the first of these Accounts would be completely exhausted by the end of the year and those of the " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Account very nearly so. Accordingly, a sum of £500 was transferred to each of these Accounts from the Income and Expenditure Account. In consequence of these transfers, at the end of the year there were balances of £436 3s. 3d. in the " Official List " Suspense Account and of £676 16s. 2d. in the " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Account.

27. Balance carried down : The Excess of Income over Expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Account for 1956 amounted (as shown in paragraph 18 above) to the sum of £2,630 14s. 5d. The " Below-the-Line " Items discussed in paragraphs 25 and 26 above amounted to £21 in respect of the supplementary payment made in 1956 in respect of the audit of the Trust's Accounts in that year and to two sums of £500 each, being amounts transferred to the " Official List " and " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Accounts respectively. The amount involved in connection with the foregoing Below-the-Line items amounted therefore to £1,021. When account is taken of these items, the net increment in the Income and Expenditure Account Balance during the year (i.e. the Excess of Income over Expenditure in the above Account for the year, less the " Below-the-Line " Items) is seen to have amounted to the sum of £1,609 14s. 5d. When this sum is added to the amount represented by the Income and Expenditure Account Balance as at 31st December 1955 (£4,466 19s. 10d.) the amount to be carried to Balance Sheet under this head as at 31st December 1956 is seen to have amounted to £6,076 14s. 3d.

(b) Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956

28. The survey of the several items comprised in the Income and Expenditure Account for 1956 having now been completed, it is possible to turn to examine the Balance Sheet of the Trust as at 31st December 1956. First, it will be noted that at that date the Trust's total Revenue Reserves amounted to £6,610 14s. 2d. These Reserves were made of the following three items : (i) " Official List " Suspense Account, £436 3s. 3d. ; (ii) Office Equipment Reserve, £97 16s. 8d. ; (iii) Income and Expenditure Account, Balance, £6,076 14s. 3d. Other items on this side of the Balance Sheet were : (a) the sum of £676 16s. 2d., being the balance at that time standing to the credit of the " *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Account, and (b) the sum of £167 8s. 9d., in respect of liabilities to sundry creditors. The low level of this latter item is attributable to the Trust's policy of settling all accounts immediately upon their being received. Attention must be drawn to one item included under the foregoing heading. This in respect of a sum of £36 received from Professor Raymond C. Moore as a donation towards the cost of publishing a paper (on the subject of the nomenclature of discrete fragments of fossils unidentifiable as whole-animals) which had not been sent to the printer by the end of the year. Professor Moore's paper will be sent to the printer in 1957 in which year the donation kindly given by Professor Moore will appear as an item in the Income and Expenditure Account. The items set out above amount to a total of £7,454 19s. 1d. On the other side of the Balance Sheet the foregoing items were matched by (a) Fixed Assets, entered at cost less depreciation, £166 5s. 5d. and (b) Current Assets, £7,288 13s. 8d. This latter item was made up of two parts, of which the first, amounting to £2,900, represents the estimated value of the amounts due to the Trust in respect of sales of its publications. This sum is nearly three times as great as the corresponding amount (£1,050) which appeared in the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1955. Nevertheless, the estimate on which this item is based for the current Balance Sheet has, as in previous years, been prepared on conservative lines. There had moreover been no slackening in the efforts constantly made by the Trust's Publications Office to secure payment of accounts outstanding from institutional and other subscribers to the Trust's publications. The large amount of this item may be taken therefore as reflecting an exceptionally high level of sales towards the close of 1956. The second part of the item " Current Assets " consisted of a sum of £4,388 13s. 8d., being the balance at the bank and cash in hand at 31st December 1956.

PART 2

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEED FOR PLACING THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION ON A SELF-SUPPORTING BASIS

29. The feature of the financial situation disclosed by the accounts for 1956 which must be regarded as the most significant for the future well-being of the Commission as a body is the further increase recorded in the excess of income over expenditure. The Trust attaches great importance to this feature of the Accounts not because it now regards a further increase in its reserves as a matter of cardinal importance and urgency but because it considers it essential that income should be built up to a level sufficient to enable the whole cost of operating the Office of the Commission to be met from current resources. At present that cost is not being so met and in consequence the picture presented by the Accounts is over-encouraging and indeed misleading and will remain so as long as the present arrangements continue under which Mr. Hemming works as Secretary to the Commission on a whole-time basis but without remuneration and as long as the Commission possesses no office premises of its own, depending upon rent-free accommodation provided by Mr. Hemming in his private residence. This is a situation which it is essential should be squarely faced. For in the nature of things Mr. Hemming cannot be expected indefinitely to provide whole-time unpaid service to the Commission and, if the continuance of the work of the Commission is not to be seriously endangered at the time, whenever it may be, when the present arrangement comes to an end, the income of the Trust must be sufficient to meet not only the relatively minor part of the office expenses which it at present bears but also the much more substantial burden represented by the salary which would have to paid to any zoologist engaged to perform on a whole-time salaried basis the duties at present discharged by Mr. Hemming. It must be realised also that, unless in the meantime action had been taken by the Trust, the retirement of Mr. Hemming and the appointment of a salaried successor would necessarily synchronise with the loss by the Commission and the Trust of the office accommodation which it at present occupies. These two events, if occurring simultaneously, would even in the most favourable circumstances inevitably lead at least temporarily to a total stoppage in the work of the Office of the Commission and therefore of the Commission itself, to the dispersal of the experienced staff now employed and to the break-up of the organisation which has been so laboriously built up over a long course of years. Such a development, by putting for the time being a total stop to the issue of publications would in addition involve the Trust in severe financial loss. It is obvious that these are contingencies which must not be allowed to materialise. Clearly, the first step which should be taken by way of insurance is for the Trust to provide the Commission with office accommodation of its own. Second, it is desirable that the Trust should secure the services of a suitable zoologist to act on a whole-time salaried basis in the first instance as Mr. Hemming's principal zoological assistant. Under this plan the Commission would be insured against the risks which would otherwise at once arise whenever Mr. Hemming might relinquish his present Office as Honorary Secretary to the Commission. For as soon as the first of the steps outlined above had been taken, the Office of the Commission and the Trust would be protected against the risk of being suddenly left without premises, while, when in addition the second of these steps had been taken, the Commission would be assured that the work of its Office could be continued without serious risk of interruption.

30. The measures described above will only be practicable if, during the time when the Commission is still being subsidised in kind, it is possible to build up an income sufficiently large to meet the new charges which, when those subsidies were withdrawn, would have to be shouldered in addition to those already being borne. Already, as the results obtained during the last two years clearly show, the level of annual output achieved is sufficient not only to meet current obligations but also to make a valuable contribution towards the additional annual sum which would need to be provided if the work of the Commission were to be placed on a self-supporting basis. The Trust is of the opinion that it would be possible to obtain the further increment in annual income required by means similar to those which were adopted in building up income to its present level. The results achieved have been secured by a progressive stepping-up in the rate of annual output—of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and of the ensuing *Opinions*—coupled with the sale of that output at a given price-level. Great as has been the improvement in the speed with which cases are handled in the Office of the Commission, the present rate of inflow of new applications is such that with the existing resources the Office of the Commission is barely able to keep pace with current work and long delays in the handling of cases sometimes still occur. Given the requisite strengthening of the scientific staff of the Office of the Commission, output could certainly be raised to an extent which would secure that all applications were promptly dealt with. Moreover, every increase in output so far achieved has led to a quickening in the rate of inflow of new applications and the Trust does not doubt that this would happen again if a further increase in output were achieved. In other words, the Trust is firmly of the opinion that so great is the importance now attached by specialists to the help which they can obtain from the Commission that, provided that the organisation of the Office of the Commission were such that zoologists could count upon applications being dealt with promptly, a further marked increase in the number of new applications submitted annually could certainly be expected. For these reasons the Trust is confident that the additional income required to make the Commission a financially self-supporting organisation could be secured by the adoption of measures which would raise still further its annual rate of output.

---

31. Staffing Arrangements in 1956 : During the year 1956 Mrs. N. M. A. Guzelian who in June 1955 had been appointed Administrative Officer in succession to Mrs. S. C. Watkins, M.A., the first holder of that post, found it necessary to relinquish her appointment for family reasons. It was then decided as an experimental measure that the post of Administrative Officer should be abolished, the duties hitherto assigned to that office being distributed among various members of the staff who were thereupon granted direct access to the Secretary. This arrangement, though possessing certain advantages, has not proved altogether satisfactory and the Trust has in mind to reconstitute the equivalent of the post of Administrative Officer. As part of the re-arrangement of duties described above, the post of part-time copy typist was placed on a whole-time basis, the holder of this appointment becoming responsible for registering and filing documents in addition to copy-typing. Miss C. W. Kirton was appointed to this post. The major part of the task of seeing documents through the press formerly performed by the Administrative Officer was assigned to a new post to which Mrs. J. A. White was appointed in April of the year under review.

32. Presentation of the Accounts for the Year 1956 and the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956 : With the foregoing explanations the Committee of Management has pleasure in presenting the Accounts for the Year 1956 and the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956. In doing so, the Committee of Management desires to express its thanks to Mr. Francis Hemming who, as in previous years has combined the discharge of the heavy duties of the post of Secretary to the Commission with those of Managing Director and Secretary to the Trust, in which capacity he has exercised his customary close control over all items of expenditure. The Committee of Management desires also to express its warm thanks to all members of the staff of its office at Park Village East, both those engaged upon the work of the Commission and those also concerned with the financial and administrative side of the work of the Trust itself. All concerned have rendered valuable service in their appointed field and by the ready spirit of co-operation displayed have constituted a valuable team which collectively deserves a large part of the praise due for the successful outcome of the work of the year under review.

At the Publications Office in South Kensington, Mrs. C. Rosner, the Trust's Publications Officer, has again rendered the most valuable services and has had the satisfaction of seeing during the year a striking upward movement in the sale of publications, for much of which the credit is due to the assiduous efforts made by her in previous years to bring the publications of the Trust to the attention of institutions likely to be interested in the work of the Commission. The Committee of Management is happy once again to have the opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the services rendered by the Trust's printers, Messrs. Metcalfe & Cooper, Ltd., and in particular by Mr. John Stainton, the member of that firm principally concerned with the work of the Trust. The long established relations between the Trust and its printers has led to a thorough understanding of each other's problems and has made possible the fruitful association that has been successfully built up. Finally, mention must be made of the valuable services rendered during the year by the Auditors of the Trust's Accounts, Messrs. Keen & Co., Chartered Accountants. A particular word of thanks is due to Mr. R. W. M. Taylor, the representative of the above firm, who has been in direct charge of the audit of the Trust's Accounts ever since the transfer of the Headquarters of the Commission from Washington to London.

Offices of the International Trust
for Zoological Nomenclature,
41 Queen's Gate,
London, S.W.7, England.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST F

Incorporated under the Compa

Balance Shee

1955 £	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.
		Revenue Reserves (per separate accounts)—					
	536	" Official List " Suspense Account	436	3	3		
	98	Office Equipment Reserve	97	16	8		
	4,467	Income and Expenditure Account—Balance ...	6,076	14	3		
5,101						6,610	14
		Provision for Cost of Revision of International Code—" Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique "—					
574		" *Règles* " (Publication) Suspense Account (per separate account)				676	16
		Liabilities—					
1,091		Sundry Creditors				167	8
£6,766						£7,454	19

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief v
from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Inc
our information and according to the explanations given us, the said accounts give the information required by
Trust's affairs at 31st December, 1956, and the Income and Expenditure Account gives a true and fair view of

Finsbury Circus House,
Blomfield Street,
London, E.C.2.

4th March, 1957.

LOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

929 (Limited by Guarantee)

December 1956

1955								
£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Fixed Assets—						
		Office Equipment—						
	112	Book Value at 1st July 1948	111	17	6			
	186	Additions since at cost	213	14	2			
	298		325	11	8			
	141	*Less* : Depreciation	159	6	3			
157						166	5	5
		Current Assets—						
	1,050	Amounts due for Publications valued at ...	2,900	0	0			
	5,559	Balance at Bank and Cash in Hand	4,388	13	8			
609						7,288	13	8
		(Note—Stock of Publications not valued)						
766						£7,454	19	1

FRANCIS HEMMING
FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN } Members of the Committee of Management

ssary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept, so far as appears
Expenditure Account, which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of
panies Act 1948 in the manner so required, and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the
ss of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

(Signed) W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Income and Expenditure Account

INCOME

1955							
£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.
		To Sales of Publications—					
	5,692	Opinions and Declarations	7,235	8	3		
	1,984	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ...	3,703	9	11		
	46	*Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*	–	–	–		
7,722						10,938	18
5		,, Donation				3	10
179		,, Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per the International Union for Biological Sciences ...				357	2
£7,906						£11,299	11

1955 £		£	s.
1,780	To Balance brought down	2,630	14
3,107	,, Balance at 31st December 1955 brought forward	4,466	19
£4,887		£7,097	14

“ Official I

1955 £		£	s.
420	To Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account	500	0
636	,, Balance at 31st December 1955 brought forward	535	18
£1,056		£1,035	18

Office

1955 £		£	s.
£98	To Balance at 31st March 1955 brought forward	£97	16

“ ‘ R

1955 £		£	s.
—	To Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account	500	0
812	,, Balance at 31st December 1955 brought forward	574	3
£812		£1,074	

e year ended 31st December 1956

EXPENDITURE

1955 £	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			By Administration Expenses—			
			Salaries—			
		449	Administrative Officers ...	715 9 8		
		384	Others	546 15 4		
	833				1,262 5 0	
	624		Office Expenses		1,281 10 3	
	31		Audit Fee		52 10 0	
	1,488				2,596 5 3	
		60	*Less*: Proportion allocated to "Official List" ...	100 0 0		
		15	Proportion allocated to the *Règles*	30 0 0		
	75				130 0 0	
1,413						2,466 5 3
18			,, Depreciation of Office Equipment			18 9 6
			,, Publications—			
	3,662		Opinions and Declarations		4,233 18 8	
	1,033		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ...		1,950 3 11	
4,695						6,184 2 7
1,780			,, Balance carried down, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for year			2,630 14 5
£7,906						£11,299 11 9

1955 £		£ s. d.
—	By Additional Audit Fee, 1955	21 0 0
420	,, Transfer to "Official List" Suspense Account	500 0 0
—	,, Transfer to "'*Règles*' (Publication)" Suspense Account	500 0 0
4,467	,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet ...	6,076 14 3
£4,887		£7,097 14 3

uspense Account

1955 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		By Expenditure during year—		
	460	Salaries and Office Expenses	499 15 2	
	60	Proportion of Administration Expenses ...	100 0 0	
520				599 15 2
536		,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet ...		436 3 3
£1,056				£1,035 18 5

ent Reserve

1955 £		£ s. d.
£98	By Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet ...	£97 16 8

ublication) " Suspense Account

1955 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		By Expenditure during year—		
	173	Salaries and Office Expenses	367 7 0	
	50	Equipment	– – –	
	15	Proportion of Administration Expenses ...	30 0 0	
238				397 7 0
574		,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet ...		676 16 2
£812				£1,074 3 2

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25th January 1957

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

9 JAN 1957

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS:

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology: Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 1

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 1

(*continued inside back wrapper*)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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President: Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

Secretary: Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

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Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria," Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 1 (pp. 1–32) *25th January* 1957

RUDOLPH RICHTER

It is announced with the greatest regret that the death occurred on 5th January 1957 of Professor Rudolph Richter, who served as one of the German representatives of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1930 to 1940.

An Obituary Notice will be published as soon as possible.

JAN 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 1) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776 (*Akera*), validation of (Class Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 380) ;

(2) *bengalensis* Daudin, [1802] (*Tupinambis*) and *salvator* Laurenti, 1768 (*Stellio*), validation of (Class Reptilia) (Z.N.(S.) 761) ;

(3) *Bithys* and *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818 (generic names of neotropical Theclids), suppression of (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 802) ;

(4) *Cephalomutilla* André, (1908), designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 902) ;

(5) *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816, validation of (Class Scyphozoa) (Z.N.(S.) 1032) ;

(6) *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1159).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

25th January 1957.

Professor Bela Hankó

Zoologists will be glad to learn that, as the result of enquiries made by the Office of the International Commission, news has been received that at least up to 5th December 1956 (the date of the message received) Professor Bela Hankó, the Hungarian Member of the International Commission, who is resident in Budapest, was safe and well.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THAT THE NAME "BULLATA" MÜLLER (O.F.), 1776, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "AKERA BULLATA", SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAME FOR THE SPECIES CURRENTLY SO KNOWN (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **HENNING LEMCHE**

(*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*)

(Commission reference : Z.N.(S.) 380)

The present application has two objects. Of these the principal is to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata* by suppressing the name *canaliculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Bulla canaliculata*. The second object of the present application is to obtain from the Commission an authoritative Ruling on the question whether the original orthography for the generic name *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776, should be retained or whether that name should be emended to *Acera*. It will be convenient for purposes of presentation to consider the second of these questions first.

I. Question of the orthography to be adopted for the generic name published as "Akera" by Müller (O.F.) in 1776

2. The nominal genus *Akera* was founded by Müller (O.F.) in 1776 (*Zool. dan. Prodr.* : xxix, 242) for the single species *Akera bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776 (*ibid.* : 242), which is therefore the type species of this genus by monotypy.

3. This generic name was spelled "Akera" by Müller in all his publications, but from the point of view of a Latin or Latinised word this spelling appears to be incorrect. Lamarck in 1812 (*Extr. Cours Zool. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris) was apparently the first author to emend the spelling of this generic name, which he altered to *Acera*. Later, the same emendation was published by two other authors, first, by Rafinesque (1815, *Analyse Nature* : 142) and, second by Agassiz (J.L.R.) (1846, *Nomencl. zool.*, Moll. : 3). A few years later Agassiz again published this emendation as new (1848, *Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* : 19).

4. In 1948 (*K. danske vidensk. Selsk.* (Biol. Skrift.) **5** (No. 3) **:** 98—99) in Part II of my paper " Northern and Arctic Tectibranch Molluscs ", I made a survey of the relative frequency with which the spellings *Akera* and *Acera* had been used in the literature relating to the North Atlantic Ocean. I then found that in a total of 119 papers, the spelling *Akera* had been used in 61 papers and the spelling *Acera* in 58 papers. It can, I think, be safely assumed that these papers are representative of the literature as a whole and therefore that there has been no decided preference either for the spelling *Akera* or for spelling *Acera.*

5. The present case was first submitted to the Commission in February 1947 at a time when the provisions in the *Règles* relating to the emendation of names (Article 19) were far from clear. It seemed likely, however, at that time that the spelling *Akera* ought to be emended to *Acera*, as being either a *faute d'orthographe* or a *faute de transcription.* Since that time the whole question of the rules to be observed in emending names has been studied exhaustively by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which substituted a new and clear set of rules for the ambiguous provisions of the old Article 19. Under the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress an emendation is not to be accepted unless there is " clear evidence in the original publication that this spelling was based on an inadvertent error " ; at the same time the Congress laid it down that the expression " inadvertent error " does not include an error of transliteration into the Latin alphabet from some other alphabet (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 43, Decision 71(1)(a)(i)). Since, as already explained (paragraph 3) there is nothing in Müller's *Prodromus* of 1776 to indicate that the spelling *Akera* was due to an inadvertent error, it is now clear that the spelling *Akera* is a Valid Original Spelling and that the later emendations of this name to *Acera* were Invalid Emendations. Further, it is evident from the particulars given in paragraph 4 above that there would be no justification on grounds of usage for the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the emendation *Acera.*

6. In order that the treatment to be accorded to the various aspects of the present case may be as comprehensive as possible reference should be made also to the following names, each of which is objectively invalid and none of which has ever been used since the papers in which they were originally published :—

(a) *Vitrella* Swainson, 1840, *Treat. Malac.* : 360

> This genus was established by Swainson with the following diagnosis : " Animal—? shell internal, hyaline, subtransparent, convolute ; the apex carinated, the substance elastic ". No nominal species was cited by Swainson, but the description which he gave cannot well be anything but that of *Akera bullata* Müller, 1776. I accordingly hereby place that nominal species in the genus *Vitrella* Swainson

and designate it as the type species of that genus, thus making the name *Vitrella* Swainson, 1840, a junior objective synonym of *Akera* Müller, 1776. It should be noted also that there is a name *Vitrella* Clessin, 1877 (*Dtsch. Excurs.-Moll. Fauna*: 321, 334) which is an invalid junior homonym of *Vitrella* Swainson.

(b) *Eucampe* (Leach) Gray (J.E.), 1847, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (1) **20** : 268

In his paper on the "Classification of the British Mollusca by W. E. Leach, M.D., 1818" Gray cited "*Eucampe Donovani. Bulla akera* Mont.". The name *donovani* Gray is no more than an unwanted substitute name for *akera* Gmelin, [1791] (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3434), as published in the combination *Bulla akera*, for Montagu never published this as a new name, using it only (1804, *Test. Brit.* **1** : 219) as previously employed by Gmelin. Gmelin's name *akera* is also an unwanted name based upon a number of bibliographical references, of which the first was to *Akera bullata* Müller, 1776. In order to dispose of these names I hereby select the type specimen of *Akera bullata* Müller to be the lectotype both of *Bulla akera* Gmelin, [1791], and of *Eucampe donovani* Gray, 1847, thus making both *akera* Gmelin and *donovani* Gray junior objective synonyms of *bullata* Müller. By this action the nominal species *Eucampe donovani* Gray and *Akera bullata* Müller become objectively identical with one another, and, as the former is the type species by monotypy of *Eucampe* Gray, 1847, while (as already shown) the former is the type species of *Akera* Müller, 1776, the name *Eucampe* Gray is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Akera* Müller.

(c) *Aceras* Locard, 1886, *Prodr. Malac. franc.* 2 (Moll. mar.) : 79

In a work designed to correct all the names of genera of Mollusca occurring in France Locard invalidly emended the name *Akera* Müller to *Aceras*.

7. In order finally to settle the question discussed above, I now ask the International Commission to place the generic name *Akera* Müller on the *Official List* and the various invalid emendations of that name discussed above, together with the invalid names *Vitrella* Swainson and *Eucampe* Gray, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. At the same time the invalid homonym *Vitrella* Clessin should also be placed on that *Index*.

8. The nominal genus *Akera* Müller was apparently first made the type genus of a family-group taxon by Pilsbry in 1893 (*in* Tryon, *Man. Conch.* **15** : 350). The name so published was in the correct form AKERIDAE. Three years later, however, Pilsbry (1896, *ibid.* **16** : 230) emended this name to the incorrect form AKERATIDAE, while in 1907 (*K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad Handl.* (4) **41** (No. 4) : 7) Odhner introduced the further invalid variant ACERIDAE.

The above name in the form in which it was published by Pilsbry in 1893 should now be placed on the *Official List*, the two invalid variants noted above being at the same time placed on the *Official Index*.

II. Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name " canaliculata " Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination " Bulla caniculata "

9. According to current taxonomic ideas, the genus *Akera* Müller contains two species, namely : (1) *Akera bullata* Müller, 1776 (the type species) ; (2) *Bulla soluta* Gmelin, [1791] (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(6) : 3434). The second of these species lives in East Indian waters. There is, however, a nominal species which has been doubtfully referred to this genus. This is *Bulla canaliculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 727). The type specimen of this species has been lost. According to Hanley (1855, *Ipsa Linn. Conchylia* : 207), however, that specimen probably belonged to a species of *Akera*. Hanley considered that the name *canaliculata* was probably a senior synonym of *ceylanica* Bruguière (*Bulla ceylanica* Bruguière, [1792], *Ency. méth.*, Vers **1**(2) : 377), which itself is now regarded as a junior synonym of *soluta* Gmelin, [1791]. Jeffreys, writing some twelve years later (1867, *Brit. Conch.* 4 : 432) suggested, however, that *canaliculata* Linnaeus, might be another name for the species now known as *bullata* Müller.

10. The two species of *Akera* are well established under the names *bullata* Müller and *soluta* Gmelin, the former especially being very well known. It would therefore be open to great objection if either were to be threatened by the name *canaliculata* Linnaeus, which has not been used since the time of Linnaeus. As a *nomen dubium*, the latter name, while serving no useful purpose, will constitute a potential danger to stability in nomenclature, so long as it is open to any author to claim to identify the species so named with one or other of the two species of *Akera*. I recommend therefore that this name should be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

III. Recommendations

11. In the light of the considerations outlined in the preceding paragraphs I recommend the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the specific name *canaliculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Bulla canaliculata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*: *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776 (gender: feminine) (type species, by monotypy: *Akera bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776);

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—

- (a) *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata* (specific name of type species of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776);
- (b) *soluta* Gmelin, [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla soluta*;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—

- (a) the under-mentioned names, each of which is an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776:—
  - (i) *Acera* Lamarck, 1812;
  - (ii) *Acera* Rafinesque, 1815;
  - (iii) *Acera* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846;
  - (iv) *Acera* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1848;
  - (v) *Aceras* Locard, 1886;
- (b) the under-mentioned names, each of which is a junior objective synonym of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776:—
  - (i) *Vitrella* Swainson, 1840;
  - (ii) *Eucampe* Gray (J.E.), 1847;
- (c) *Vitrella* Clessin, 1877 (a junior homonym of *Vitrella* Swainson, 1840;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*:—

- (a) *canaliculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Bulla canaliculata*, as suppressed under the Plenary Poweers under (1) above;
- (b) the under-mentioned specific names, each of which is a junior objective synonym of *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata*:—
  - (i) *akera* Gmelin, [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla akera*;
  - (ii) *donovani* Gray (J.E.), 1847, as published in the combination *Eucampe donovani*;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*: AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893 (type genus: *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776);

(7) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*, each of which is an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893 (type genus: *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776): —

(a) AKERATIDAE Pilsbry, 1896;

(b) ACERIDAE Odhner, 1907.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY F. HEMMING RELATING TO THE GENUS "CUPIDO" SCHRANK, 1801 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **ERICH M. HERING**

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(Commission Reference: Z.N.(S.) 1138)

(For the application in this case see Bull. zool. Nomencl. **12** : 267–274)

(Letter received 29th November 1956)

In der nur scheinbar einheitlichen Familie der LYCAENIDAE hat in den letzten Jahrzehnten ein Prozess eingesetzt, der die grosse Zahl der Arten, die vielfach nur ± willkürlich gruppiert worden waren, in morphologisch und phylatisch begründeten Gattungen zusammenfasst. Ohne Zweifel wird man in Zukunft auch noch mehr die Aufmerksamkeit den supragenerischen Kategorien in dieser Familie zuwenden. Es entspricht dem Geist, wenn auch noch nicht dem Wortlaut der "Copenhagen Decisions", wenn das dort wiederhergestellte Recht des "Ersten Revisors" von den Gattungen auch auf die Kategorien der Familiengruppe-Namen ausgedehnt wird. Unter Berücksichtigung beider Tendenzen verdient der Vorschlag von Mr. Hemming die volle Unterstützung aller Lepidopterologen, um die Stabilität in der Verwendung der Bezeichnungen *Cupido* and EVERIDI zu gewährleisten.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SECURE THAT THE SPECIFIC NAMES "BENGALENSIS (TUPINAMBIS)", DAUDIN, [1802], AND "SALVATOR (STELLIO)" LAURENTI, 1768, SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAMES FOR THE VARANID LIZARDS CONCERNED

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

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(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 761)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers in such a way as to put an end to the existing state of confusion and uncertainty regarding the names properly applicable to two species of Varanid Lizards. The specific names which it is desired that the Commission should stabilise in this way are : (a) the name *bengalensis* Daudin, [1802],* as published in the combination *Tupinambis bengalensis*, and (b) the name *salvator* Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Stellio salvator*. The relevant facts of this case are set in the following paragraphs. Since one of the names involved has been used for both the species in question it has been considered convenient during the earlier discussion to refer to these species as Species " A " and Species " B " respectively.

Names given or applied to Species " A "

2. Up to the year 1929 Species "A" was known in the literature by the specific name *bengalensis* Daudin (*Tupinambis bengalensis* Daudin, [1802], *in* Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. Rept.* **3** : 67). In that year, however, Flower, 1929, *List vertebr. Anim.* **3** : 145) identified the nominal species *Lacerta monitor* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 201) with Species " A " and accordingly substituted the name *monitor* Linnaeus for the name *bengalensis* Daudin. In this action Flower was followed by a number of authors. In my revision of the Varanids (1942, *Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges.* **462** : 13), however, I retained the long-established name *bengalensis* Daudin, although at that time I was under the impression that that name was technically a junior synonym of the name *dracaena* Linnaeus, 1766 (*Lacerta dracaena* Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(1) : 360). The name *bengalensis* Daudin has continued to be the name

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* Harper, 1940 (*Amer. Midland Nat.* **23** : 692) has shown that this volume was published in 1802 between January and August.

generally used for Species " A " and it is very desirable in the interest of stability in nomenclature that the status of this name should now be confirmed by the Commission.

3. The application of the name *monitor* Linnaeus to Species " A " by Flower was particularly unfortunate, for not only did it disturb the position of the name *bengalensis* Daudin but in addition it did so without any justification, for an inspection of the plates in Seba's *Thesaurus* on which this nominal species was based by Linnaeus shows clearly that, although this was a composite species, Species " A " was not included in it. This will at once be seen by the following analysis of the figures in question, against each of which the modern equivalent has been added in a second column :—

Figure in Seba	*Modern equivalent*
Seba Mus. 2.*t*.86.*f*.2	*Varanus s. salvator* (Laurenti, 1768)
,, 2.*t*.105.*f*.1	*Varanus n. niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
,, 1.*t*.94,*f*.1	
,, 1.*t*.94,*f*.2	

The diagnosis given by Linnaeus for his species *monitor* is of no assistance, since it is such that it would apply to a number of species of *Varanus* in immature form. It reads : " Corpus maculis albis ocellatis verticillatum. Fasciae aodominis albi lineares interruptae ". There is a specimen, 430 mm. in length, preserved in the Stockholm Museum which is referable to *bengalensis* Daudin and which has been claimed to be part of the original material of *monitor* Linnaeus (Andersson, 1900, *Bihang svensk Vet.-Akad., Handl.* (4) : 26 (No. 1) : 5). In my view, this claim has not been established. The most reasonable course is to regard the name *monitor* Linnaeus as an older name not for Species "A" (*bengalensis*) but for Species " B " (*Salvator*) discussed in paragraph 7 below.

4. For the reasons set out above it is a necessary part of the settlement of the present case in such a way as to ensure continuity in nomenclature that the International Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *monitor* Linnaeus, 1758, discussed above. The same applies to the specific name *dracaena* Linnaeus, 1766, which (as explained in paragraph 2 above) has sometimes in the past been brought forward as the oldest name for Species " A " (*bengalensis*). In actual fact this name should be regarded as a *nomen dubium*. As such, the name *dracaena* Linnaeus serves no useful purpose and, as by reason of its early date, it constitutes a permanent potential threat to currently accepted nomenclature, it should certainly be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

5. It is necessary now to consider the specific name *salvaquardia* Laurenti, 1768 (*Stellio salvaquardia* Laurenti, 1768, *Specimen med. Syn. Rept.* : 57), which also enters into the present case. The nominal species *Stellio salvaquardia* Laurenti is based upon a figure in Seba's *Thesaurus* (1 : pl. 101, fig. 1) which had previously been taken by Linnaeus as the basis for his nominal species *Lacerta dracaena*. The specific name *salvaquardia* Laurenti, 1768, is thus a junior objective synonym of *dracaena* Linnaeus, 1766. At present therefore it is an invalid name, but, if (as proposed in paragraph 4 above) the name *dracaena* Linnaeus is now suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, the name *salvaquardia* Laurenti would become an available name and in its turn a potential threat to the stability of the name *bengalensis* Daudin, unless it too were suppressed under the Plenary Powers. It is accordingly recommended that this course be adopted by the International Commission.

6. There is one other name which requires to be considered in connection with Species " A ". This is the name *cepedianus* Daudin (*Tupinambis cepedianus* Daudin, [1802], *in* Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. Rept.* 3 : 43). The name *cepedianus* Daudin applies to Species " A ", which (as we have seen) Daudin named *bengalensis* later in the same volume (: 67). The names *cepedianus* and *bengalensis* were published in the same book and on the same date and as the name *cepedianus* has page precedence over the name *bengalensis*, it has been suggested that, if the name *monitor* Linnaeus is not used for Species " A ", the name to be used for that species ought to be *cepedianus* and not *bengalensis*. This argument is incorrect, because under the *Règles* the relative precedence of two names given to the same taxon in the same book is to be determined not by the principle of page precedence but by that of the First Reviser (see 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66—67, Decision 123). In the present case the First Revisers were Duméril (A.M.C.) and Bibron (G.), (1836, *Erpétologie gén.* 3 : 480) who placed the name *cepedianus* in the synonymy of *bengalensis*. It is part of the present proposal that the name *bengalensis* Daudin should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* and in view of the claims which have been (mistakenly) advanced in favour of the name *cepedianus* Daudin, it would be helpful that in the entry to be made in the *Official List* in regard to *bengalensis* Daudin, a reference were to be made to the action taken by Duméril & Bibron as First Revisers.

Names given or applied to Species " B "

7. The name currently used by almost all authors for Species " B " is *salvator* Laurenti, 1768 (*Stellio salvator* Laurenti, 1768, *Specimen med. Syn. Rept.* : 56) and it is very desirable that this name should not be disturbed. However, as explained in paragraph 3 above, there can be little doubt that the much older name *monitor* Linnaeus, 1758, also applies to Species " B " and should therefore replace the name *salvator* Laurenti unless action is taken by the International Commission to prevent this from happening. The name *salvator* has actually been replaced in this way by Deranyiagala in his recent *Coloured Atlas of some Vertebrates of Ceylon* (2 : 86). It has already been recommended (paragraph 4) that the name *monitor* Linnaeus, as a potential threat to the name currently used for Species " A ", should be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. The need for such action is greatly reinforced by the much more serious threat to the name (*salvator*) currently used for Species " B " represented by the name *monitor* Linnaeus.

Recommendations

8. For the reasons set out in the preceding paragraphs the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to stabilise the names to be used for the species of *Varanus* lizards here under discussion by using its Plenary Powers to suppress the older names by which they are threatened, this being the only way by which further argument and confusion can be prevented. The action which the International Commission is now asked to take is that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

  (a) *monitor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta monitor* ;

  (b) *dracaena* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Lacerta dracaena* ;

  (c) *salvaquardia* Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Stellio salvaquardia* ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *bengalensis* Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Tupinambis bengalensis*, the entry so made to bear an endorsement that the above name takes precedence over the subjective synonym *cepedianus* Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Tupinambis cepedianus* (a name published in the same work and on the same date) by reason of the First Reviser selection made in its favour by Duméril & Bibron, (1836) ;

  (b) *salvator* Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Stellio salvator* ;

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the three specific names specified in (1) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAMES "CHRYSOPHANUS" HUBNER, 1818, AND "BITHYS" HUBNER, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

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and

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(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 802)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress two generic names in the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta) which have been found to possess type species entirely different from those for long accepted as such, with the result that the continued usage of either of these names would give rise to serious confusion in the nomenclature of the group concerned. The names in question are not directly connected with one another but in each case the difficulty arises from the same cause and it has been considered therefore that it would be convenient for the problems arising in connection with these names to be submitted to the Commission in a single application. In the case of one of these names (*Bithys*) the applicants, in submitting the present paper, are complying with an undertaking given by them at the time when another associated name (*Strymon*) was under consideration by the Commission. The need for an early decision on both these names has been accentuated by the fact that in a revision of the subfamily THECLINAE recently presented by one of the present applicants (Riley) to the Tenth International Entomological Congress at its meeting held in Montreal it was necessary to explain that the status of these names was at present *sub judice*, pending a decision by the International Commission on the issues involved. The relevant particulars involved in this case are set out in the following particulars.

2. The generic names primarily involved in the present case are *Bithys* and *Chrysophanus*, both first published by Jacob Hübner. In each case Hübner published these names in two different books at about the same time and unfortunately it is his usage in what is now known to have been the later-published of the two books concerned which for over one hundred years was mistakenly accepted as the earlier of the two usages. The particulars of the two occasions on which each of these names was published by Hübner, together

with corresponding particulars regarding the name *Strydom* Hübner which (as noted above) is to some extent involved in the present case are as follows :—

(a) *Bithys* Hübner
  Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 18, no. 44
  id., [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 75

(b) *Chrysophanus* Hübner
  Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 24, no. 68
  id., [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 72

(c) *Strymon* Hübner
  Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22, no. 61
  id., [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 74

3. The situation created by the attribution of these names to the *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* [sic] instead of to the earlier *Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* is described in the following paragraphs.

4. On the basis that the name *Bithys* Hübner was first published in the *Verzeichniss* its type species would have been *Hesperia strephon* Fabricius, 1793, by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 127), but this selection has been little applied in the literature. If this selection had been valid, the name *Bithys* Hübner would have applied to a Central American species now placed in the omnibus (unrevised) genus *Strymon* Hübner. The species which in the past was widely accepted as representative of *Bithys* Hübner is *Papilio quercus* Linnaeus, 1758, that species having been selected (though invalidly) by Tutt in [1907] (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts.* **2** : 231, 234) as the type species of this genus. It is in this sense, as a name for a genus customarily regarded as being very close to the true *Thecla* Fabricius (type species : *Papilio betulae* Linnaeus, 1758), that the name *Bithys* Hübner has been widely used. When, however, we turn to the passage in the *Zuträge* (**1** : 18) in which the name *Bithys* was first published, we find that on that occasion Hübner placed in this genus only two species of South American hairstreaks. Of these *Bithys leucophaeus* Hübner, 1818 (*Zuträge z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 18, pl. [16], figs. 87, 88) was selected as the type species by one of the present applicants (Riley) in 1922 (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **28** : 466).

5. Up to about thirty years ago the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner had for many decades been almost universally used as the name for a genus of Palaearctic and Nearctic species popularly known as " The Coppers ". This usage was based upon the selection as the type species of this genus of *Papilio hyllus* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1**(4) : 67) from among the species by

Hübner in the *Verzeichniss*, the work in which this generic name was then believed to have been first published. The name *Chrysophanus* was dropped by most authors when it was realised that the oldest generic name for " The Coppers " as a whole was *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807. Even today, however, no one meeting with the name *Chrysophanus* in the literature would suppose that any but a species of " Copper " was under discussion. The position of this genus was examined by Riley in 1922 (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 28 : 457) in the light of the discovery that its name had been first published in Volume 1 of the *Zuträge*. Unfortunately, Riley overlooked the fact that, although the principal species then dealt with under the name *Chrysophanus* was the new nominal species *Chrysophanus mopsus* Hübner, 1818 (*Zutr. z. Samm. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 24, pl. [24], figs. 135, 136), Hübner did also cite as belonging to this genus the nominal species *Papilio circe* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankund. syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 181). In consequence Riley treated this genus as being monotypical with *Chrysophanus mopsus* Hübner as type species. This action of Riley's constitutes a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 as clarified by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 181—182). The species which is thus the type species of the genus *Chrysophanus* Hübner is a North American Hairstreak currently placed in the great unrevised genus *Strymon* Hübner.

6. If the generic name *Strymon* Hübner had been first published in the *Verzeichniss*, the type species of the genus so named would have been *Strymon mopsus* Hübner, 1818 (*Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 24, pl. [24], figs. 135, 136) by selection by Scudder in 1872 (*4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 53). It is this type selection which has formed the basis of the currently accepted interpretation of this genus. This type selection is, however, invalid (the species selected not having been included by Hübner in the *Zuträge*). Fortunately the species which by selection by Riley in 1922 (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **28** : 472) is the valid type species of the genus *Strymon* Hübner (i.e. *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22, pl. [21], figs. 121, 122) is not far removed taxonomically from *Strymon mopsus* Hübner and is congeneric with that species.

7. Before examining the issues raised by the fact that the names discussed above were published first in Volume 1 of the *Zuträge* and not in the *Verzeichniss*, as was for so long believed, it is desirable to pause for a moment to consider the position of these three generic names in relation to one another, having regard to the fact that they were all published in the same book and on the same date. When on a previous occasion (1934, *Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* (2) : 12) the present applicants formulated proposals for the consideration of the International Commission in regard to two of the names under consideration (*Strymon* ; *Bithys*), the assumption adopted was that in a case such as the present the relative precedence to be accorded to these names should be determined by the Principle of Page Precedence, this being the view then generally

held by entomologists. We realise now that, in taking that view, we were in error and that at that date the criterion which should have been followed was that of the " First Reviser ". This ceased to be the case in the period 1948—1953 but in the latter year the Principle of the " First Reviser ", which had been displaced by the Paris Congress in 1948, was restored by the following Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66—67, Decision 123). In the case of the three generic names with which we are here concerned, no " First Reviser " decision has ever been taken, such action not having been considered necessary, so long as it was believed that these names were first published in the *Verzeichniss*, for the species which in consequence were regarded as being the type species of the genera so named were not regarded as being congeneric with one another. Now, however, that it is realised that these names were published simultaneously in the *Zuträge* and it is seen that the species which are the respective type species of the nominal genera concerned are all currently assigned to a single very large unrevised genus, the situation is completely changed. For—in the absence of action by the International Commission on the lines recommended in the present application—there is a risk that the position might be further aggravated by an injudicious First Reviser. It will be seen from the particulars given in paragraphs 4 to 6 above (a) that the names *Bithys* Hübner and *Chrysophanus* Hübner have as their respective type species, species which are currently placed in the large unrevised genus *Strymon* Hübner and therefore (b) that it is very important to forestall any action which might have the effect of giving precedence over *Strymon* either to *Bithys* or to *Chrysophanus*. While it would be highly undesirable that either the name *Bithys* or the name *Chrysophanus* should be applied to a genus of Strymonid Hairstreaks, the objections are stronger in the case of *Chrysophanus* than in that of *Bithys*, for the latter name has been used for a genus of Hairstreaks—though of quite a different group—while the name *Chrysophanus* has never been used for any group except the Coppers. With these considerations in mind, we now, as First Revisers, take the following action, namely : (1) We hereby select the name *Strymon* Hübner, 1818, to take precedence both over the name *Bithys* Hübner, 1818, and over the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818. (2) We hereby select the name *Bithys* Hübner to take precedence over the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner. By the foregoing action the name *Strymon* Hübner is protected from the risk of attack by either of the other names concerned, while such limited action as is possible has been taken to delay and to render difficult the actual use of the name *Chrysophanus* for a genus of Hairstreaks.

8. When in 1935 the problem discussed in the present paper was considered by the International Commission at its Session held at Lisbon, the main danger which it was then sought to avoid was the potential threat to the name *Strymon* Hübner represented by the name *Bithys* Hübner, a threat which through the action taken in paragraph 7 above has since been removed. Though not unsympathetic to the object sought in the application then submitted—which was supported by representative specialists on both sides of the Atlantic—the Commission, concentrating upon the limited aspect of the problem placed

before it, took the view that it would be better to defer action until, on a revision (then, as now, long overdue) of the genus *Strymon* it could be seen whether the name *Bithys* Hübner really represented a threat to the name *Strymon* Hübner or alternatively whether the species which were the respective type species of these nominal genera would be regarded as being referable to different genera with the result that the name *Bithys* Hübner could be used for the genus containing its type species (*Bithys leuciphaeus* Hübner, 1818) without constituting any threat to the name *Strymon* Hübner. With these considerations in mind, the Commission therefore decided to take no action at that time on the application which had been submitted to it. This decision was later embodied in *Opinion* 165 (1945, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 359—374). The need for the further consideration of the present case when a suitable opportunity should offer was noted in the Office of the Commission and attention was drawn to this matter in February 1954 when consideration was being given to the question of the action required, so far as concerned *Opinions* 161 to 181, to comply with the General Directive issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 that all the *Opinions* so far rendered should be re-examined with a view to filling up any gaps which might be detected. In the document so submitted, which was later embodied in *Direction* 2 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 613—628) it was reported (: 621) that a new Registered File (Z.N.(S.) 802) had been opened for the further consideration of this case, on which, it was added, a paper would be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible.

9. Before preparing the present application we carefully re-examined the position as regards the generic names *Bithys* and *Chrysophanus* and we remain of the opinion which we formed in 1934 when serving as members of the Lepidoptera Sub-Committee of the Committee on Generic Nomenclature at that time recently established by the Royal Entomological Society of London, namely that the change in the usage of these names consequent upon the alteration of the type species of the genera so named made necessary by the discovery that these names were first published in Volume 1 of Hübner's *Zuträge* instead of, as previously supposed, in that author's *Verzeichniss* would lead to serious and quite unjustifiable confusion in the nomenclature of the groups concerned. We are of the opinion therefore that the proper course would be for these names to be suppressed by the Commission under the Plenary Powers which, it may be recalled, were expressly earmarked at the time of their grant to the Commission *inter alia* for preventing confusing transfers of names from one taxon to another. That we did not originally make an application in this sense was due solely to the fact that there were then a number of generic names in the Order Lepidoptera which, in our view, were in urgent need of protection under the Plenary Powers and, having regard to the reluctance at that time of the Commission to use those Powers, we were anxious not to prejudice the chance of success for the applications which we were then submitting by adding applications in regard to other names if such applications could possibly be postponed to some later date. With the much greater stress placed today on the need for maintaining stability in nomenclature both by the International Congress of Zoology and by the International Commission, the situation is very different from what it was twenty years ago and it is for this reason that we now recommend that the names *Bithys* Hübner, 1818, and *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818, be suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

10. Consequentially upon the foregoing proposal we recommend that the above names be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.* To the same *Index* should be added the name *Bythis* Hübner, [1827—1831] (*Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 3 : 11), this being an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithys* Hübner, 1818.

11. As has been explained earlier in the present application (paragraph 8) the question of the action which it was desirable should be taken in regard to the name *Bithys* Hübner, 1818, arose originally in connection with the status of that name in relation to the widely used and well-established name *Strymon* Hübner, 1818. We recommend therefore that the present opportunity should be taken to place that name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.* As has already been noted, that genus is still in urgent need of revision, despite the considerable amount of work that has been done in recent years (by Riley and others) in regard to certain groups of species formerly placed in it. This work has clearly established that the genus *Strymon*, whatever may be its scope, is strictly limited to the American Continent, possessing no Palaearctic representatives. The oldest available name for the Palaearctic species formerly placed in the genus *Strymon* Hübner is *Strymonidia* Tutt, [1908] (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts.* 2 : 483) which was introduced as a replacement name for *Leechia* Tutt, [1907] (*ibid.* 2 : 142) which is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Leechia* South, 1901 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1901** : 400), the name of a genus of Pyrated moths. The type species of *Leechia* Tutt is *Thecla thalia* Leech, [1893] (*Butts. China Japan Corea* (2) (Text Pt. 3) : 367 ; (2) (Pl. Pt. 3/4) : pl. 30, fig. 15♂), and that species is therefore automatically the type species also of *Strymonidia* Tutt. It is desirable, in order to complete the action involved in the present case, that the generic names *Strymonidia* Tutt and *Leechia* Tutt should now be placed on the *Official List* and *Official Index* respectively and that the specific name *thalia* Leech, [1893], as published in the combination *Thecla thalia* should be placed on the *Official List* for names of taxa of that category, together with the name *melinus* Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Strymon melinus* (specific name of type species of *Strymon* Hübner, 1818). At the same time the specific name *leucophaeus* Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Bithys leucophaeus* (which, as the name of the type species of *Bithys* Hübner, enters into the present case) should, as the oldest available name for the species concerned, be placed on the foregoing *Official List*. It is not recommended that similar action should be taken as regards the specific name *mopsus* Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Chrysophanus mopsus* (the specific name of the type species of *Chrysophanus* Hübner), since that name is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *titus* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3(1)** : 297), as published in the combination *Hesperia titus*. It is recommended, however, that the latter name should, in accordance with established practice, now be placed on the *Official List*.

12. It remains now to consider the family-group-name problems involved in connection with the generic names which form the subject of the present application. There is no family-group name based on the generic name *Bithys* Hübner but there have been published such names based upon the other two generic names involved. These names are : (1) CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder (S.H.), (1889) (*Butts. New England* (2) (Pt. 6) : 797) ; (2) STRYMONIDI Tutt (J.W.), [1907] (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts.* **2** : 86, 136). The name STRYMONIDI is currently used for the group of Hairstreak genera with which we are here concerned. The name CHRYSOPHANIDI, now seldom used, has always been employed for " The Coppers " and never for the Strymonid Hairstreaks. It would be the greatest misfortune, because highly confusing, if, now that it is known that the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner applies to a genus of Strymonids and not to " The Coppers ", it were necessary on grounds of priority to transfer it from the latter, to the former, group as the name for the family-group taxon now known as STRYMONIDI. Fortunately, this is not necessary, for a means for avoiding this disastrous change is provided by the Commission's recent *Declaration* 28 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **14** : xi—xxiv). Under that *Declaration* it is provided (1) that, subject to (2) below, an author establishing a new nominal family-group taxon, is to be assumed to have correctly determined the genus selected by him as the type genus of that taxon, (2) that, where, in the opinion of later zoologists, such an assumption would be contrary to the facts, the case is to be referred to the International Commission, whose duty it shall be to give a Ruling, in the light of the information submitted, on the question whether or not the nominal family-group taxon concerned was based on a misdetermined type genus, and (3) that in any case where the Commission gives a Ruling that the type genus was so misdetermined, the family-group name in question is to be rejected as possessing no status under either the Law of Priority or the Law of Homonymy. When we turn to Scudder's *Butterflies of New England*, we find that the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner was there employed as the generic name for " The Coppers ". Thus, Scudder (like every other author who has used the name *Chrysophanus* since it was first published by Hübner) used the name in an entirely incorrect sense. It follows inevitably therefore that the nominal family-group taxon CHRYSOPHANIDI established by Scudder in 1889 was based upon a misdetermined genus. We accordingly ask for a Ruling in this sense from the Commission under the provisions of *Declaration* 28.

13. In order to conclude the foregoing side of the present case we ask the International Commission, after giving the Ruling requested in the preceding paragraph, to place the family-group name CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder, (1889) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with an endorsement that this name has been rejected under the provisions of *Declaration* 28. At the same time the valid and currently used family-group name STRYMONIDI Tutt, [1907], should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

14. For the reasons explained in the present application we now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) *Bithys* Hübner, 1818 ;

(b) *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Strymon* Hübner, 1818 (gender : masculine) (type species, by Riley (N.D.) (1922) : *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818) ;

(b) *Strymonidia* Tutt, [1908] (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation through Rule (f) in Article 30 (designation of type species for *Leechia* Tutt, [1907]) : *Thecla thalia* Leach, [1893]) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *melinus* Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Strymon melinus* (specific name of type species of *Strymon* Hübner, 1818) ;

(b) *thalia* Leach, [1893], as published in the combination *Thecla thalia* (specific name of type species of *Strymonidia* Tutt, [1908]) ;

(c) *leucophaeus* Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Bithys leucophaeus* ;

(d) *titus* Fabricius (J.C.), 1793, as published in the combination *Hesperia titus* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the generic names specified in (1)(a) and (1)(b) above respectively, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) *Bythis* Hübner, [1827—1831] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithys* Hübner, 1818) ;

(c) *Leachia* Tutt, [1907] (a junior homonym of *Leachia* South, 1901) ;

(5) to give a Ruling under *Declaration* 28 that the nominal family-group taxon CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder (S.H.), (1889), was based upon a misdetermined type genus and therefore that the above name possesses no status under either the Law of Priority or the Law of Homonymy ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : STRYMONIDI Tutt (J.W.), [1907] (type genus : *Strymon* Hübner, 1818) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* : CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder (S.H.), (1889), with an endorsement that, as proposed in (5) above, it has been rejected under *Declaration* 28.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (a) TO SECURE THE NAME "JURTINA" LINNAEUS AND (b) TO PROTECT THE NAME "MANIOLIDI" VERITY, 1953 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **ERICH M. HERING**
(*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1142)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 279–286)

(Letter received 29th November 1956)

Die Mehrzahl der lepidopterologischen Handbücher in deutscher Sprache des letzten halben Jahrhunderts hat die in Frage stehende Art (entgegen der von Fabricius, 1781, vorgenommenen Aktion als "Erster Revisor") als (*Maniola*) *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758, bezeichnet. Da der auf das andere Geschlecht der Art gegründete, seit langem verworfene Name *Epinephele* Hübner, [1819], keine Aussicht mehr hat, als Genus-Typus supragenerischer Kategorien zu erscheinen, ist es wünschenswert, dass die auf ihn gegründete Bezeichnung EPENEPHELIDI Tutt, 1896, trotz ihrer Prioritätsrechte unterdrückt wird, um Verwirrung zu vermeiden. Im Interesse der Stabilität und Uniformität der Nomenklatur kann der Hemming'sche Vorschlag nur unterstützt werden.

REQUEST FOR THE DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "CEPHALOMUTILLA" ANDRÉ (1908) (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HYMENOPTERA) IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE*

By **CLARENCE E. MICKEL**

(*Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 902)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of the genus *Cephalomutilla* André (1908) (Class Insecta Order Hymenoptera) the species intended by that author in place of the nominal species actually cited by him when establishing this nominal genus. The present application is made under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158—159) as that to be followed in the case of genera based upon misidentified type species. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs :—

2. André in 1903 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, 72 : 453) described a new species of Mutillid with the name *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps*, from Santiago del Estero, Rep. Argentina. After giving the description he stated that this species was perhaps the same as *Mutilla diabolica* Gerstaecker, 1874 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* 40 : 76), but that Gerstaecker's description was too brief to permit him to reach a decision ; " C'est peut-être la *M. diabolica* Gerst., mais l'insuffisance de la description ne permet pas d'acquérir une certitude à cet égard ".

3. Later André proposed the genus *Cephalomutilla* ((1908), *An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, (Ser. 3) 10 : 194) with *Mutilla diabolica* Gerstaecker, as type species, and to include three additional species, *argyrosticma* Burmeister, 1875 (*Bol. Acad. Cienc. Córdoba* 1 : 477), *haematodes* Gerstaecker, 1874 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* 40 : 63) and *prionophora* Burmeister, 1854 (*Abh. naturf. Ges. Halle* 2 (SitzBer.) : 27). (It may be noted here that the name *Cephalomutilla* André is frequently treated (e.g. by Neave in his *Nomenclator zool.*) as having been published in 1909. This appears to be incorrect. The year " 1909 " is

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* Paper No. 3636 Scientific Journal Series, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

that which is given on the title page of the volume but in the Table of Contents a separate date is allotted to each paper, the date cited for André's paper being 17th July 1908. A footnote on the same page reads : " Las fechas indican el dia en que fueron puestas en circulation las publicaciones correspondientes impresas aparte ". The date " 1908 " is accordingly cited in parentheses.).

4. The first of the species discussed by André was *Cephalomutilla diabolica* (Gerstaecker). André stated that when he described *graviceps*, he suspected it was the same as *diabolica* Gerstaecker ; that now he had seen a specimen from Parana which convinced him for certain that the two were the same, and refered the reader to his original description of *graviceps* for the precise characters of *Cephalomutilla diabolica*. " Quand j'ai decrit ma *T. graviceps*, de la Republique Argentine, j'ai émis la soupçon qu'elle pouvait être identique a la *M. diabolica* Gerstaecker, mais en ajoutant que l'insuffisance de la description de l'auteur ne me permettait pas d'affirmer cette identité. La presence, dans la collection que j'étudie, d'un individu de *diabolica*, provenant de Paraná, me donne maintenant la certitude que ma supposition était fondée et que la *graviceps* André doit etre réunie comme simple synonyme à la *diabolica* Gerstaecker. Je renvoie donc à la description que j'ai donnée de *graviceps*, pour préciser les caractères de cette espèce, et j'ajouterai seulement que sa taille peut varier de 9 à 11 millimètres ".

5. I examined the type specimen of *Mutilla diabolica* Gerstaecker in 1931 at the Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Berlin, Germany. In my opinion it is congeneric with *Mutilla indica* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 583), the type species by selection by André in 1903 (*in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **1** (Fasc. 11) : 55) of *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901, because the head is only slightly broader than the thorax, eyes globular, smooth and shining, mandibles acuminate at the tip, thorax elongate ovate narrowed posteriorly, slightly but distinctly constricted medially, with the lateral margins slightly tuberculate, first abdominal segment petiolate, last abdominal segment with a distinct pygidial area, and second abdominal segment with four, glabrous, shining, red or yellow spots. All of these characters were cited by André in 1901 (*Z. f. Hymen. Dipt.* **1** : 257—258) in his original diagnosis of *Traumatomutilla* when he established it as a subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus. The taxon *Traumatomutilla* was removèd from *Mutilla* Linnaeus by André in 1903 (*in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **1** (Fasc. 11) : 54) and placed as a subgenus of *Ephuta* Say, 1836 (*Boston J. nat. Hist.* **1** : 297). André first elevated the taxon *Traumatomutilla* to full generic rank in 1908 (André, 1908, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1908** : 230 ; *id.*, (1908), *An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* (3) **10** : 197*).

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* During the early years of the *Anales* of the National Museum of Buenos Aires two methods of citation were adopted simultaneously for the numbering of volumes. Under one system the volumes were broken up into series with separate volume numbers for each series, under the other the volumes were numbered consecutively. The volume here under consideration was thus numbered as Volume 17 as well as Volume 10 of Series 3.

6. About three months later in 1931 I studied all of André's Mutillid type specimens in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. The type specimen of *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903 has the head subrectangular, transverse, much broader than the thorax ; the thorax shorter than in *diabolica* and very indistinctly constricted at the middle. The large broad head and short, unconstricted thorax are totally unlike *diabolica, indica* or other females of *Traumatomutilla*, and it was because of these characters that André proposed the new genus *Cephalomutilla* in 1908.

7. As will be seen from paragraphs 5 and 6 above, the type specimen of *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903, and that of *Mutilla diabolica* Gerstaecker, 1874, are very different from one another and are clearly not congeneric. The first of these species agrees with the current concept of the genus *Cephalomutilla* André, the genus to which André intended to refer species, while *diabolica* Gerstaecker corresponds with the current concept of the genus *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901. It would cause serious confusion if it were necessary to sink the name *Cephalomutilla* André (1908), as a junior synonym of *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901, and to provide a new generic name for the group of species currently known by the first of these names. I accordingly ask that this situation should be prevented from arising by the designation by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers as the type species of *Cephalomutilla* André (1908), of the nominal species *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903. Such action would both do justice to the evident intention of André and would moreover promote stability by avoiding the pointless abandonment of a well established name purely for reasons of a narrow nomenclatorial character.

9. No family-group name problem arises in the present case since the genera *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901, and *Cephalomutilla* André (1908), are both South American genera of the family MUTILLIDAE.

10. For the reasons set forth above, I ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for determining the type species of a genus based upon a misidentified type species, use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside the original designation by André of *Mutilla diabolica* Gerstaecker, 1874, as the type species of *Cephalomutilla* André (1908), and (b) in its place to designate the nominal species *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903, to be the type species of the above genus ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Cephalomutilla* André (1908) (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers, under (1) above : *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903) ;
- (b) *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by André (1903) : *Mutilla indica* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *graviceps* André, 1903, as published in the combination *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* (specific name of type species of *Cephalomutilla* André (1908)) ;
- (b) *indica* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mutilla indica* (specific name of type species of *Traumatomutilla* André, 1901) ;
- (c) *diabolica* Gerstaecker, 1874, as published in the combination *Mutilla diabolica*.

ADDENDUM TO APPLICATION RELATING TO THE PROPOSED DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES " ACTINOCRINUS GILBERTSONI " PHILLIPS, 1836 (CLASS CRINOIDEA)

By **J. WRIGHT**
(*Edinburgh*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1057)

(For the application to which this note forms an addendum see Wright, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 156—158)

I wish to draw attention to two errors of fact in my original application in this case. First, the author of the nominal genus *Amphoracrinus* is T. Austin, Sr., not T. Austin, Jr. as there stated (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 156). Secondly, the nominal species *Actinocrinus gilbertsoni* Phillips, 1836, was selected as type species of *Amphoracrinus* by F. A. Roemer, 1855 (*in* Bronn and Roemer, *Lethaea Geognostica*, 3rd ed., **1** : 249—250) and not by Wachsmuth and Springer, 1881, as there stated (p. 156).

I am grateful to Dr. W. H. C. Ramsbottom and Professor G. Ubaghs respectively for drawing my attention to these errors.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "AURELIA" LAMARCK, 1816 (CLASS SCYPHOZOA)

By **W. J. REES**, D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1032)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816. This name is known to every zoologist and the genus so named appears in every textbook as a typical genus. The need for preventing the disappearance of this name on technical nomenclatorial grounds is therefore self-evident. The facts of this case are set out briefly in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1816 (*Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **2** : 512—514) Lamarck published the generic name *Aurelia*, placing eight nominal species in the genus so named. The third of these species, which Lamarck called by the vernacular (French) name " Aurélie rose " and by the Latin name *Aurelia aurita* (= *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 660), the Common Jellyfish of European waters. This species is always treated as being representative of this genus.

3. The difficulty in connection with this name is that, as Lamarck himself clearly shows, it was not published by him as a new name, being only a variant spelling with a single " l " for the name *Aurellia* (with a double " l ") published by Péron & Lesueur six years earlier ([1810], *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **14**(83) : 357). The third of the species placed by these authors in this genus was given by them the Latin name *Aurellia rosea* and the vernacular (French) name " Aurellie rose " (: 358). This species was stated to be the same as " *Medusa aurita* Müller, Zool. Dan. Icon. tab. LXXVI, fig. 1—3, et tabl. LXXVII, fig. 1—5 (1780) ", i.e. *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, 1758. This generic name lay dormant and neglected for exactly one hundred years, for it was not until 1910 (*Medusae of the World* **3** : 604, 618) that Mayer drew attention to it and substituted it for *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816.

4. Since, as explained in the preceding paragraph, there is nomenclatorially no such generic name as *Aurelia* Lamarck as contrasted with *Aurellia* Péron & Lesueur, Lamarck's variant *Aurelia* does not possess a type species and no type species can be assigned to it unless and until the name *Aurelia* is validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. The obvious choice as the type species of *Aurelia* is *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, the species for which this name is always used.

5. The change in the spelling of this generic name from the long-established *Aurelia* to the barbarous and long-neglected *Aurellia*—as also the change in the attribution of this name from Lamarck to Péron & Lesueur—was fully justified under the normal provisions of the *Règles* and, as such, it has been followed in the last year or two by a few workers who were anxious to comply with the *Règles* but who did not realise that in a case such as the present it is both possible and desirable to seek relief through applying to the International Commission for the use of its Plenary Powers to preserve a well-known and long-established name. Fortunately, in the present case no harm has been done by the delay in bringing this matter to the attention of the Commission, for despite Mayer's paper the spelling *Aurelia* has held its own, as also has the attribution of this name to Lamarck. It is very desirable that this name should be placed beyond the reach of further ambiguity and it is for this reason that the International Commission is now asked to suppress the name *Aurellia* Péron & Lesueur for the purposes of the Law of Priority, though not for those of the Law of Homonymy, thus validating the name *Aurelia* Lamarck.

6. Mayer in his *Medusae of the World* treated this genus as the type genus of a family-group taxon AURELINAE, which he treated as a subfamily of the family ULMARIDAE. The above family name dates back to Agassiz (J.L.R.) (1862, *Contrib. nat. Hist. U.S.A.*, Monogr. 2 (Part 3) : v, 80, 159), by whom it was used in the form AURELIDAE (i.e. as the name for a taxon of full family rank).

7. In correspondence on this subject Mr. Hemming took the view that the spelling AURELIDAE was defective, the correct spelling being AURELIIDAE (or AURELIINAE, according to the view taken as to the status of the family-group taxon so named). In order to dispose of any doubts on this subject Professor L. W. Grensted, the Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission, was asked to furnish a Report on the question of the correct form for this name. The Report, dated 10th January 1956, furnished by Professor Grensted in response to the foregoing invitation, was as follows :—

> The word *aurelia* is the feminine form of an old Italian word *aurelio* and was originally used for what is now a chrysalis (= *χρυσαλλὶς*). There are classical names (e.g. Marcus Aurelius) behind this word but it is not itself a classical Latin word. In any case it would be feminine in gender. The subfamily name cannot be anything except AURELIIDAE. It is a perfectly normal case of a first declension noun in " *-ia* ".

8. It is evident in the circumstances that the form in which this family-group name should now be placed on the *Official List* is the corrected form and that the Invalid Original Spelling AURELIDAE must be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.*

9. For the reasons set out in the present application, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

  (a) to suppress the generic name *Aurellia* Péron & Lesueur, [1810], for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

  (b) to validate the generic name *Aurelia* as from Lamarck, 1816 with *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Medusa aurita* (specific name of type species of *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816) ;

(4) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name specified in (1)(a) above as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* : *rosea* Péron & Lesueur, 1810, as published in the combination *Aurellia rosea* (a junior objective synonym of *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Medusa aurita*) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : AURELIIDAE (correction of AURELIDAE) Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 (type genus : *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* : AURELIDAE Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 (an Invalid Original Spelling for AURELIIDAE).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS "INDIANA" MATTHEW, 1902 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER OSTRACODA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By **P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY**

(*University of Sheffield*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1159)

The purpose of the present application is to remove a threat to the stability of the name of the Cambrian Crustacean genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, which has been variously referred to the Orders Conchostraca, Bradorina and Ostracoda. It has been claimed that the first designated type-species for this genus is not that which has been universally applied since 1931 ; it has not been possible to substantiate this claim, but neither can it be definitely disproved. If the claim were to be substantiated, the generic name *Indiana* would disappear as a junior subjective synonym of *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899, and a new name would have to be found for the genus at present known as *Indiana* and for the family INDIANIDAE based upon it. Although the genus is not particularly well-known or important, it is clearly undesirable that it should be left in its present unstable nomenclatorial position. It is to be included in the forthcoming volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* dealing with the Ostracoda, and the Commission is accordingly asked to remove the threat to its stability by use of its Plenary Powers.

2. The genus *Indiana* was proposed by Matthew, G. F. (1902, *Canadian Rec. Sci.*, Montreal **8** : 460) for four species, *I. ovalis*, *I. lippa* (both new) and *Primitia pyriformis* Matthew, 1898, and *P.* (?) *fusiformis* Matthew, 1895. With the species *I. ovalis* was associated also the new " mutation " *prima* (an infraspecific taxon).

3. Ulrich and Bassler (1931, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **78** : 68—70) revised the genus *Indiana* and made the following statement : " In the original description of *Indiana* by Matthew no genotype was designated. The first species following the generic diagnosis is *I. ovalis*, and this species, under the rules generally prevailing in such cases, has been cited as the genotype. Unfortunately, as has been already mentioned in discussing *Bradoria*, the genus cannot be maintained if founded on *I. ovalis*. The imperfect original type of this species, after careful comparison, was positively identified with a good species of *Bradoria* in the collections of the National Museum, from the same locality.

Being distinct, the specific name is retained and the species accordingly has been described on a preceding page under the name *Bradoria ovalis* . . . The hitherto accepted genotype of *Indiana* being an unqualified *Bradoria*, the former genus must either fall into synonymy, or be restored to good standing by the selection of another genotype. The latter course is thought the more advisable, because the genus, as constituted by Matthew, includes a distinguishable group of species, the essential characters of which are brought out in the above revised definition of *Indiana*. Of the other species originally referred to the genus by Matthew, *I. lippa* and *I. pyriformis* are perhaps equally characteristic of the revised genus. The type specimen of the former being rather better preserved than the other, it is selected as the genotype ".

4. Ulrich and Bassler were in error in supposing that the *Règles* demand that, in cases in which no type-species has been designated by the author, the first species to follow the generic diagnosis should automatically become the type species. On the other hand they state that " this species ", i.e., *I. ovalis*, " has been cited as the genotype ". Such citation might well qualify as the subsequent selection of the above species as the type-species by these authors themselves. Unfortunately, they do not indicate where such a citation has been published, and my own search of the literature has failed to discover any citation of a type-species for *Indiana* before that of Ulrich and Bassler themselves as quoted above.

5. If, however, *I. ovalis* has been validly selected as the type species of the genus before 1931, then Ulrich and Bassler had no power to " restore the genus to good standing " by selecting another type species, their selection of *I. lippa* would be invalid, and *Indiana* interpreted by *I. ovalis*, would rank as a junior subjective synonym of *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899.

6. Since 1931, however, the genus *Indiana* has been universally accepted as properly founded on *I. lippa*. Although it is not a particularly well-known genus, it has been listed (with this type species) in such general works as Shimer & Shrock (1944, *Index Fossils of N. America* : 657).

7. Ulrich and Bassler described, under the name *Indiana*, a genus containing twelve species besides *I. lippa* and five additional " doubtful " species (*op. cit.* : 71—85). They also founded a new family, INDIANIDAE, on the genus (*op. cit.* : 68). This genus and family are to be included in a forthcoming volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. No useful purpose would be served by introducing a new name for these taxa. The Commission is therefore invited to use its Plenary Powers to stabilise the genus with *I. lippa* as its type species.

8. Matthew (*op. cit.*) referred the genus *Indiana* to the Order Ostracoda ; Ulrich and Bassler (*op. cit.*) placed it in the Order Conchostraca ; P. E. Raymond (1935, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **76** : 205—230) placed it in a new order Bradorina "leading to the Ostracoda". In the forthcoming volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* it is to be treated in a new suborder of the Order Ostracoda.

9. In view of the facts set out in the preceding paragraphs, I now request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b), having done so, to designate *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902, as type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the following name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (gender : feminine) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902) ;

(3) to place the following name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *lippa* Matthew, 1902, as published in the combination *Indiana lippa* (specific name of the type species of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902) ;

(4) to place the following name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : INDIANIDAE Ulrich and Bassler, 1931 (type-genus : *Indiana* Matthew, 1902).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY DONALD BAIRD ON THE GENERIC NAMES "ANCHISAURIPUS" LULL, 1904, AND "OTOUPHEPUS" CUSHMAN, 1904 (CLASS REPTILIA : THEROPODA [ICHNITES])

By **EDWIN H. COLBERT**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1081)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 221—224)

(Letter dated 21st November 1956)

Dr. Donald Baird of Harvard University has sent to me the separate of his paper proposing the use of the Plenary Powers to protect the generic name *Anchisauripus* Lull, and to suppress the generic name *Otouphepus* Cushman.

I am particularly interested in this proposal, because I have been doing detailed research on Triassic reptiles and amphibians during these past few years. This letter is being written in support of Dr. Baird's proposal. I am heartily in favor of it, and I think that if it is adopted it will clarify nomenclature of these particular Triassic forms, and certainly will help to prevent confusion in future literature.

ROBERT MERTENS'S PROPOSALS REGARDING THE SPECIFIC NAMES " BOIGA " LACÉPÈDE, 1789, AND " PICTUS " GMELIN, [1789], BOTH PUBLISHED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GENERIC NAME " COLUBER " (CLASS REPTILIA)

(a) Comment by JAY M. SAVAGE

(*University of Southern California, Los Angeles*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 772)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 275—276)

(Letter dated 9th September 1956)

The two names in question both apply to the same species of Asian snake and Schmidt (1927) as the first reviser selected *boiga* over *pictus*. This selection, although not recognized under the Copenhagen decisions, must be retroactively changed if Mertens's proposal is accepted and his arguments do not seem to warrant such a change. In particular Dr. Mertens's statement that this snake is most generally known as *pictus* is questionable. Since Schmidt's publication the animal in question has been mentioned under the names *boiga*, *pictus*, and *ahaetulla*, most commonly under the last mentioned name. The name *pictus* was widely used for this species previous to 1927, although even then some authors favored *ahaetulla*. If frequency of usage is Dr. Mertens's only argument for using *pictus*, I must emphatically recommend the selection of *Coluber boiga* Lacépède, 1789, over *Coluber pictus* Gmelin, [1789]. This recommendation is in line with the proposal submitted to the Commission by Savage and Oliver (1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 147—152).

(b) Rejoinder to comment submitted by Jay M. Savage

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

(*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*)

(Letter dated 29th September 1956)

The specific name *pictus* for the snake coming into question in connection with the genus *Dendrelaphis* had before 1927 been by far the most usual name as it can be seen in the (partly monographic) papers of Boulenger, de Rooij, Wall, Werner, Barbour, etc. Only by the mistaken introduction of the specific name of *boiga* in the year 1927 did the denomination for this snake become uncertain. Nevertheless, even since 1927 the specific name *pictus* is to be found very frequently in the literature up to most recent times ; for example, in the synopsis of the COLUBRIDAE by Werner (1930) ; in the taxonomically very essential papers on the genus of *Dendrelaphis* (or *Dendrophis*) by Meise & Hennig (1932, 1935) and by Mertens (1934) ; in all the papers by Bourret, Brongersma and Kopstein ; in the very important " Checklist of the Snakes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago " by de Haas (1950) ; in the biometrical study of Bergmann (1955), etc. On the other hand the specific name *boiga* appears in only a few papers since 1927. In the literature of most recent times (since about 1943, when Malcolm Smith replaced *pictus* by *ahaetulla*) it is hardly found except in a paper of Savage (1952). For this reason I plead emphatically for a vote in favour of the specific name *pictus* (and not of *boiga*) for this very well known viper which is to be found so frequently in South-East Asia and in the Sunda-Archipelago.

CONTENTS

(continued from front wrapper)

New Applications

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of securing that the name *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata*, shall be the oldest available name for the species currently so known (Class Gastropoda) (H. Lemche) 3

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to secure that the specific names *bengalensis* (*Tupinambis*) Daudin, [1802], and *salvator* (*Stellio*) Laurenti, 1768, shall be the oldest available names for the Varanid Lizards concerned (R. Mertens) 9

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic names *Chrysophanus* and *Bithys* Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Francis Hemming & N. D. Riley) .. 13

Request for the designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species for the genus *Cephalomutilla* André (1908) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) in harmony with accustomed usage (C. E. Mickel) 22

Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa) (W. J. Rees) .. 26

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage (P. C. Sylvester-Bradley) 29

CONTENTS

(continued from inside back wrapper)

Comments on Applications

Page

F. Hemming's proposal relating to the generic name *Cupido* Schrank, 1801 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera): Support by E. M. Hering 8

F. Hemming's proposal relating to the generic name *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera): Support by E. M. Hering 21

Addendum to application relating to the nominal species *Actinocrinus gilbertsoni* Phillips, 1836 (Class Crinoidea): Note by J. Wright 25

D. Baird's application relating to the generic name *Otouphepus* Cushman, 1904 (Class Reptilia: Theropoda [Ichnites]): Support by E. H. Colbert 31

R. Mertens' application regarding the specific names *boiga* Lacépède, 1789, and *pictus* Gmelin, [1789], both published in combination with the generic name *Coluber* (Class Reptilia): Comment by J. M. Savage and rejoinder thereto by R. Mertens 32

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

10 APR 1957

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 33

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 33

(*continued inside back wrapper*)

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Double-Part 2/3 (pp. 33—104 ; 1 pl.) 29th March 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Double-Part 2/3) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847, validation, and counter-proposal for suppression of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 857) ;

(2) *mississippiensis*, emendation to, of *mississipiensis* Daudin, [1801—1802] (*Crocodilus*), validation of (Class Reptilia) (Z.N.(S.) 551) ;

1 0 APR 1957

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923, and ODOBENIDAE Allen (J.A.), 1880, validation of (Class Mammalia) (Z.N.(S.) 1187) ;

(4) *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911, validation of (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1072) ;

(5) *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, designation of *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, as type species of (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 242) ;

(6) *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1165) ;

(7) *picta* Walckenaer, 1802 (*Aranea*), validation and *Theridium*, emendation of *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805, validation of (Class Arachnida) (Z.N.(S.) 1008).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

29*th March* 1957.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE " OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID WORKS IN ZOOLOGY " OF THE TITLE OF THE GERMAN TRANSLATION BY MARTINI (F.H.W.) PUBLISHED IN 1767 UNDER THE TITLE " KURZE ABHANDLUNG VON DEN CONCHYLIEN " OF THE WORK BY GEOFFROY (E.L.) PUBLISHED IN THE SAME YEAR UNDER THE TITLE " TRAITE SOMMAIRE DES COQUILLES "

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1186)

The purpose of the present application is to submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature particulars regarding an old and evidently non-binominal work and to recommend the addition of the title of that work to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*, this being desirable both as part of the general policy enjoined upon the International Commission by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, of building up the foregoing *Official Index* as and when opportunity offers and partly because (as is explained in paragraph 6 below) at least one suggestion was made many years ago that a generic name in current use should be displaced on the ground that it was a junior synonym of a name published in the work in question.

2. The work concerned is a German translation by Martini (F.H.W.) of the work by Geoffroy (E.L.) published in Paris in 1767 under the title *Traité Sommaire des Coquilles, tant fluviatiles que terrestres, qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*. This work, it will be recalled, has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes and its title placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* by the Ruling given by the International Commission in *Opinion* 362 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 173—183). The status of Martini's German translation was not dealt with in the foregoing *Opinion* and it is for this reason that it is now necessary to submit this matter to the International Commission.

3. Martini's translation was published at Nürnberg in 1767 (i.e. in the same year as that in which Geoffroy's original French edition was published in

Paris). This translation bears on the title page the following title and sub-title :—

(a) *Title* :

Des Herrn Geoffroy D. und Prof. der Arzney [sic] Wissenschaft in Paris Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien welche um Paris sowohl auf dem Lande, als in süssen Wasern gefunden werden

(b) *Subtitle* :

Aus dem Französichen übersetzt und mit einigen erläuternden Zuzätsen vermehrt durch Fried. Heinr. Wilk Martini

4. The collation of Martini's translation is as follows :—

Pp. 14 [unnumbered] + vi + 133 + 20 [unnumbered], 1 folding table.

5. The original French text of Geoffroy's *Traité Sommaire* was rejected by the Commission on the ground that in it Geoffroy did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature. Now that, thanks to the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), it has been possible to examine Martini's translation, the *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien*, it is immediately apparent that the nomenclature employed is also non-binominal, being a mixture of vernacular (French) names, accidentally binominal Latin names and frankly polyverbal Latin names of the pre-1758 type. The following are examples of individual names employed in this book :—

Page No.	Name employed
36	Cochlea hortensis Le Jardinier
37	Cochlea Livrée La nemoralis
39	Cochlea nemoralis arborescens *La Chartreuse*
40	Cochlea striata major Le grand striée
45	Serpentulus *La lampe* Le *Planorbe terrestre*
47	Cochlea hispida *La Veloutée*
48	Cochlea hispida, apertura triangulari *La Veloutée* à bouche triangulaire
53	Cochlea s. Turbo, *granum avenaceum* referens La Gain s'Avoine
54	Cochlea s. *Turbo nitidus* *La Brillante*
55	Turbo dentatus labro reflexo L'Anti-Nonpareille
82	Cornu Ammonis spurium, marginatum spiris quatuor

Page No.	Name employed	
84	Cornu Ammonis spurium, marginatum 6 oribus absolutum	
97	Cochlea vivipara fasciata	La Vivipare à bandes

6. At this point it should be explained that the reason why it has been found necessary at this time to examine the status of the foregoing work is that in connection with the preparation for publication of Mr. A. E. Ellis' revised application relating to the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810,[1] attention was drawn to a statement by Dall that a generic name *Vivipara* had been published by Martini in the above work. It was clearly necessary that this matter should be investigated immediately for, if there had in fact been such a name and it had been validly published at the date suggested for the genus later called *Viviparus* by Montfort, it would have had many years' priority over Montfort's name. It will be seen, however, from the last of the extracts quoted above that the word " vivipara " was employed by Martini not as a generic name but as the first part of a two-word specific name for a species placed by that author in the genus *Cochlea*. Probably the idea that Martini published a generic name consisting of the word *Vivipara* owes its origin to the fact that in the index to the *Kurze Abhandlung* (on an unnumbered page which if it had been numbered consecutively with the text would have been page 148) the name *Cochlea vivipara fasciata* used by Martini appeared in the abbreviated form " *Vivipara fasciata* ".

7. Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), with whom I have discussed this case, has also examined Martini's *Kurze Abhandlung* and has reported (*in litt.*, 4th December 1956) that in his opinion : " This German translation should certainly be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* as not being binominal ".

8. In the light of the considerations set out in the preceding paragraphs I recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to give a Ruling that in the German translation entitled *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien* of Geoffroy (E.L.), 1767, *Traité Sommaire des Coquilles* published at Nürnberg in the same year Martini (F.H.W.), the translator, did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that the above work in Martini's translation is not available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature ;

(2) to place the title of the translation specified in (1) above on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned reputed generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* : *Vivipara* Martini, 1767 (a cheironym reputed to have been published in the work recommended in (1) above for rejection as a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

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[1] See pages 38—43 of the present Part.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF THE GENERIC NAME " VIVIPARUS " MONTFORT, 1810, AND PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME VIVIPARIDAE GRAY (J.E.), 1847 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **A. E. ELLIS**

(*Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, England*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

The purpose of the present application is to resubmit to the International Commission with certain amplifications a proposal that the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda) should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* which in August 1950 I included in an application which I made for the addition to the *Official List* of the names of a considerable number of genera of non-marine Mollusca (Ellis, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 119–125). The proposals submitted in regard to the majority of the names contained in that application were approved by the International Commission which placed the names in question on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 335 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 45–76). The name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, was not included among the generic names placed on the *Official List* by the foregoing *Opinion*, certain developments having occurred which made it appear desirable that the problems involved should be subjected to further study. The question at that time involved was the interpretation of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the genus *Viviparus* Montfort. Since that time two further issues have been imported into the present case. The first of these is the question of the family-group name to be used for the foregoing genus, a matter which was not dealt with in my original application, it not being until a later date that by a General Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it became an obligation upon the International Commission, when placing names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, to deal also with the family-group-name problem involved. The second new point which has been introduced into the present case is a proposal which I am informed by the Secretary has been received by the Commission that, instead of placing the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, on the *Official List*, it should use its Plenary Powers to suppress that name, in order thereby to validate the name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, a name formerly widely used, but which has hardly appeared in the literature except as a rejected junior synonym, during the last fifty years. These matters are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

(a) *The interpretation of the nominal species "Helix vivipara" Linnaeus*, 1758

2. At the time when I submitted my earlier application, I did not deal expressly with the interpretation of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as the accuracy of the current interpretation of that nominal species seemed to be generally accepted. If I had thought it necessary then to deal with this subject, I should certainly have expressed the view which I still hold that that nominal species ought to be interpreted in the accepted manner which conforms with the specimen of this species preserved in the Linnean Collection at Burlington House. Since that date, however, Dr. C. E. Boettger (*Brunswick*)[1] has, I am informed by the Secretary, submitted to the Commission an application in which he has sought to show that the current conception of this species is incorrect, claiming that, as established by Linnaeus, the foregoing nominal species was a composite, that Müller (O.F.) (1774) should be accepted as the First Reviser of that species and that in consequence the specific name *vivipara* Linnaeus ought to be applied to the species to which in 1813 Millet gave the name *Cyclostoma contectum*. In another paper submitted to the Commission simultaneously Professor Lothar Forcart (*Basel*)[2] has vigorously rebutted the arguments advanced by Dr. Boettger and has defended the view that this species should continue to be interpreted in the currently accepted manner. In the same application Professor Forcart refers to the important paper recently published by Mr. Hugh Watson[3] (1955, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 31 : 171), in which that author reviewed this subject and concluded that the above species should be interpreted as at present in harmony with the specimen preserved in the Linnean Collection which he there selected to be the lectotype. Professor Forcart concludes his application by asking the International Commission to give a Ruling that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected by Mr. Watson. I entirely share the views expressed by Professor Forcart and I endorse his recommendation that the Commission should put an end to further discussion of this subject by giving a Ruling that the foregoing species be interpreted by reference to Mr. Watson's lectotype. I am informed by the Secretary that in the application submitted by Professor Lothar Forcart, which deals with certain of the matters set out above (for example the proposed validation of the family-group name VIVIPARIDAE Gray, 1847, by the suppression of the family-group name PALUDINIDAE Gray, 1840), Professor Forcart has submitted certain proposals relating to the interpretation of the nominal species *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813. This is not a subject which I have personally investigated, and accordingly I submit no recommendation in regard to it. I recognise, however, that it is desirable that the Commission should reach a decision on this matter at the same time that it gives a decision on the proposals which I myself am submitting.

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[1] See pages 50—52 of the present Part.

[2] See pages 44—49 of the present Part.

[3] See pages 53—66 of the present Part.

(b) *Generic names and Reputed Generic names involved in the present case*

3. As a preliminary to the consideration of the proposal which I am informed has been submitted by Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, it will be convenient to list as follows the generic names and reputed generic names involved in the present case :—

(1) *Vivipara* Martini, 1767, *Kurze Abh. Conchyl.* : (a German translation of Geoffroy (E.L.), 1767, *Traité sommaire*) (type species, by monotypy : *Vivipara fasciata* Martini, 1767, *ibid.* : [148]) ;

(2) *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, *Conch. Syst.* **2** : 246 (type species, through *Declaration* 21 through the original designation of the objectively identical nominal species *Viviparus fluviorum* Montfort, 1810 (*ibid.* **2** : 247) : *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 772) ;

(3) *Paludina* Lamarck, 1812, *Extrait Cours. Zool. Mus. Hist. nat.* : 117 (a reputed but non-existent name, Lamarck having used this word only in the vernacular (French) form " Paludine ") ;

(4) *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **19** : 253 (type species, by selection by Children (1823, *Quart. J. Sci.* **15** : 245 [Reprint : 109]) : *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(5) *Vivipara* Sowerby (J.), 1813, *Min. Conch.* **1**(No. VI) : 75 (an Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, Montfort being cited by Sowerby as the author of this name).

4. It should be noted that Férussac, following Lamarck, misidentified the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, applying that name to the allied species to which in 1813 Millet gave the name *Cyclostoma contectum*. It is probable also that Children was under the same misapprehension when in 1823 he selected from among Férussac's originally included species the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus *Paludina* Férussac. It is desirable that these errors of identification should be noted but it is important also to recall that neither of them affects the present nomenclatorial status of the genus *Paludina* Férussac for, as the Secretary to the Commission has reminded me, the position in this matter is governed by two provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 157 (Item 37), 158—159 (Item 38)). Under the first of these provisions (a) an author establishing a new nominal genus is (subject to the immediately following provision) to be assumed to have correctly identified the species placed by him in that genus and (b) a later author selecting a type species for a genus is to be assumed correctly to have identified the species which he so selects. Under the second of the provisions referred to above a mechanism was provided by which the Commission, on receiving information relating to a genus alleged to have been established on the basis of a misidentified type species, is required to designate as the type species of that genus a species in harmony with current practice if it is satisfied that confusion and name-changing will otherwise result. This provision does not apply in the present case, since there is no current practice in regard to the name *Paludina* Férussac, that name having long fallen out of use. Accordingly, under the foregoing decisions by the Paris Congress (i) Férussac is to be treated as having included the true *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, in his genus *Paludina* and (ii) Children is to be treated as having validly selected that species and no other to be the type species of the genus *Paludina*. Thus, under the *Règles* the genus *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, is a junior objective synonym of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, the two nominal genera having the same species as type species and *Viviparus* Montfort being the older of the two names concerned.

5. Of the names listed in paragraph 3 above, the first, third and fifth need not detain us. The first was published in a non-binominal translation of a work (Geoffroy's *Traité sommaire*) which itself has been rejected by the International Commission as not being available for nomenclatorial purposes (*Opinion* 362). The reputed name *Paludina* Lamarck, 1812, is a cheironym, owing its existence solely to careless copying by later authors. The name *Vivipara* Sowerby, 1813, is no more than an Invalid Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort. These names should be finally disposed of by being placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. So also should be entered the following objectively invalid variants of the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort :—

(a) *Viviparella* Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nature* : 144 (an Invalid Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810) ;

(b) *Viviparous* Collinge, 1891, *Conchologist* 1 : 31 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810) ;

(c) *Vivipara* Kobelt, 1906, *Nachr.Bl. dtsch. malak. Ges.* 38 : Inhalt [2] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810).

6. The only names which remain to be considered are therefore *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, and its junior objective synonym *Paludina* Férussac, 1812. During the XIXth century most but not all authors used the name *Paludina* Férussac for this genus, but for the last fifty or sixty years this name has been completely replaced by its senior objective synonym *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (or, to a less extent, by the Invalid Emendation of that name, *Vivipara* Sowerby, 1813 (often attributed to Fleming, 1818, *Ency. brit.*, Suppl. to 4–6th Eds. 3 : 313)). To revert now to the long discarded junior synonym *Paludina* Férussac would merely introduce confusion into the nomenclature of this group without any compensating advantages. At this distance of time the rejection of the valid and now thoroughly well established name *Viviparus* Montfort could no longer be justified on the ground of accepted usage. Accordingly, I unhesitatingly ask the International Commission to reject

Dr. Joshua L. Baily's[4] request for the validation of the name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, and I renew my request that it place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the valid name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810. I further ask that, in placing the above name on the *Official List*, the Commission should add a Ruling that *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected therefor by Watson in his paper published in 1955 (see paragraph 2 above).

(c) *Family-group-name problems*

7. Of the generic names discussed above two, *Viviparus* Montfort and *Paludina* Férussac, have been taken as the base for family-group names. The names so published are the following :—

VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 15(178) : 155

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, *Synopsis Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 117 ; (also *id.*, 1840, *Man. Land- & Fresh-Water Shells Brit. Islands* (ed. 2) : 79, 89)

8. Up to 1953 the valid name for this family-group taxon would have been VIVIPARIDAE Gray, 1847, for the earlier name PALUDINIDAE Gray, 1840, would have become invalid on the rejection of the name of the type genus (*Paludina* Férussac) as a junior objective synonym of the name of the type genus (*Viviparus* Montfort) of the family-group taxon VIVIPARIDAE Gray. Unfortunately, by a well-intentioned but ill-conceived decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, in the hope of thereby promoting stability at the family-group-name level the position has been reversed and, in the absence of special action by the International Commission it will be necessary to discard the name VIVIPARIDAE and to bring back into use the long-abandoned name PALUDINIDAE. This would be highly confusing and open to the strongest objection. I therefore join with Professor Forcart in asking the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to validate the name VIVIPARIDAE Gray, 1847, by suppressing under its Plenary Powers the unwanted family-group name PALUDINIDAE Gray, 1840.

(d) *Recommendations*

9. In the light of the considerations set out above, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned family-group name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (type genus : *Paludina* Férussac, 1812)

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[4] See pages 67—72 of the present Part.

(2) to give a Ruling that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected therefor by Watson (H.) in 1955;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Viviparus Montfort, 1810 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as interpreted in (2) above);

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

vivipara Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara* and as interpreted in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810);

(5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Paludina* Férussac, 1812 (a junior objective synonym of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810);

(b) the names specified under the Numbers (1), (3) and (5) in paragraph 3 of the present application;

(c) the three names specified in paragraph 4 of the present application;

(6) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

fluviorum Montfort, 1810, as published in the combination *Viviparus fluviorum* (specific name of a junior objective synonym of *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*);

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.) 1847, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (type genus : *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810);

(8) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (type genus : *Paludina* Férussac, 1812).

PROPOSED DETERMINATION OF INTERPRETATION OF, AND ADDITION OF, TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF (a) " VIVIPARA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " HELIX VIVIPARA" AND (b) OF " CONTECTUM " MILLET, 1813, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CYCLOSTOMA CONTECTUM " AND PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME " VIVIPARIDAE " GRAY (J.E.), 1847 (CLASS GASTROPODA, ORDER PROSOBRANCHIA)

By **LOTHAR FORCART**

(*Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

The main object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to stabilise the interpretation of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813 (Class Gastropoda, Order Prosobranchia). A secondary object is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the family-group name VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847, by suppressing PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, a name based upon a generic name (*Paludina* Férussac, 1812) which has long been abandoned as a junior objective synonym of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810.

2. The nomenclature of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, has caused great confusion. At present the name *Viviparus viviparus* (Linnaeus) is used for two different species of the genus *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (cf. Watson, 1955 : 163). Watson (1955 : 164) described the specific differences of these species, which he distinguished as the " narrower species " and the " ventricose species ". The confusion has been due to differences of opinions on the interpretation of the original description of *Helix vivipara*, and of the International Rules.

3. C. R. Boettger (1931 : 257–260 and in an application since submitted to the International Commission[1]) advances the opinion that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus is a composite species, composed of the narrower and the ventricose species. He founds this opinion on the supposition that the illustrations, cited by Linnaeus (1758 : 773) in the bibliographic references to *Helix vivipara*, refer partly to the narrower and partly to the ventricose species. H. Watson (1955 : 164–167) supports the opposite opinion, namely, that the description and the bibliographical references of *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758,

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[1] For Dr. Boettger's application see pages 50—52 of the present Part.

refer exclusively to the narrower species. The decision between these opinions is a matter not of nomenclature but of taxonomy, being a question of the interpretation of the bibliographic references and of the figures cited by Linnaeus, some of which are so poorly executed that the determination of the figured species is impossible.

4. C. R. Boettger, assuming the nominal species *Helix vivipara* to be a composite species, argues that the description of *Nerita fasciata* Müller (1774 : 182) constitutes a revision of *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, and claims that that description eliminates the component described as *Nerita fasciata* of that nominal species. Boettger further claims that the nominal species *Nerita fasciata* Müller is, like *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, a composite species, composed of the narrower species and *Viviparus ater ater* (Cristofori & Jan) (=*Paludina achatina* var. *pyramidalis* Rossmässler, 1835) cf. Zilch (1955 : 52). In addition Boettger claims that the name *fasciata* Müller has been restricted by Schröter (1779 : 369–370) to the narrower species. Boettger concludes from these suppositions that the specific name *vivipara* Linnaeus must be restricted to the ventricose species. Watson (1955 : 167–170) has proved however that that species must be named *Viviparus contectus* (Millet).

5. These suppositions of Boettger are not in accordance with article 31 of the *Règles Internationales de Nomenclature Zoologique* (cf. 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 72–73), which prescribes that the component of a composite species, to which the name of the nominal species has to be applied, must be fixed by the procedure of typification, and not by the procedure of elimination.

6. Watson (1955 : 171, pl. 8, figs. 2–3) has established the narrower species as that component of the nominal species *Helix vivipara,* to which the name *vivipara* should be applied, by his selection of a specimen of this species as the lectotype of *Helix vivipara.*

7. Draparnaud (1801 : 40–41) first differentiated the narrower species, which he named *Cyclostoma achatinum* Draparnaud, 1801, and the more ventricose species, which he called *Cyclostoma viviparum* (Linnaeus). As the specific name *vivipara* Linnaeus has been fixed by Watson's (1955 : 171) selection of the lectotype to the narrower species, *Cyclostoma achatinum* Draparnaud is a subjective synonym of *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758. Draparnaud (1805 : 34–36) used the same names for these species as in 1801 (cf. Watson, 1955 : 169), and figured both species (pl. 1, figs. 16–17=*Cyclostoma viviparum*, fig. 18=*Cyclostoma achatinum*).

8. Millet (1813 : 5) gave the name *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813, to the more ventricose species, which Draparnaud in 1805 had treated as *Cyclostoma viviparum.* The description of *Cyclostoma contectum* refers to the more ventricose species, but the synonymy : " *C. viviparum*. Drap. Hist. des. Moll. p. 34—*Helix vivipara*. Linn. Syst. nat. 690.—*Nerita vivipara*. Mull. Verm. Hist. 370—Gault. t. 5, f. A.—*Bulimus viviparus*. Poir. Prodr. p. 61.—La Vivipare à bandes. Geoff. 110." both to the ventricose and to the narrower species. Consequently the nominal species *Cyclostoma contectum* is at present a composite species, the identity of which can be established only by the selection of a lectotype.

9. *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813, was established as a new name for *Cyclostoma viviparum*, as used by Draparnaud (1805 : 34). This is evident by Millet's remarks (1813, Advertissement : IX) : " Dans cet Essai, j'ai suivi la méthode et le plus souvent la nomenclature de Draparnaud, comme étant ce qu'il y a de mieux et de plus nouveau dans ce genre. En empruntant quelquefois ses descriptions, j'ai cru devoir en ajouter d'autres, et y faire aussi différens changements". and (p. 6, footnote) : " Le nom de vivipare ne pouvant plus convenir exclusivement à cette espèce, puisque celle qui suit " (*Cyclostoma achatinum*) " est également vivipare, j'ai cru avec raison devoir le changer ". In the interest of stability in nomenclature it is essential that the interpretation of the foregoing nominal species be placed beyond possibility of dispute. For this purpose I consider that the present opportunity should be taken to select a lectotype for the nominal species *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet from among the specimens included in this nominal species in the works cited by Millet when publishing this name. Of these the most suitable appears that figured by Draparnaud in the first of the references cited by Millet. Locard (1896 : 35) writing of the specimens of the Draparnaud collection in the Natural History Museum of Vienna, observed : " Parmi les échantillons de la collection de Draparnaud deux seulement sont bien adultes ; le plus gros exactement conforme à la description et à la figuration données par cet auteur, represente bien le véritable *Vivipara* contecta tel que nous le comprenons aujourd'hui ". Millet's naming of this species has been followed by subsequent authors and its definitive adoption is therefore highly desirable. To this end I now select the specimen figured by Draparnaud ([1805], *Hist. nat. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : pl. 1, fig. 16), being a specimen figured in one of the works cited by Millet in his description of *Cyclostoma contectum*, to be the lectotype of that nominal species.

10. The object which I had in view in making the present application will have been secured if the International Commission (1) gives Rulings directing that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813, are to be interpreted by the lectotypes selected for the first of these species by Watson in 1955 and for the second of these species by myself in paragraph 9 of the present application, and (2) places the names *vivipara* Linnaeus and *contectum* Millet, interpreted in each case as recommended above, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. I am reminded, however, by the Secretary that from the point of view of the work of the Commission the questions dealt with in the present application form part only of an earlier

proposal submitted by Mr. A. E. Ellis[1] that the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, with *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by original designation, should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. I have also been informed by the Secretary that a counter-proposal in opposition to Mr. Ellis's application has been received in the Office of the Commission, under which the Commission is being asked to suppress the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, for the purpose of validating its junior objective synonym *Paludina* Férussac, 1812. As regards this latter proposal I must say at once that, while the name *Paludina* Férussac was widely used by workers in the nineteenth century, it has hardly appeared in the literature of the last fifty years, except occasionally as a rejected junior synonym. In my opinion there is no case at all for the suppression of the name *Viviparus* Montfort under the Plenary Powers in favour of the long-forgotten name *Paludina* Férussac and I strongly recommend that the proposal in favour of this course should be rejected. On the other hand, *Viviparus* Montfort has long been an established name in general use and I have pleasure therefore in associating myself with Mr. Ellis's proposal that this name should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, subject, it will be understood to the insertion in that *List* of an endorsement that the type species of the genus so named, i.e. the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus be interpreted, as recommended earlier in the present application, by the lectotype selected by Mr. Hugh Watson in 1955.

11. There is one other problem which arises in connection with the more extended application submitted by Mr. Ellis to which I feel that I must refer. This is in connection with the family-group name based on the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort. Here two family-group names are involved, namely, VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15**(178) **:** 155) and PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (*Synopsis Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 117); *id.*, 1840 (*Manual Land- & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Isls.* (ed. 2) : 79, 89). These names are objective synonyms of one another, since *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, is a junior objective synonym of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, having, like it, *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus as type species. Under a decision which must be regarded as unfortunate (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36, Decision 54(1)(a)), the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology introduced a rule that a family-group name based upon a generic name which is a junior synonym of some other generic name is not to be replaced by a name based upon the valid name of the type genus if it has priority over that name. The application of this decision in a case like the present would be highly undesirable, involving, as it would, the objectionable and confusing re-appearance at the family-group-name level of the generic name *Paludina* Férussac, which, though commonly used in the nineteenth century, has long since disappeared in synonymy. I therefore desire to recommend that this matter should be dealt with by the Commission on the lines adopted in its recently published *Opinion* 423 where it used its

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[2] See pages 38—43 of the present Part.

[3] For the counter proposal here referred to see pages 67—72 of the present Part.

Plenary Powers to validate a well-known family-group name (XANTHINAE Dana, 1851) by suppressing an unwanted and long-forgotten family-group name of older date (PILUMNIDAE Samouelle, 1819).

13. In the light of the considerations advanced in the present application, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to give the following Rulings, namely :—

- (a) that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected therefor by Watson in 1955 ;

- (b) that the nominal species *Cyclostoma contectum* Millet, 1813, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected therefor by Forcart in paragraph 9 of the present application ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*, the species so named to be interpreted as indicated in (1)(a) above ;

- (b) *contectum* Millet, 1813, as published in the combination *Cyclostoma contectum*, the species so named to be interpreted as indicated in (1)(b) above ;

(3) to reject the proposal that the name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, should be validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of its senior objective synonym *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, the name currently in use for this genus ;

(4) to approve the proposal that the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, subject to the insertion of an endorsement that this nominal species be interpreted as recommended in (1)(a) above ;

(5) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the family-group name PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, in order to prevent that name from becoming the oldest available family-group name for the genus *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, the name of which is a senior objective synonym of the long-discarded generic name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812 ;

(6) to place the family-group name VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (type genus : *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810), as validated under the Plenary Powers in (5) above on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* ;

(7) to place the family-group name PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (5) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

References

Boettger (C.R.), 1931, " Zur Nomenklatur der deutschen Arten der Prosobranchiergattung *Viviparus* Montfort". *Arch. Moll.* 63(6) : 255–264

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Draparnaud (J.), 1801, *Tableau des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France*

——, 1805, *Histoire naturelle des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France*

Linnaeus (C.), 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) **1**

Locard (A.), 1897, " *Ipsa Draparnaudi Conchylia.* Etudes critiques sur la Collection Draparnaud du Musée Royal et Imperial de Vienne". *Ann. Soc. agric. Lyon* (7) **4** : 5–190

Millet (P.A.), 1813, *Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles observés dans le département de Maine et Loire*

Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Vermium terrestrium et fluviatilium . . . succincta Historia*, **2**

Schröter (J.S.), 1779, *Die Geschichte der Flussconchylien, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf diejenigen welche in den thüringischen Wassern leben*

Watson (H.), 1955, " The names of the two common species of *Viviparus* ". *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **31**(3/4) : 163–174, pl. 8

Zilch (A.), 1955, " Die Typen und Typoide des Natur-Museums Senckenberg, 14 Mollusca, *Vivipara* ". *Arch. Moll.* **84**(1/3) : 45–86

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "VIVIPARA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "HELIX VIVIPARA", AS INTERPRETED BY MÜLLER (O.F.) IN 1774 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **CAESAR R. BOETTGER**

(*Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule Braunschweig, Germany*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to put an end to confusion regarding the interpretation of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, by giving a Ruling that this species is to be interpreted by reference to the action taken by Müller (O.F.) when establishing the nominal species *Nerita fasciata* in 1774. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. In notes previously published elsewhere (Boettger, 1931, 1932, 1939) I have discussed the nomenclature of the species of the genus *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, occurring in Central Europe. The results of these studies were widely, although not quite generally, accepted. Recently in the course of a personal discussion the desire was expressed to select as the lectotype of the species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus one of the two specimens of the common river snail in the Linnean collection. If this proposal were to be accepted it would stabilize a conception which is contrary to the historical development of the case.

3. It is a well-known and undeniable fact that *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus is a composite species. According to the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* (: 772–773, No. 603) this name is based on the descriptions and figures of several previous authors including Linnaeus himself. It possibly also has been based on the shells in the Linnean collection, although this cannot be proved.

4. The first author to separate the two components of Linnaeus' composite species was O. F. Müller (1774). He restricted the name *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus to his *Nerita vivipara*, the species with more convex whorls and deeper suture. He definitely quoted Linnaeus under this species. From this species O. F. Müller, by a differential diagnosis, separated the species with less inflated whorls and more shallow suture as *Nerita fasciata*. I have

previously maintained that, for this reason, O. F. Müller must be considered as the first reviser. Recently, however, it has been contended that in the separation of species the opinion of the revising author is irrelevant from the nomenclatorial point of view. In any case, here we have to deal with a clear restriction by O. F. Müller of the name *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus. The figure given by Schröter (1779) leaves no doubt that O. F. Müller actually distinguished the two species. Müller's species was based (i) on a specimen from Hamburg (" Saxonia ", Schröter), which is the original of figure 1, and (ii) on a second specimen from Italy ("Italia", Bassi). The type locality is here restricted to Hamburg, Germany. Schröter's description proves that the specimen figured by him (fig. 1) is the same as the one upon which O. F. Müller based his *fasciata*. Schröter himself thought that his specimen, i.e. the one described by Müller, was only a " rolled and polished specimen " of *vivipara*. But the figure (fig. 1) shows clearly that he had before him a specimen of the " penthica " modification of the river snail which is common in the lower Elbe river. This is demonstrated by the obtuse apex in contrast to the figure of *vivipara* which shows the characteristic sharp apex.

5. This restriction of *vivipara* to the broader species was accepted by Gmelin (1788). He emphasized that *Helix vivipara* was the specimen with strongly convex whorls. Gmelin erroneously listed both of Schröter's figures under *Helix vivipara* but he cited Müller correctly. Gmelin's view was accepted later on by all subsequent authors (Draparnaud, 1801 ; C. Pfeiffer, 1821 ; Lamarck, 1822 ; Rossmaessler, 1835 ; Gray, 1840 ; Küster, 1850).

6. In 1850 Forbes and Hanley pointed out that only specimens of the more slender species were preserved in the Linnean collection which they therefore identified with Linnaeus' name. Only a few subsequent authors have adopted this view. If, as is now proposed, the opinion of Forbes and Hanley is to be stabilized by making one of the two Linnean specimens the lectotype, this would unnecessarily upset the name which, since 1779, has been in general use, and it would produce great confusion.

7. As Linnaeus, quite generally, based his names on published figures as well as on specimens in his own collection, the figures are of equal status as a basis for interpreting Linnean names. There is no justification for preferring an actual specimen and no provisions in this direction are made by the Code.

8. For the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraphs and, having regard especially to the fact that the International Congress of Zoology has prescribed that in the case of a nominal species established partly on previously published descriptions and figures and partly upon actual specimens, the specimens on which the cited descriptions were based and those figured in the cited illustrations are to rank as syntypes of the nominal species in question equally with the specimens on which that species was in part established, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to give a Ruling :—

(a) that the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be interpreted in the manner adopted by Müller (O.F.) (1774) when he defined the foregoing nominal species cited by him as *Nerita vivipara* by removing from the composite species established by Linnaeus the second component to which he then gave the name *Nerita fasciata* ;

(b) that the nominal species *Nerita fasciata* Müller (O.F.), (1774) is to be interpreted by the figure therefor (fig. 1) published by Schröter in 1779 and that the Restricted Locality " Hamburg " (=" Saxonia ", Schröter) designated for this species by Boettger in the present application be the Restricted Locality for this species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*, as interpreted by the Ruling given in (1)(a) above ;

(b) *fasciata* Müller (O.F.), 1774, as published in the combination *Nerita fasciata* and as interpreted by the Ruling given in (1)(b) above and with the Restricted Locality there specified.

References

Boettger (C.R.), 1931, *Arch. Molluskenk.* **63** : 255–265

——, 1932, *ibid.* **64** : 109–110

——, 1939, *Zool. Anz.* **127** : 174–176

Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3646, No. 105

Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Vermium terrestrium et fluviatilium . . . succincta Historia* **2** : 182–184

Schröter (J.S.), 1779, *Die Geschichte der Flussconchylien mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf diejenigen welche in den thüringischen Wassern leben*

WHICH OF THE TWO COMMON BRITISH SPECIES OF " VIVIPARUS " MONTFORT, 1810, SHOULD BE NAMED " VIVIPARUS VIVIPARUS " (LINNAEUS) (=" HELIX VIVIPARA " LINNAEUS, 1958) ?

By **HUGH WATSON**

(*Cambridge*)

(A summary prepared at the request of the Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of the above author's paper entitled " The Names of the two common Species of *Viviparus* " published in 1955 (*Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **31** : 163—174, Pl. 8)

Plate 1

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

Foreword

For more than 150 years this question has been in dispute, some authors applying Linnaeus' name to one species and some to the other, and to try to end the confusion that this causes two well-known malacologists, one a Swiss and the other a German, have recently applied to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for an authoritative decision on this controversial point. The Swiss applicant, however, hopes that the Commission will decide that the narrower of the two species should be regarded as the true *Helix vivipara* of Linnaeus, whereas the German authority, on the contrary, trusts that they will decide that Linnaeus' specific name should be used for the more ventricose species. In view of this conflict of opinion, Mr. Francis Hemming, knowing that I had personally studied this question and published a paper dealing with the names of both these species of *Viviparus* in 1955*, has requested me to supply him with the following summary of the relevant parts of my paper, for him to publish in the *Bulletin*, in order that the Commissioners may also have before them the views of an English malacologist.

I

Evidence that Linnaeus based his " Helix vivipara " on the narrower British species

The two best-known species of *Viviparus*† that are found throughout a large part of Europe are easily distinguishable from each other by their shells alone. They were clearly separated by Martin Lister, who described their chief differences on pages 263—265 of his *Exercitatio Anatomica altera* published in 1695, and also figured both species in his larger *Historiae sive Synopsis methodicae Conchyliarum* (1685—1697). Linnaeus was familiar with these works of Lister, and cited them in 1758, when he named the narrower species *Helix vivipara* in his *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 772, describing it and numbering the species " 603 ". That it was the narrower species and not the more ventricose one that he so named seems to be proved by the following facts—

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* References to this and other relevant literature will be found on pp. 63—66.

† A genus of fresh-water operculate Gastropods that has also been known as *Paludina* (see Addendum II).

(1) The two specimens of *Helix vivipara* in the Linnaean collection in London that are marked " 603 " by Linnaeus himself both belong to the narrower species. (The larger of them is shown on the accompanying plate.)

(2) Linnaeus' original description of his *Helix vivipara* (loc. cit.) begins : " *H. testa imperforata subovata obtusa . . .* ". This agrees well with the typical form of the narrower species, but is completely at variance with the more ventricose species, which is always conspicuously perforate with an acute apex. Thus Linnaeus cannot have intended to include in his species this other form already separated by Lister.

(3) After describing his species Linnaeus cites his *Fauna Svecica* (1746), 1312, in which he stated that it was abundant in a river not very far from Upsala, and the narrower species still occurs in this river, whereas the more ventricose species is not known from that part of Sweden.

(4) Linnaeus then cites figures of what he believed to be his species in five other works. The oldest of these figures, dating from 1678, is so badly drawn that it cannot be identified ; in some respects it resembles one species, in others it agrees with the other species, while in still other features it differs from them both. In the remaining four cases, however, the figures he cites always depict the narrower species, and when a figure of the more ventricose species is also given in the same work Linnaeus omits to cite it, which suggests that he thought this form was distinct from his *H. vivipara* though probably he had not seen it himself. Thus, the figure that he cites from Swammerdam's work (1738), though poor, evidently represents a fully grown shell of the narrower species* and not of the more ventricose one. The first figure on plate 5 of Gualtieri's *Index Testarum Conchyliarum* (1742), which Linnaeus also cites, clearly depicts an immature specimen of the same narrow species, whereas the second figure on the same plate, which he does not cite, is more like the ventricose species, although Gualtieri himself did not separate them specifically. In his reference to Lister's *Historiae sive Synopsis methodicae Conchyliarum* (1685—1697) Linnaeus cites his unmistakable figure of the narrower species, plate 126, fig. 26, but not that of the more ventricose species, plate 6, fig. 5, on the *Tabulae Anatomicae* in the same work ; while in his reference to the same author's *Exercitatio Anatomica altera* (1695) he cites the description of the narrower species beginning on page 17, but not that of the more ventricose

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* I omitted to explain in my paper that I include in what I term the narrower species one or two forms found mainly in the south of Europe, with somewhat similar narrow shells, which may prove to be distinct species when more is known of their anatomy.

species on pages 263—265. Linnaeus also cites plate 2 of this work, on which, in addition to two figures of the anatomy of the narrow species, there are two of that of the very different snail *Lymnoea stagnalis*, and a fifth one, of the shell only, of the ventricose species. But the explanation of this plate clearly shows that it was intended to represent three distinct species, and the contention that this citation proves that Linnaeus was making the bad mistake of uniting them all seems to be quite unjustifiable*. Linnaeus cites no other works in his synonymy and accordingly there seems to be no good evidence that he intended his *Helix vivipara* to include the ventricose species as well as the narrower one, which was undoubtedly the species he had before him in 1758. Surely the International Rules do not allow a name to be transferred from the species to which it was given by its original author to another species to which the only undoubted syntypes do not belong, which does not agree with the author's description, is not known to occur in the district in which the author indicated that it was common, and the previously published figures of which he avoids citing in its synonymy.

II

The name " Helix vivipara " would not be available for the more ventricose species even if Linnaeus had included it therein

The historical facts mentioned above can easily be verified by any malacologist who has access to the ancient books containing them and can understand the Latin in which most of these works are written. Nevertheless a few of my friends still maintain that Linnaeus' citations show that he included the ventricose as well as the narrow species in his *Helix vivipara*, which they therefore think is composite ; and they further suppose that in 1774 Müller separated the two components, and restricted Linnaeus' name to the more ventricose one, for which it must therefore be used, although the type specimens of Linnaeus' species belong to the other. A study of Müller's work does not support this view. Müller, who changed the name to *Nerita vivipara*, definitely cited in his synonymy thereof Linnaeus' *Helix vivipara*, quoting the latter's diagnosis—" *testa imperforata, subovata, obtusa* ", etc., and citing also the same undoubted figures of the narrower species that Linnaeus cited ; thus he certainly did not restrict the nominal species to the other more ventricose, perforate, acutely pointed form. But, unlike Linnaeus, Müller also cites one or two figures of this latter form, and changed the diagnosis so that it might include both forms ; indeed his detailed description suggests that he was more familiar with the ventricose species than with the narrower, often imperforate one. Thus Müller, not Linnaeus, evidently confused the two species that Lister had separated 80 years before, and included them both in his

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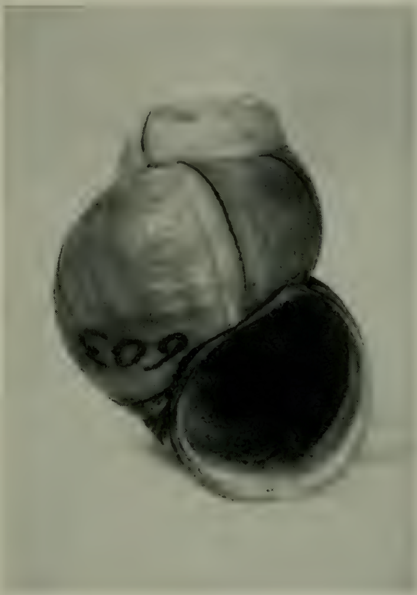
* The reason why Linnaeus indicated which species he meant by citing the page on which his description of it began, instead of the numbers of the figures of it on the plate, may have been because the figures were numbered 1 and 2 in the text and in the explanation of the plate, but 1 and 4, by mistake, on the plate itself, so that to cite only the description would avoid ambiguity. But, in any case, to say that a species is figured on a certain plate does not imply that every single figure on the plate depicts that species.

N. vivipara. It is true that Müller thought that some white shells with brilliant red bands which he received from Italy and Saxony belonged to a distinct species, which he named *N. fasciata*, and that these unusual specimens are now thought to have been merely worn polished examples of a variety of the narrow species. But he certainly did not include the typical form of the narrow species that Linnaeus named *H. vivipara* in his *N. fasciata*, but in his enlarged *N. vivipara*, the composite nature of which was therefore not affected.

In 1791 Gmelin confused the narrower and the more ventricose species under his *Helix vivipara*, copying Müller, though he placed the composite species in *Helix* instead of in *Nerita*; but in 1801 Draparnaud definitely separated them again and removed them to *Cyclostoma*. Unfortunately, however, he gave the name *C. vivipara* to the more ventricose species, having probably been misled by Müller's description, and gave a new name, *C. achatinum*, to the narrower species, the true *H. vivipara* of Linnaeus. This error of applying Linnaeus' name to the wrong species was repeated by several subsequent authors during the first half of the nineteenth century, but not by all of them, even in France. It is still made, however, by many German authors, who maintain, I think wrongly, that there is some good evidence that Linnaeus erroneously included in his *Helix vivipara* the ventricose species, as well as the narrower one on which it is certain that he mainly, if not exclusively, based his nominal species, and as he did not actually state himself that the numbered original specimens of the narrower species in his collection were type specimens, they say that it was open to the first reviser to restrict Linnaeus' nominal species to either component. Therefore they have maintained that as the first reviser restricted it to the more ventricose species and gave the other a different name, it is the ventricose species that must be regarded as Linnaeus' *Helix vivipara* and no later different typification is valid. This would mean using Linnaeus' name for a species to which his only known original specimens do not belong, which does not possess the characters he said distinguished it, and which is not found where he said his species was common; and surely this would be absurd! Yet it might perhaps have been possible to construe *Opinion* 6 and Article 31 of the International Rules as supporting this view, assuming that Linnaeus' nominal species were really a composite one. But within the last few years *Opinion* 6 has been revoked and Article 31 has been re-written, and the Copenhagen Decisions seem to have made it clear (on p. 74) that such typification by elimination is invalid in dividing a composite nominal species, but in such a case the original name should be retained for the component containing the type of the species, or the syntypes if no single specimen was originally designated as the type (as in this case). Now the only undoubted syntypes of Linnaeus' *Helix vivipara* are the two numbered shells in his collection in London, and these have been stated to be the types of his species by Hanley in 1855, by Taylor in 1918, and by Kennard and Woodward in February 1920. As none of these authors seems, however, to have singled out one of these two shells as the lectotype of the species, I so designated the larger of the two in 1955, the one depicted in the accompanying figure. It appears to me, therefore, that even if it had been



" Helix vivipara " Linnaeus, 1758

Lectotype (x2) selected by Watson (H.), 1955 (*Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **31** : 171)

(The above is the larger of the two specimens, each numbered " 603 " by Linnaeus himself, in his collection now belonging to the Linnean Society of London)

NATURAL HISTORY

possible to prove that Linnaeus intended to include in his *Helix vivipara* the more ventricose species, already separated by Lister from the narrower one that agrees with Linnaeus' description and to which both of his numbered syntypes belong, the revised International Rules would still require Linnaeus' name to be retained for this latter narrower species.

III

Adverse effects which would follow the acceptance of the more ventricose species as that named " Helix viviparus " by Linnaeus

In cases to which the strict application of the Rules would cause changes in commonly used names that would produce confusion rather than uniformity, the International Commission have power to suspend their application. I should therefore point out that, had the Rules required it, to transfer the name *Viviparus viviparus* (Linnaeus) from the narrower to the more ventricose species would be likely to cause wide-spread confusion in most countries excepting Germany. Linnaeus' name has been commonly used for the narrower species for generations in Scandinavia, as might have been expected ; and in both England and France it has been in general use for this species, and not for the more ventricose one, for at least a century, as in the well-known works of Forbes and Hanley (1850), Moquin-Tandon (1856), and Jeffreys (1862), as well as by later authors. In the most recent standard and other important works on the fresh-water Gastropoda of the countries in which the two species occur we find that it is used for the narrower species—as the Swiss applicant to the Commission advocates—in England : Kennard and Woodward (1920 and 1926), Ellis (1926 and 1951), Boycott (1936), and Kennard (1941) ; in France : Germain (1931) ; in Belgium : Adam (1947) ; in Holland : van Benthem-Jutting (1927 and 1947), Dorsman and Wilde (1929), and Spaink (1955) ; in Denmark : Mendahl-Barth (1949) ; in Sweden : Hubendick (1947) ; in Esthonia : Krausp (1936) ; in Russia : Shadin (1952) ; and in India : Prashad (1928). Only in Germany and in one or two neighbouring countries do we seem to find recent writers who use Linnaeus' name for the more ventricose species, such as Geyer (1927), Franz (1932 and 1936), Boettger (1931, 1932, 1939, and 1955), Erhmann (1933), and Zilch (1955) in Germany—although Franz said that it was questionable whether the more ventricose species was known to Linnaeus ; Mermod (1930) in Switzerland ; and Ložec (1956) in Czechoslovakia on page 268 of his valuable book, but he has corrected this on pp. 339—340 (although I had not seen all of these works when I wrote my paper).

The use of Linnaeus' name for the ventricose species would also cause confusion because, unless the Commission were to rule otherwise, it might necessitate the use of the name *V. fasciatus* (Müller) for the narrower species, the true *V. viviparus* of Linnaeus; and for the last 30 years this name of Müller has been commonly used in England and some other countries for the ventricose species, instead of the name *V. contectus* (Millet, 1813), owing to the supposed

" plesiotype " of Müller's *Nerita fasciata* in Copenhagen belonging to this ventricose species.

Thirdly the use of Linnaeus' name for the ventricose species would cause confusion about the type of the genus *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, because de Montfort clearly designated Linnaeus' *Helix vivipara* as the type species of his genus, but equally clearly showed by his description and figures that he meant the narrower species and not the ventricose one that Draparnaud had mistaken for that of Linnaeus.

Conclusion

My researches have thus convinced me :—

(i) that Linnaeus' *Helix vivipara* was undoubtedly founded on the narrower species of *Viviparus*, and there seems to be no good evidence that he intended also to include in it the more ventricose species already separated from it by Lister, the published figures of which he appears to have avoided citing ;

(ii) that even if he had erroneously included the more ventricose form in his nominal species, the revised Rules would necessitate Linnaeus' name being restricted to the narrower species, not simply because it alone agrees with Linnaeus' original description, but also because to this species belong the only two numbered syntypes of his *Helix vivipara* in the Linnaean collection, the larger of which (shown in the accompanying figure) has been chosen as the lectotype of his species ;

(iii) that if the Rules did require the name *V. viviparus* (Linnaeus) to be transferred from the narrower to the more ventricose species this would cause wide-spread confusion except in Germany, mainly because for very many years it has been the narrower species that has been known as *V. viviparus* (Linnaeus) in most other countries.

But of course it is for the International Commission to judge this question, and I should not have presumed to present this summary of my own views and the main facts on which they are based had I not been requested to do so by its Secretary.

ADDENDUM 1

On the question of the correct name for the more ventricose of the two British species currently placed in the genus " Viviparus " Montfort, 1810

Since writing the preceding abstract I have been asked by Mr. Francis Hemming to supplement it by a summary of my views on the correct name to use for the more ventricose of our two species of *Viviparus*, a problem I also dealt with in my paper published in 1955.

(I) As I have pointed out, this ventricose species was separated from the narrower one by Lister in 1695, but was not cited by Linnaeus when he named the narrow species *Helix vivipara* in 1758 ; and Müller in 1774 and Gmelin in 1791 confused the two species in such a way that Draparnaud, when he separated them again in 1801 mistook this ventricose species for Linnaeus' *H. vivipara* and called it *Cyclostoma viviparum*, naming the narrower species *C. achatinum*, although it is this latter form and not the other that has the characters that Linnaeus said his species possessed.

In 1810 Montfort did not copy Draparnaud's mistake, but Millet did in 1813 and also called the narrow species (the true *H. vivipara* Linnaeus) *Cyclostoma achatinum*. He changed the name of the ventricose species, however, to *C. contectum*, explaining that he thought the name *C. viviparum* was unsuitable for one of the species only as both were equally viviparous. He evidently named the species *contectum* because of its well developed periostracum, which in the narrower species is so thin and easily worn off that Millet thought it was absent. His full descriptions of the two species and admirable summary of the differences between them make it certain that his *C. contectum* was the well-known ventricose species, as nearly all authors have agreed, and if at one time Germain doubted this he seems to have soon changed his opinion again. Thus *Viviparus contectus* (Millet, 1813) appears to be the oldest valid name for the more ventricose species, and this specific name has been widely used for it, not only by Jeffreys (1862) and nearly all subsequent English authors except Kennard and Woodward (1926) and Ellis (1926 and 1951), but also by Moquin-Tandon (1856) and his successors in France, by van Benthem-Jutting (1927 and 1947) and Dorsman and Wilde (1929) in Holland, by Mörch (1864) in Denmark, by Westlerlund (1871) in Sweden, by Shadin (1952) in Russia and by Kobelt (1877—1909) in Germany among Continental writers. All later names, accordingly, seem to be inadmissible for this species, such as *Viviparus crystallinus* (Gray, 1821) and *V. listeri* (Forbes and Hanley, 1850), proposed for the normal form of the species, *V. inflatus* (Villa in Porro, 1838) and *V. lacustris* (Beck, 1847) proposed for large specimens, and many others, although some of these later names may be rightly applied to certain of the varieties or subspecies of *V. contectus*.

(II) In 1920, however, Kennard and Woodward stated that " plesiotypes " of *Nerita fasciata* Müller (1774), which they had seen from Müller's collection in Copenhagen, belonged to this ventricose species, and thereafter this older specific name was applied by these authors to the ventricose species instead of Millet's name, and since then Ellis (1926 and 1951) in England, Germain (1931) in France, Hubendick (1947) in Sweden, and Mendahl-Barth (1949) in Denmark have all done the same. Yet during the fifty years that followed the publication of Müller's work many vicissitudes befell his collection, and there is no evidence that the supposed plesiotypes now in it were there in 1774 and were the shells on which Müller founded his species. On the contrary, that Müller did not found his *N. fasciata* on these shells is proved by the fact that, while these specimens have the usual characters of rather small eroded examples of *V. contectus*, with a conspicuous perforation, rather faint bands, and rounded whorls and aperture (see figs. 5 and 6 of my paper), Müller described his *N. fasciata* as being white shells with brilliant red bands, as I have said, and a less round aperture and smaller perforation than in what he called *N. vivipara*. He said that his specimens of this brightly banded species were sent to him by Bassi from Italy and by Schröter from Saxony, and Schröter's figure of the shell that he said he sent to Müller—from Hamburg—contrasts with the supposed plesiotypes (see my fig. 1), and agrees with Müller's description in showing that his *N. fasciata* was almost certainly founded on worn polished specimens of the narrow species, the true *H. vivipara* of Linnaeus, using the name in a wide sense. But Müller's *N. fasciata* was not identical with the typical Swedish form of *V. viviparus* (Linnaeus) in which the bands are rather faint (see my figures of the lectotype). It has been suggested that the Italian specimens on which it is likely that Müller mainly founded his species probably belonged to the southern form that has usually been called *V. pyramidalis* (Christ. & Jan, 1832), though as this name is said to be preoccupied it is now sometimes known as *V. ater* (Crist & Jan, 1832). This is a narrow form differing but little from *V. viviparus* (Linnaeus) in its shell, but probably a distinct species. The two figures that Müller cites under his *Nerita fasciata* (Gault. *Test.*, t.5, f.M, and Gin, *Op. post.*, t.1, f.6), while clearly differing from the ventricose species, *V. contectus* (Millet), resemble this southern form more closely than they do the typical *V. viviparus*. The single shell from Hamburg may possibly have been brought there from Italy, but was perhaps more probably a polished example of another race, such as that named *V. penthica* by Servain, as Professor Boettger believes. It will, however, be impossible to judge from these ancient figures of Gaultieri (1742), Ginnani (1757), and Schröter (1779), and Müller's brief description, exactly which of the narrow forms it was that Müller named *N. fasciata* until the discovery of undoubtedly original specimens on which he founded his species, if any still exist. If the International Commission were to decide that this southern narrow form has the best claim to be regarded as Müller's *N. fasciata*, this name would be much more appropriate for it than *V. ater*, seeing that it is usually far from being black. But as the authors of the recent standard works in England, France and Scandinavia have erroneously applied the name *V. fasciata* (Müller) to the ventricose species, and those in Germany and one or two neighbouring countries to the normal form of the narrower species, the Commission may well think that it would best save confusion in the future if this disputed name were placed in the *Official Index of Rejected Specific Names*, for if any particular usage of the name was upheld, this would increase confusion among those who are accustomed to the contrary usage. With a name like *vivipara* Linnaeus the case is different, as the numbered type shells leave no doubt exactly which form the author meant.

ADDENDUM 2

On the generic names " Viviparus ", " Vivipara " and " Paludina "

Mr. Francis Hemming has also asked me to express my views on the best generic name to employ for these snails, as it has lately been suggested that we should prefer the name *Paludina* rather than *Viviparus* or *Vivipara* ; and in view of this suggestion the International Commission will naturally want to consider this question before deciding to add to the *Official List* the name *Viviparus viviparus* or *V. contectus*, in case perhaps it should be *Paludina vivipara* or *P. contecta*.

(I) For the following reasons I think that the generic name *Viviparus* is preferable to *Paludina*. (1) *Viviparus* Montfort was published in 1810 and thus has about two years priority over *Paludina* Lamarck, which seems to have been first published in Latin by Férussac in 1812 (although in each case the French equivalent—Vivipare or Paludine—appears to have been published earlier. (2) So far as I know the name *Viviparus* had not been previously given to any other animal. (3) Although Montfort's work seems to be scarce, I have not read any convincing reason why it should not be regarded as a valid publication from the point of view of nomenclature. (4) *Viviparus* (frequently amended to *Vivipara*) and *Paludina* have both been widely used since their dates of publication, but while *Paludina* was more often employed during the nineteenth century, during the last 30 or 40 years *Viviparus* and not *Paludina* has been always used in the standard works dealing with the fresh-water snails of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Czechoslovakia, and as this current usage accords with the Rules and causes no confusion, I see no good reason for changing it.

(II) But I should be opposed to the name *Paludina* being now placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names*. It has been so much used for these snails in the past that it would seem better for it to be left in reserve to be used again at any time in the future, in case further research in the literature should reveal any serious objections to the continued use of the name *Viviparus*, or further anatomical research should show unexpectedly that the type species of *Viviparus* and of *Paludina* ought to be placed in separate genera or subgenera ; for the view that these type species are undoubtedly identical has been too readily accepted. Montfort himself in 1810 clearly designated *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus as the type species of his genus *Viviparus*, in which he included no other named species. He said that he had collected it himself in the Rhine near Zwammerdam in Holland, and by his drawing of the shell and his description stating that it had no umbilicus and angularly united lips he showed that he meant the narrow species, and that he was not adopting the usage of Draparnaud who, having been misled by the way in which Müller confused the species, called the ventricose one *Cyclostoma viviparum* (Linnaeus) and named the narrower one *C. achatinum*. But other

French authors, such as Millet and Lamarck, unfortunately followed Draparnaud, giving his new name to the narrow species, the original *H. vivipara* of Linnaeus ; and although Millet, as we have seen, changed the name of the ventricose species to *C. contectum*, Lamarck (1822) continued to call it *vivipara* Linnaeus, but placed it in *Paludina* ; his description and his citation of Draparnaud's pl. 1, fig. 16 leave no doubt, however, that it was the ventricose species that he meant. He placed this species first among the seven that he included in *Paludina*, and in 1823 Children in his paper on " Lamarck's genera of Shells " selected this species as the type of the genus, but naturally followed Lamarck in calling it " *Paludina vivipara* (Helx vivipara *Linn.*) " The fact that Children in his translation of the description of the species stated that it had rotundate turgid whorls and very marked sutures, and figured it as having a well-developed umbilicus confirms the fact that it was the ventricose species that he was selecting as the type of *Paludina* and certainly not the narrower imperforate species that Montfort designated as the type of *Viviparus* and Children would have followed Lamarck in calling *P. achatina*. Montfort and Children both make it so clear that they were selecting the two different species as the types of *Viviparus* and *Paludina* respectively that it would seem absurd to suppose that the species they were selecting were the same merely because these authors took opposite sides in the dispute as to which was to be regarded as the true *H. vivipara* of Linnaeus, Montfort applying the name to the narrower species that he designated the type of *Viviparus*—the usage that most of us have long adopted—and Children following Draparnaud and Lamarck in applying this same name of Linnaeus to the more ventricose species, as most French authors then did and most German authors still do.

I do not know of any earlier selection of the type of *Paludina* than Children's, and any later selection of the other species (that Lamarck called *P. achatina*) would therefore be invalid. Indeed the selection of this narrower species as the type would probably be invalid in any case, as it does not appear to be one of the only three species that Férussac definitely included in " *Paludina* Lam." when he first published the genus in 1812. He called his first species " *vivipara* " without saying whose *vivipara* he meant, but as he ascribed the genus to Lamarck he probably meant the ventricose species that he and Draparnaud called by this name and Millet renamed *C. contectum* in the following year, and not the narrower species that these old French authors all called *achatina*. Secondly, Férussac said that his specimens were large and superb, and on the average *V. contectus* is slightly larger as well as more inflated than the true *V. vivipara* of Linnaeus. Thirdly, Férussac's specimens were from a calcareous fresh-water deposit, apparently of Holocene or Upper Pleistocene age, occurring between the rivers Lot and Garonne, and therefore in a part of France where the ventricose species, *V. contectus*, is common, according to Germain, who states that the narrower species is more frequently found in the northern parts of France than it is further south and west, and therefore not so remote from where Montfort collected it in Holland and from the type locality of this species in Sweden. These facts show that, so far as one can judge without seeing Férussac's specimens or others from exactly the same deposit, the ventricose species selected as the type by Children—the *P. vivipara* of Lamarck—was included by Férussac among the original named species of *Paludina*, whereas the narrower species—the *P. achatina* of Draparnaud and Lamarck—probably was not; for both of the other two species that Férussac included in *Paludina* were very much smaller forms, and certainly one of them belongs to quite a different genus and probably both do. It is, however, of little practical importance to decide which is the type species of *Paludina* until it is considered that the rival claimants should be placed in separate genera or subgenera, and the two species seem to be so nearly related that this contingency appears to be too remote to worry about at present.

(III) Numerous authors from 1813 onwards have corrected the original spelling of *Viviparus* to *Vivipara* to make the word feminine, for it is evident that to imply that a male animal can be viviparous is to commit an absurd mistake, and according to the Rules when it is evident that an author or his printer has made an inadvertent mistake the error should be corrected. It is true that this emendation has been adopted less often lately than it used to be, but *Vivipara* was still used instead of *Viviparus* by Geyer in 1927, by Mermod in 1930, and by Germain in 1931, in their well-known works on German, Swiss and French snails. It is also true that as the only species Montfort mentioned as belonging to his genus he named *V. fluviorum*, this fails to indicate whether he regarded the generic name *Viviparus* as a masculine substantive of the second declension, or as a feminine one in *-us* of the third declension, although it has been invariably treated as masculine. In following the majority of recent authors who use the name *Viviparus* and regard it as masculine I do not wish to presume to express any opinion of my own about this matter; but I hope the Commission may consult their Classical advisers about the correct ending and gender of this name, and whether the many authors who have substituted *Vivipara* for *Viviparus* have been rightly correcting an evident error.

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "PALUDINA" FERUSSAC, 1812 BY SUPPRESSING THE NAME "VIVIPARUS" MONTFORT, 1810 (CLASS GASTROPODA, ORDER PROSOBRANCHIATA, SUBORDER MONOTOCARDIA).

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.**

(*San Diego, California*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

The present application is in the nature of a counter-proposal to that submitted by Mr. A. E. Ellis (1951, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 119—125) in favor of the placement of the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* which at my request was postponed by the International Commission for further study and assigned a new Registered Number (Z.N.(S.) 857) at the time when the bulk of the other names dealt with in Mr. Ellis' application were placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 335 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 10 : 45—76).[1] Having now assembled as much information as possible in regard to this case and having given it careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the interests of stability of nomenclature will be best served by the International Commission using its Plenary Powers to restore the well-known generic name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812 by suppressing the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, a name which in the literature as a whole has received much less usage than has the name *Paludina* Férussac, 1812.

2. The type species of the genus with which we are concerned is *Viviparus fluviorum* Montfort, by original designation (*Conch. Syst.* 2 : 247, pl. 62) but the illustration is so crudely drawn that it might be interpreted as representing any one of a large number of species of gastropod not closely related to each other, but fortunately Montfort cited the Linnaean species *Helix vivipara* in the synonymy, and this makes it clear that Montfort recognized that this species was entirely out of place in the genus to which Linnaeus assigned it, as *Helix* is now correctly used for a group styllommatophorous pulmonate Gastropoda, and that he was therefore erecting a new genus to receive it. In view of the way in which Montfort published the specific name *fluviorum*, it is a junior objective synonym of *vivipara* Linnaeus, for which it was no more than a substitute name. Accordingly, under the Commission's *Declaration* 21 the genus *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, is to be cited as having as its type species *Helix viviparus* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later objectively identical nominal species *Viviparus fluviorum* Montfort, 1810. The latter

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[1] See also the re-statement of his proposal since submitted by Mr. Ellis (pp. 38—43 of the present Part).

name should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.*

3. Two other authors, namely Lamarck and Férussac, became aware independently of each other in 1812 that it was necessary to remove this species from the genus *Helix.* Lamarck therefore placed it in a group to which he applied the French vernacular name " Paludine " (*Extrait Cours. Zool. Mus. Hist. nat.* : 117) but he did not use this name in a Latinized form, and therefore his action has no direct nomenclatorial bearing in the case. It is necessary, however, to refer to Lamarck's work at this point, for he has sometimes been credited erroneously with having originated the name *Paludina* in it. On the other hand Férussac (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **19** : 253) did publish the name *Paludina* in correct Latinized form, and for purposes of priority the name dates from its publication by Férussac. One of the species included in it was *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus and that species was designated the type by Children in 1823 (*Quart. J. Sci.* **15** : 245 ; Reprint : 108).

4. Another name that must be considered in this connection is *Vivipara* which was published first in 1813 by J. Sowerby (*Min. Conch.* **1** (No. VI) : 75). Sowerby did not designate a type for his genus, but he included, among the species assigned to it Montfort's type *Vivipara fluviorum* and attributed the name *Vivipara* to Montfort, so there can be no doubt that he was amending the earlier name. Such an emendation has no standing under the rules formulated at the Copenhagen conference.

5. At this point it must be recalled that Dall (1892, *Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci.* **3** : 332 *et seq.*, pl. 2) accepted the form of the name used by Sowerby, but he credited it to Martini in a translation of Geoffroy's " Traité Sommaire " into German published in 1767. I have not seen this work personally, but Mr. Francis Hemming has examined it in conjunction with Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*)) and has informed me that not only the the work is not binominal but the name *Vivipara* is not used in it as a generic name. It is therefore quite irrelevant for present purposes, but it is advisable that cognizance be taken of it, lest anyone coming across Dall's statement in the future may think that all the essential data were not placed in the hands of the Commission at the time that they considered this matter.*

6. There is no question but that under the *Règles* the legal name for the genus hereunder discussion *Viviparus* Montfort, this being the first name validly provided for it. This seems to me, however, to be a case in which consideration should be given to the relative amount of usage of the names concerned before a decision is taken in favour of the adoption of the name *Viviparus* Montfort to the exclusion of the only very slightly junior name *Paludina* Férussac. Particulars of the usage of these two names and also of the emendation *Vivipara* Sowerby are given in the Annexe to the present application. It will be seen from the particulars so furnished that, in the works which I have been able to examine personally, the usages of *Paludina* slightly exceed those of the other two names combined (although the excess is not great) and that the emendation *Vivipara* has received more support than Montfort's original spelling. Moreover, the works in which the name *Paludina* has been employed include some of the most important and influential which have been published for this group. Finally, it must be noted that the family name PALUDINIDAE J. E. Gray 1840 (*Synopsis Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 117) has seven years priority over the name VIVIPARIDAE J. E. Gray 1847 (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lon.* **15** (178) : 155). The cumulative effect of these considerations leads me to the conclusion that the best course in the present case would be for the International Commission to validate the well-known generic name *Paludina* under its Plenary Powers, and this is what I now ask should be done.

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* **For an application for the formal rejection of Martini's translation for nomenclatorial purposes see pp. 35—37 of the present volume.**

7. In recent times there has been some discussion as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758 and as this is the type species of the genus *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, I recommend that this matter should be set at rest by a Ruling by the International Commission that this species be interpreted by the lectotype recently designated for it by H. Watson 1955 (*Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* **21** : 163—174) the specimen so selected being clearly referable to the species to which the specific name *vivipara* Linnaeus has always been applied.

8. The recommendations which I now submit for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) give a Ruling that the nominal species *Helix viviparus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected for it by Watson (H.) in 1955 ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Paludina Férussac, 1812, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Children (1823) : *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, as interpreted by the Ruling given in (2) above) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

vivipara Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara* and as interpreted by the Ruling given in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Paludina* Férussac, 1812) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above ;

(b) *Vivipara* Sowerby (J.), 1813 (an Invalid Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, and a junior objective synonym of *Paludina* Férussac, 1812) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

fluviorum Montfort, 1810, as published in the combination *Viviparus fluviorum* (specific name of a junior objective synonym of *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (type genus : *Paludina* Férussac, 1812) ;

(8) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Group Names in Zoology* :—

VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (type genus : *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810) (invalid because the type species of the type genus is the same species as the type species of the genus *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, the type genus of the older nominal family-group taxon PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840).

ANNEXE

Particulars of the relative usage of the generic names " Viviparus " Montfort, 1810, " Paludina " Férussac, 1813, and " Vivipara " Sowerby (J.), 1813

SECTION A : *Usages of the generic name " Viviparus " Montfort*, 1810

1927 Pilsbry & Bequaert, *Aquatic Mollusks of the Belgian Congo*

1928 Baker (F.C.), *Mollusca of Wisconsin*

1931 Thiele (J.), *Handbuch der systemtatische Weichthiere-Kunde*, Vol. 1

1932 Franz (V.), *Viviparus* ; *Morphometrie, Phylogenie und Geographie*, etc.

1935 Davies (A.M.), *Tertiary Faunas*, Vol. 2

1949 Mandahl-Barth (G.), *Ferskvandsbløddyr*

SECTION B : *Usages of the generic name " Paludina " Férussac*, 1812

1825 Blainville (H. de), *Manuel de Malacologie et Conchyliologie*

1840 Swainson (W.), *Treatise on Malacology*

1845 Haldeman (S.S.), *Monograph of the Fresh Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States*

1851 Woodward (S.P.), *Manual of the Mollusca*

1852 Sowerby (G.B., Jr.), *Conchological Manual*

1853 Forbes & Hanley, *British Mollusca*, Vol. 3

1857 Carpenter (P.P.), *Catalogue of the Collection of Mazatlan Shells in the British Museum*

1858 Say (T.), *Complete Writings* (edited by W. G. Binney)

1860 Reeve (L.), *Elements of Conchology*, Vol. 1, p. 68

1862 Gould (A.A.), *Otia Conchologia*, pp. 106, 191

1863 Reeve (L.), *Conchologia iconica*, Vol. 14

1864 Carpenter (P.P.), *Supplementary Report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science for* 1863

1866 Tate (R.), *Plain and Easy Account of the Land and Fresh Water Mollusks of Great Britain*, p. 54

1870 Tryon (G.W., Jr.), Continuation of *Monograph* by Haldeman (S.S.) (1840) (see above)

1885 Fischer (P.), *Manuel de Conchyliologie*, Vol. 1.

1886 Tryon (G.W., Jr.), *Structural and Systematic Conchology*

1887 Sowerby (G.B., Jr.), *Illustrated Index of British Shells*

1904 Jeffreys (J.G.), *British Conchology*, Vol. 1

1906 Pelseneer (P.), *Treatise of Zoology* (ed. E. Ray Lankester), Vol. 5

1926 Chemin (E.), *Les Mollusques d'Eau Douce*

1950 Fischer (P.H.), *Vie et Moeurs des Mollusques*

SECTION C : *Usages of the generic name " Vivipara " Sowerby* (J.), 1813

1854 Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), *The Genera of Recent Mollusca*, Vol. 1

1865 Binnet (W.G.), *Land and Fresh Water Shells of North America*, Pt. 3

1890 Dall (W.H.), *Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Science*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2
1895 Cooke (A.H.), *Cambridge Natural History*, Vol. 3
1898 Baker (F.C.), *The Mollusca of the Chicago Area*
1910 Dall (W.H.), *Harriman Alaska Expedition*, Vol. 8
1913 Woodward (B.B.), *Life of the Mollusca*
1927 Eastman (C.R.), in Zittel, *Text Book of Paleontology* (English ed.)
1936 Rogers (J.E.), *The Shell Book*

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY DR. STUBBLEFIELD CONCERNING THE NAME "PELTURA" MILNE EDWARDS, 1840 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **RONALD TRIPP**
(*Glasgow, Scotland*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1034)

(Letter dated 16th December 1956)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 252—253)

I strongly support Dr. Stubblefield's request that the specific name *bucklandii* Milne Edwards should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, despite the fact that McCoy, F., rejected *P. bucklandii* in 1951 (*Systematic description of the British Palaeozoic fossils in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge*, Fasc. 1 : 151) as a name " given to an unintelligible figure, without description of any of the essential parts ", a view followed by subsequent authors. In my opinion, however, Milne Edwards' description and illustration are adequate to define the species.

REPORT ON DR. JAMES A. OLIVER'S PROPOSAL FOR THE EMENDATION TO "MISSISSIPPIENSIS" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME PUBLISHED AS "MISSISSIPIENSIS" DAUDIN, [1801—1802], IN THE COMBINATION "CROCODILUS MISSISSIPIENSIS" (CLASS REPTILIA)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 551)

Subsequent to the publication on 29th August 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 163—175) of my report on the consultations which I had carried out on the question of the name to be regarded as the oldest available name for the North American Alligator, I received on 12th October 1956 a letter dated 8th October from Dr. James A. Oliver (*Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society*) in which he expressed the view that the proposals set out in the concluding paragraph of my report (paragraph 15) were " sound and desirable ", except as regards the point numbered (2) relating to the spelling to be adopted for the specific name published by Daudin in [1801—1802] as *mississipiensis* in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis.*

2. In reply I informed Dr. Oliver that I felt that, if the Commission were to be asked to consider the proposal that the emendation to a double " p " spelling of the original single " p " spelling should be accepted, it would wish to have particulars regarding the relative usages of the two spellings. I have today (16th January 1957) received from Dr. Oliver a letter dated 14th January in which he restates his proposal and gives particulars regarding usage. Dr. Oliver's letter is annexed to the present report as an Appendix.

3. Although the question of the spelling of the specific name referred to above arises only incidentally in connection with my previous Report, which dealt mainly with the generic name *Alligator* Cuvier, 1807, a decision on Dr. Oliver's proposal is essential as part of the settlement to be reached on the recommendations submitted in my earlier Report since those recommendations included a proposal that the specific name in question should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.* In order to provide the Commission with an opportunity of taking a decision on the spelling to be adopted for this

specific name originally published as *mississipiensis*, it has been decided to adopt the following procedure :—

(1) to publish the present supplementary Report in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* as quickly as possible ;

(2) to give Public Notice in the prescribed manner of the possible use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of approving the emendation to *mississippiensis* of the specific name *mississipiensis* Daudin, [1801—1802], as published in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis* ;

(3) to defer the submission to the International Commission of a Voting Paper on the proposals submitted in my earlier Report (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 169—170, paragraph 15) until the expiry of the period of six months following the date of publication of the present supplementary Report.

(4) at the close of the prescribed six-month period referred to in (3) above to invite the International Commission to vote separately (i) on the question of the acceptance of the emendation referred to in (2) above, and (ii) on the remaining recommendations set out in paragraph 15 of my original Report.

APPENDIX

Copy of a letter with enclosure dated 14th January 1957 to the Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from James A. Oliver (Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.)

Spelling of specific name of *Alligator mississippiensis*.

Your letter of November 30, 1956 has been received. I would like to request the Commission to consider the official emendation of the specific name for the American Alligator, spelling it with two " p "s instead of one.

Herpetologists currently spell the name both ways. I list below several reputable specialists who have spelled it with two " p "s in both scientific and popular literature. Most non-herpetologists spell the name with two " p "s. I indicate below a few papers in which these spellings have appeared. Finally, printers and typesetters constantly correct the spelling from one " p " to two " p "s.

The argument put forth that Daudin [1801—1802] consistently spelled the name of the river with a single " p " and that in former times this was an alternate spelling is not impressive. Not uncommonly incorrect spellings of geographic localities have gotten into the literature and required a number of years to eradicate. I believe the spelling of Mississippi with a single " p " is a similar orthographic error. Why continue a misspelling that has long been corrected by everyone but a few specialists in herpetology ? I hope the Commission will take steps to emend this erroneous spelling.

Annex to Dr. James A. Oliver's letter of 14th January 1957

Literature in which the spelling " mississippiensis " is used :

Name of Author and date	*Title of Work*
Boulenger, A. G., 1889	Catalogue of the Chelonians, Rhynchocephalians and Crocodiles in the British Museum (Natural History) (I cite this older work because it is still a basic reference)
Carr, A. F., 1940	A Contribution to the Herpetology of Florida
Carr, A. F. and C. J. Goin, 1955	Guide to the Reptiles, Amphibians and Fresh-water Fishes of Florida
Mertens, Robert, 1943	Die Rezenten Krokodile des Natur-Museums Senckenberg
Harman, Ian, 1950	Reptiles as Pets
Pope, Clifford, 1956	The Reptile World
Coulson, R. A., T. Hernandez and F. Brazda, 1950	Biochemical studies on the Alligator
Hopping, A., 1923	Seasonal changes in the gases and sugar of the blood and the nitrogen distribution in the blood and urine of the Alligator
Hutton, Kenneth E., 1955	Variations in the Blood-chemistry of Turtles under active and hibernating conditions

I have not made a thorough search of the literature on this, but have selected these from sources close at hand. I think they are adequate to illustrate the points raised in my letter.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES "MUNTIACINAE" POCOCK, 1923, AND "ODOBENIDAE" (CORRECTION OF "ODOBAENIDAE") ALLEN (J.A.), 1880, AS THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES FOR THE GENERA CONTAINING THE BARKING DEER AND THE WALRUS RESPECTIVELY (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., D.Sc.

(*Director, Science Museum, London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1187)

The present application is in the nature of a supplement to two applications relating to generic names in mammals in each of which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was asked to use its Plenary Powers to validate a well-known generic name in common use. In the first of these applications the Commission was asked to provide a valid foundation for the generic name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815, as the name for the genus having *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, 1780, the Barking Deer, as its type species. In the second application the Commission was asked to validate the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as the name for the genus for *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, the Walrus. The foregoing proposals have now been approved by the Commission, the former in *Opinion* 460, the latter in *Opinion* 467. By the Rulings given in these *Opinions* the names *Muntiacus* Rafinesque and *Odobenus* Brisson have been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and the corresponding invalid names *Cervulus* Blainville, 1818, and *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

2. It was not necessary to take account of family-group-name problems in applications relating to generic names at the time when I submitted my application regarding the generic name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque and when the Secretary submitted his Report on the name *Odobenus* Brisson. Accordingly this problem was not dealt with in either of these papers. As the *Règles* then stood, a family-group name followed the name of its type genus, and the validation by the Commission of the foregoing generic names would have meant automatically that MUNTIACINAE would have been the correct name for the subfamily of the family CERVIDAE containing the Barking Deer and that ODOBENIDAE would have been the correct name for the family containing the Walrus.

3. At this point it is necessary, however, to take account of one of the very few thoroughly unfortunate decisions taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953, namely the decision that a family-group name based upon a generic name which has been rejected either as a junior objective synonym, or as a junior subjective synonyn, of some other generic name is nevertheless itself to be retained (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36, Decision 54(1)(a)). The proposal on which this decision was based ran entirely counter to long-established practice and for this reason was opposed at Copenhagen by Dr. L. R. Cox, myself and others who believed that it was extremely dangerous and, contrary to the hopes of its sponsors, was calculated to lead to far-reaching and extremely objectionable name-changing in family names. On the face of it, however, this proposal looked as though it would promote stability in family names even where, as is sometimes unavoidable, circumstances were to make a change in the name of a type genus unavoidable. From this point of view the proposal offered attractions and it was on this account adopted by the Copenhagen Congress. On my return to London from the Copenhagen Congress I quickly found that my forebodings on this subject had been more than justified and that the general adoption of this rule would overturn large numbers of well established family names by raising up from the dead older names based on rejected generic names which on this account had long been relegated to synonymy. It is very much to be hoped that, when the next International Congress of Zoology comes to settle the text of the *Règles* as revised by the Paris (1948) and Copenhagen (1953) Congresses it will take the opportunity to expunge the disastrous provision here in question.

4. In the meantime it is necessary to consider what action should be taken in those cases, such as the present, where immediate action is essential. As regards this, I fully endorse the view expressed by Professor Robert Mertens of Frankfurt, when dealing with the generic name *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831, and its junior objective synonym *Hatteria* Gray, 1842, that the proper course is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the long-forgotten name HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864, from overturning the well-known name SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870, merely by reason of its older date (Mertens, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 139—141). I was very glad therefore recently to see that the Commission had accepted the cogent views advanced in this case by Professor Mertens and that in *Opinion* 455 it had used its Plenary Powers to protect the name SPHENODONTIDAE from being cast into synonymy by the ill-conceived decision by the Copenhagen Congress discussed above.

5. The two cases here in question are exactly parallel to that in relation to *Sphenodon* Gray discussed in Professor Mertens's paper. Detailed particulars of the names involved in these cases are given in the following paragraphs.

6. Following the validation by the Commission of the generic name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, the family-group name MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923

(*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1923** : 207) ought certainly to be the name for the subfamily of the CERVIDAE containing this genus (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951, *Checklist pal. ind. Mammals* : 355). Unfortunately, under Copenhagen Decision 54(1)(a) (referred to in paragraph 3 above) the name MUNTIACINAE Pocock is invalid by reason of having been published later than the name CERVULINAE Sclater, 1870 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 115), based upon the objectively invalid generic name *Cervulus* Blainville which (as already explained) has now been relegated to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling give in the Commission's *Opinion* 460. In the days when *Cervulus* Blainville was accepted as the name for the genus containing the Indian Muntjak, the name CERVULINAE Sclater was widely used for this subfamily, but, when the name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque was introduced for this genus, Sclater's name CERVULINAE dropped out of use. In these circumstances it would be as illogical as it would be confusing if, following the decision of the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to protect the generic name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque as against its junior synonym *Cervulus* Blainville, it were necessary to revive that generic name as enshrined in the family-group name CERVULINAE at the expense of the name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque as used in the subfamily name MUNTIACINAE Pocock. Indeed such a proceeding would be in direct violation of the principle of maintaining stability in nomenclature expressly laid down by the Copenhagen Congress.

7. The case of the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson is so similar to that discussed above in relation to the name *Muntiacus* Rafinesque that a brief summary of the facts will be sufficient. In this case also the family-group name ODOBAENIDAE Allen (J.A.), 1880 (*U.S. geol. geogr. Surv. Terr.*, Misc. Publ. **12** : 5, 17), based upon the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson now validated by the Commission, is of later date than the name ROSMARIDAE Gill, 1866 (*Proc. Essex Inst.* **5** : 7, 11), based upon the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, now rejected by the Commission. It would clearly be a mockery of the principle of maintaining stability in nomenclature if, after the validation of the name *Odobenus* Brisson in compliance with that principle, the provision embodied in Copenhagen Decision 54(1)(a) were to be permitted to exhume the name ROSMARIDAE from the limbo of the past and to enthrone it in the place of the name ODOBAENIDAE currently in use for this family. I accordingly ask that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to prevent so discreditable a situation from arising by suppressing the name ROSMARIDAE Gill under its Plenary Powers.

8. A word of explanation is necessary as to the spelling adopted by Allen for the family name for the Walrus which it will be noted he called ODOBAENIDAE and not ODOBENIDAE. The reason for this discrepancy is that in place of the Original Spelling *Odobenus* Brisson for the type genus of this family Allen used the emendation *Odobaenus* Fée, 1830 (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (Ed. prim. reedit.) : 59). This was an Invalid Emendation, there being nothing in Brisson's *Regnum Animale*, to show that the " e " spelling in place of the " ae " spelling was "the result of an inadvertent error" (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.*: 43—44, Decision 71(1)(a)(ii)). By another decision taken by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *ibid.* : 37, Decision 57) a family-group name is not to be emended except where a Valid Emendation is made in the name of its type genus. Accordingly, the spelling ODOBAENIDAE used by Allen is an Invalid Original Spelling and is subject to automatic correction to ODOBENIDAE. The name ODOBENIDAE (correction of ODOBAENIDAE) Allen, 1880, should under the present proposals be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and the Invalid Original Spelling ODOBAENIDAE Allen on the corresponding *Official Index*. At the same time the Invalid Emendation *Odobaenus* Fée, 1830, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

9. For the reasons set out above I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned family-group names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) CERVULINAE Sclater, 1870 ;

(b) ROSMARIDAE Gill, 1866 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above (type genus : *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815) ;

(b) ODOBENIDAE (correction of ODOBAENIDAE) Allen (J.A.), 1880, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (type genus : *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) CERVULINAE Sclater, 1870, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above (type genus : *Cervulus* Blainville, 1818) ;

(b) ROSMARIDAE Gill, 1866, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (type genus : *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771) ;

(c) ODOBAENIDAE Allen (J.A.), 1880 (type genus : *Odobaenus* Fée, 1830 (an Invalid Emendation of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762)) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ODOBENIDAE) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Odobaenus Fée, 1830 (an Invalid Emendation of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "DICTYOPLOCA" JORDAN, 1911 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) BY SUPPRESSING THE NAME "DICTYOPLOCA" KRAUSS, 1911 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER EMBIOPTERA)

By **EDWARD S. ROSS**

(*Curator of Insects, California Academy of Sciences,*
San Francisco, California, U.S.A.)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1072)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the important and well-known generic name *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) by suppressing the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), a name for an obscure genus which has seldom appeared in the literature, the suppression of which would cause very little, if any, inconvenience to specialists in the Embioptera. I should explain that my interest in this matter is that I have in preparation a paper dealing with the Embiid genus and I am anxious to avoid using for it the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss, since there can, in my view, be no question but that in the interest of stability that the name ought to be suppressed in favour of the name *Dictyoploca* Jordan in Lepidoptera.

2. There is some doubt as to the exact date of publication in 1911 of the two names here in question but it is quite clear that the name for the Embiid genus has priority over the name for the Lepidoptera genus, for the serial containing the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss was received in the British Museum (Natural History) on 28th March 1911, while the Part of Seitz' *Grossschmetterlinge der Erde* containing the name *Dictyoploca* Jordan bears the date 25th October 1911 and was not received in the British Museum until 12th December 1911 (see Griffin, 1936, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **85**(10) : 243—280). The following are the original references for the two names in question :—

Dictyoploca Krauss, [March] 1911, *Zoologica*, Stuttgart No. **60**: 54
Dictyoploca Jordan, [October] 1911, *in* Seitz, *Grossschmett.* Erde **2**(90) : 218

3. The type species of *Dictyoploca* Krauss by original designation is *Dictyoploca cercocyrta* Krauss, 1911 (*loc. cit.* : 55). This is considered to be

a good species and *cercocyrta* Krauss is the oldest name for it. The genus *Dictyoploca* Jordan was established without a designated type species. Through the intermediary of the Secretary, I have been in communication on this subject with Dr. Jordan who, in order to facilitate the submission of the present application to the Commission, has recently (Jordan, 1957, *Entomologist* **90** : 50) very kindly selected the nominal species *Saturnia simla* Westwood, 1847 (*Cab. orient. Ent.* : 41), the second of the species originally placed by him in his genus *Dictyoploca*, to be the type species of that genus.

4. So far as I am aware, the Embiid name has only appeared in print on four occasions since its original publication. The references concerned are given in Annexe 1. The Lepidoptera name has, however, been used repeatedly. Examples of its use are given in Annexe 2.

5. The Embiid name *Dictyoploca* Krauss has not been taken as the base for a family-group name, the genus concerned being currently placed in the family EMBIIDAE. I am informed also that the Lepidoptera *Dictyoploca* Jordan has not been taken as the base for such a name, the genus in question being currently placed in the family SATURNIIDAE.

6. For the reasons set forth above it seems to me to be perfectly clear that the action now recommended is that required in the general interest and I hope that it will meet with the approval of the Commission. I recognise that in that event the Commission will wish to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* not only the generic name *Dictyoploca* Jordan in Lepidoptera but also the valid name for the Embiid genus after its present name *Dictyoploca* Krauss has been suppressed. At present there is no alternative name and, in order to fill this gap I now propose the name **Apterembia** *nom. nov.* as a substitute name for the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911.

7. I accordingly now submit the following recommendations to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Dictyoploca* Krauss [March] 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera) for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Dictyoploca* Jordan, [October] 1911, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : feminine) (type species by selection by Jordan (1957) : *Saturnia simla* Westwood, 1847) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) ;

(b) *Apterembia* Ross, 1957 (gender : feminine) (type species under Rule (f) in Article 30 by original designation for *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911, as proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers : *Dictyoploca cercocyrta* Krauss, 1911) (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *simla* Westwood, 1847, as published in the combination *Saturnia simla* (specific name of type species of *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911);

(b) *cercocyrta* Krauss, 1911, as published in the combination *Dictyoploca cercocyrta* (specific name of type species of *Apteroembia* Ross, 1957) ;

(4) place the generic name *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911, as proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

ANNEXE 1

Particulars of the usage of the generic name " Dictyoploca " Krauss, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera)

Krauss, 1911, *Zoologica*, Stuttgart, **60** : 54 (original publication of name *Dictyoploca*)

Enderlein, 1912. *Coll. zool. Selys Longchamps* **3** : 103 (as synonym of *Montylota* Enderlein, in error)

Rimsky-Korsakov, 1927, *Rev. russ. Ent.* **21** : 147 (as syn. of *Haploembia* Verhoeff, in error)

Davis, 1939, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **64** : 482

Ross, 1955, *S. African Anim. Life*, Uppsala **2** : 305 (records)

ANNEXE 2

Particulars of the usage of the generic name " Dictyoploca " Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera)

Jordan, 1911, *in* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **2** : 218 (original publication of the name *Dictyoploca*)

Cockerell, 1914, *in* Packard, *Monogr. Bomb. Moths N. Amer.* **3** : 172, pl. XCVIII, fig. 3 (text)

Seitz, 1918, *Seidengucht in Deutschland* : 138

———, 1928, *Grossschmett. Erde* **10** : 516

Bang-Hass, 1928, *Novit. macrolep.* **3** : 52

———, 1930, *ibid.* **4** : 35

Strondl, 1930, *Int. ent. Z.* **24**(7) : 101

Bollow, 1932, *in* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde*, Suppl. **2** : 131

Schüssler, 1933, *in* Strand, *Lepid. Cat.* Paris **55** : 242—247

———, 1934, *ibid.*, Pars **65** : 689

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY DR. ROSS CONCERNING "DICTYOPLOCA" JORDAN, 1911 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **E. McC. CALLAN**

(*Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1072)

(For the application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl* 13 : 80—83)

(Letter dated 31st May 1956)

I beg to support the application of Dr. E. S. Ross that the Law of Priority be waived in respect of *Dictyoploca* Krauss of the EMBIIDAE in favour of *Dictyoploca* Jordan of the SATURNIIDAE.

A new and more stable name for the Cape EMBIIDAE to take the place of *Dictyoploca* Krauss seems eminently desirable. This change would make no difference whatever in South African entomologym as the name *Dictyoploca* Krauss appears never to have used by entomologists in South Africa.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (a) TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR THE GENUS "STAPHYLINUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND (b) TO VALIDATE THE EMENDATION TO "ERYTHROPTERUS" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES "STAPHYLINUS ERYTROPTERUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By **C. E. TOTTENHAM**, M.A.

(*Zoological Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 242)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the very serious confusion and name-changing which would result from the acceptance as the type species of the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) of the species which is at present the type species under the Rules. The proposal that the Commission should be asked to take action in this sense was first put forward in a paper which I prepared for the Coleoptera Sub-Committee of the Committee on Generic Nomenclature, a body set up by the Royal Entomological Society of London to supervise the preparation of the work entitled *The Generic Names of British Insects* which was then in process of publication by the Society. The proposal so drawn up was supported by the Coleoptera Sub-Committee, the other members of which were at that time : H. E. Andrews ; W. A. F. Balfour-Browne ; K. G. Blair ; M. Cameron. These proposals were embodied by the Sub-Committee in its Third Report which in turn was submitted to, and approved by, the Committee on Generic Nomenclature, by whom it was submitted to the Royal Entomological Society in its Ninth Report. These documents were approved by the Council for transmission to the International Commission and were published as Part 9 of the work referred to above on 30th August 1949 (*Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* (9) : 343—466). Finally, on 22nd December 1949 Mr. N. D. Riley, then Secretary to the Society, transmitted the foregoing publication to the International Commission. Various circumstances prevented until now the preparation of a formal application to the International Commission on this subject. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 421) was established with nineteen included species but without a designated type species. Of the included species two only enter into the present case, namely : (1) *Staphylinus maxillosus* Linnaeus, 1758 (:421) ; (2) *Staphylinus erytropterus* Linnaeus, 1758 (:422).

3. Before entering upon a discussion of the type species of the foregoing genus, there is one preliminary matter which requires to be mentioned. This is the spelling to be used for the specific name of the second of the two nominal species cited above. As there stated, that specific name was spelled " *erytropterus* " by Linnaeus in 1758 but it was quickly recognised that this was a mistake for " *erythropterus* ", to which form it was emended by Müller (O.F.) in 1764 (*Fauna Ins. fridrichsdal.* : 23). This emendation was accepted by subsequent workers, the name being almost universally spelled in this way. After the adoption of the present *Règles* by the Berlin Congress in 1901 it is probable that under Article 19 (the Article relating to the emendation of names) the emendation of the defective spelling *erytropterus* to *erythropterus* was perfectly valid but under the more rigid provisions substituted for that Article by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953 it is no longer so. That Congress recognised, however, that in the interest of stability long-established emendations ought to be protected from change in those cases where under the Rules then adopted they were technically invalid. The means provided by that Congress to secure that end requires several years in order to become effective and is therefore inappropriate in a case such as the present where an immediate decision is required as part of the settlement of some larger question. I recommend therefore that in this, as in certain similar, recent, cases the required relief should be provided by the Commission by the exercise of its Plenary Powers.

4. We may turn to consider the position as regards the type species of the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus. Here we find that historically this matter was determined in 1819 (*Entomologist's useful Compendium* : 172) when Samouelle (i) designated *Staphylinus erythropterus* Linnaeus to be the type species of the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, and (ii) established the nominal genus *Creophilus* Samouelle with *Staphylinus maxillosus* Linnaeus as type species by original designation. This disposition of these species has been followed by all subsequent authors and represents the practice currently in force.

5. Unfortunately, as is now seen, the decision in the Commission's *Opinion* 11 to recognise the *Tableau Méthodique* annexed to Latreille's *Considerations générales sur l'Ordre naturel des Animaux composant les Classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* as containing valid selections of type species for the genera there enumerated would have the most disastrous consequences if applied in the present case. For in this work (: 427) Latreille selected *Staphylinus maxillosus* Linnaeus to be the type species of the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus. Thus under the normal provisions of the *Règles* (i) the name *Staphylinus* Linnaeus would need to be transferred to the genus which for nearly 140 years has been known by the name *Creophilus* Samouelle, 1819, (ii) the name *Creophilus* Samouelle would disappear as a junior objective synonym of *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, and (iii) the genus historically known as *Staphylinus* Linnaeus would need to be known either by the name *Dinothenarus*

Thomson, 1858 (as stated by Tottenham, 1939, *Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* : 444) or *Platydracus* Thomson, 1858 (as stated by Blackwelder, 1952, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **200** : 312, 357), two names published by Thomson in the same paper. At present each of these names is in use for a subgenus of *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, distinct from the genus currently treated as the nominate subgenus. Both the genus *Staphylinus* (as currently understood) and the genus *Creophilus* are genera of world-wide distribution, and the former is a very large genus upon which there is a considerable volume of literature. It is not necessary to labour the objections to such a violent disturbance of current nomenclatorial practice as that described above. In addition, it may, however, be noted that such a change in the interpretation of the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus would cause serious confusion at the family-group-name level, for the genus *Creophilus* (i.e. the genus which would become the genus *Staphylinus*) is at present placed in the sub-tribe XANTHOPYGI which would become the nominate sub-tribe STAPHYLINI, while some other name would have to be found for the sub-tribe known today as STAPHYLINI. It is to avoid these disastrous developments that I now ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate under the same Powers the nominal species *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus.

6. The consequential action required under the " Completeness of Opinions " Rule is : (1) the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the name *Creophilus* Samouelle, 1819 ; (2) the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name of the type species of the above genus and of *Staphylinus* Linnaeus ; (3) the addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* of the undermentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758 ; (4) the addition to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the name STAPHYLINIDAE (correction of STAPHYLINII) Latreille, [1803—1804] (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **9** : 172) (first published in correct form as STAPHYLINIDAE by Westwood in 1838, *Introd. mod. Class. Ins.* **1** : 162) ; and (5) the addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the name STAPHYLINII Latreille, [1803—1804] (an Erroneous Original Spelling for STAPHYLINIDAE).

Erroneous Subsequent Spellings of " Staphylinus " Linnaeus, 1758, proposed to be placed on the " Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology "

Staphilynus Schaeffer, 1779, *Icon. Ins.* **3** : index

Staphilinus Brahm, 1790, *Insektenkalendar f. Samml. u. Oekonomen*, Pt. 1 : xxviii

Stapilinus Berkenhout, 1795, *Syn. nat. Hist. Brit.* (ed. 3) **1** : 318

Stophylinus Zetterstedt (J.W.), 1828, *Faun. Ins. lapp.*, (1) : 45

Staphylinns Perty, 1830, *Delectus Anim. artic* . . . : 4

Saphylinus Gistel, 1856, *Die Mysterien der europ. Insectenwelt* : 10

Stapyhlinus Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856, *Faun. ent. franç.* **1** : 377

Staphylinius Redtenbacher, 1857, *Fauna austriac.* (ed. 2) : 133

Staplylinus Thomson, 1860, *Skand. Col.* **2** : 135

Slaphylinus Fairmaire & Germain, 1861, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (4) **1** : 431

Staphhylinus Reed, 1874, *Anal. Univ. Chile* **45** : 353

Staphlinus Rau, 1944, *Ent. News* **55** : 15

Staphytinus Dauguet, 1946, *L'Entomologiste* **2** : 238

7. For the reasons set forth above I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to validate the emendation to *erythropterus* of the specific name *erytropterus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus erytropterus* ;

(b) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and having done so, to designate the nominal species *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *Creophilus* Samouelle, 1819 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Staphylinus maxillosus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *erythropterus* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus erytropterus* (specific name of type species of *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *maxillosus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus maxillosus* (specific name of type species of *Creophilus* Samouelle, 1819) ;

(4) to place the thirteen Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, specified in paragraph 6 above on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

erytropterus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus erytropterus* (an Original Spelling rejected under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above in favour of the emendation *erythropterus*) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

STAPHYLINIDAE (correction of STAPHYLINII) Latreille, [1803—1804] (type genus : *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758) (first published in correct form as STAPHYLINIDAE by Westwood, 1838) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

STAPHYLINII Latreille, [1803—1804] (type genus : *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758) (an Invalid Original Spelling for STAPHYLINIDAE).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR THE GENUS "ANOPHELES" MEIGEN, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **ALAN STONE**
(Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

and

KENNETH L. KNIGHT
(Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1165)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the catastrophic confusion which would result from the acceptance as the type species of the genus *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818, of the species which is the type species under the Rules. The relevant facts are set out below.

2. The genus *Anopheles* was described by J. W. Meigen in 1818 in his *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten Europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten*, Vol. 1, p. 10. It included two nominal species, *Culex bifurcatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Anopheles maculipennis* " Hoffmgg " **6** : 11, the latter a new species in this publication. The first type selection for the genus was by Curtis in 1828 (*Brit. Ent.* No. 210) as *Culex bifurcatus* Linnaeus, 1758. *Culex trifurcatus* Fabricius and *Culex claviger* Meigen, 1818 (*Klassif. zweifl Insekt.* **1**(1) : 4) were given as synonyms of *Anopheles bifurcatus* (Linnaeus).

3. Martini (1922, *Ent. Mitt.* **11** : 107, 108) rather clearly demonstrated that Linnaeus was dealing with the male of *Culex pipiens* when he described *C. bifurcatus* and this has been generally accepted, so that if we accept *Culex bifurcatus* Linnaeus as the type species of *Anopheles*, then *Anopheles* would fall as a junior synonym of *Culex*. This is a clear case of misidentification of the type species of a genus, *Culex bifurcatus* of Meigen, Curtis, and others being the species that is now generally known as *Anopheles claviger* (Meigen).

4. There are three alternatives in deciding the species that should serve as the type of *Anopheles*. These are the following :—

5. Alternative (a) : To accept *Culex bifurcatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species. This would be disastrous since the name *Anopheles* would fall and the vast amount of literature in entomology and medicine dealing with this extremely important group of insects would all be catalogued under a nomenclatorially erroneous name and it would probably be impossible to remove the name *Anopheles* from usage.

6. Alternative (b) : To accept *Culex claviger* Meigen, 1818, as the type species. This is the species which Meigen in 1818 identified as *Anopheles bifurcatus* (L.). To accept this would follow the principle of accepting what Meigen actually had as the species, subsequently selected as type of the genus, and not what he believed he had. This species has been accepted as the type species by Christophers (1933, *Fauna of British India*, Diptera **4** : 97) ; Bonne-Wepster (1953, *Anopheles Mosquitoes of the Indo-Australian Region* : 80) ; Buonomini and Mariani (1953, *Riv. Malariol.* **32** : 177) ; and Senevet and Andarelli (1956, *Les Anopheles de l'Afrique du Nord et du bassin Méditerranean* : 29), the latter as " Serie Anopheles s. ss ", *A. maculipennis* being placed in a separate series. The selection of *claviger* as type species would have the advantage of permitting the retention of the subgenus *Maculipennia* Buonomini and Mariani 1953 (*loc. cit.* 32 : 178), which has as its type species *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, by original designation. For this reason we favor this selection.

7. Alternative (c) : To accept *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, as the type species. This name was, of course, available for type selection but it was not the species first selected by Curtis. We are not certain of the first selection of *A. maculipennis* Meigen as the type species, but it may have been by Zetterstedt (1850, *Diptera Scandinaviae* **9** : 3467). This type species has been accepted by a number of workers, including Rondani (1856, *Dipterologiae ital. Prodr.* **1** : 178) ; Neveu-Lemaire (1902, *Mém. Soc. zool. France* **15** : 205) ; Blanchard (1905, *Les Moustiques* : 160) ; Brunetti (1914, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **10** : 55) ; Howard, Dyar & Knab (1917, *Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies* **4** : 96) ; Edwards (1932, *in* Wytsman, *Genera Insectorum* **194** : 35) ; Lane (1953, *Neotropical Culicidae* **1** : 157). On the basis of usage this selection might well be favored, but it has not the same zoological species as the one that Curtis considered the type species of Anopheles, and its acceptance would place *Maculipennis* Buonomini & Mariani in absolute synonymy. Zoologically, the selection of *Culex claviger* Meigen rather than *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen would create very little confusion, since until recently the two species have been placed in the same restricted group of species.

8. The genus *Anopheles* Meigen is currently treated as the type genus of a family-group taxon within the family CULICIDAE. It is believed that the earliest such name is ANOPHELINA which was published as a name of subfamily rank by Theobald in 1901 (*Mon. Culic.* **1** : 97).

9. For the reasons set forth above we recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b), having done so, to designate *Culex claviger* Meigen, 1818, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Culex claviger* Meigen, 1818) ;

(b) *Maculipennis* Buonomini & Mariani, 1953 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *claviger* Meigen, 1818, as published in the combination *Culex claviger* (specific name of type species of *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818) ;

(b) *maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, as published in the combination *Anopheles maculipennis* (specific name of type species of *Maculipennis* Buonomini & Mariani, 1953) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

ANOPHELINAE (correction of ANOPHELINA) Theobald, 1901 (type genus : *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

ANOPHELINA Theobald, 1901 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ANOPHELINAE).

SUPPORT FOR DR. H. W. LEVI'S APPLICATION REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1008)

(For the application submitted see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 27—30)

(a) By HARRIET E. FRIZZELL

(Bolla, Missouri, U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 28th November 1956)

I wish to support Dr. Herbert W. Levi's petition in regard to clarifying the nomenclature of *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*. Dr. Levi's proposals include :—

(a) Suppression of the generic name *Phyllonethis* Thorell, 1869, with *T. ovatum* as type species. *Theridion ovatum* (Clerck) has recently been discovered to belong to *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880, a well established genus in arachnid literature ;

(b) Retention of the original spelling of *Theridion* Walckenaer.

(b) By B. J. KASTON

(Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Connecticut, U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 28th December 1956)

I have just received from Dr. Levi a copy of his proposal regarding the preservation of the generic names *Theridon* Walckenaer, 1805, and *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880. I wish to state that I endorse his recommendations whole-heartedly, and hope that the powers that be will see fit to act favorably upon them.

I wish also to state that I do not approve of the change in spelling from *Theridion* to *Theridium*, even though my good friend Dr. Bonnet of Toulouse suggests that it should be changed.

(c) By VINCENT D. ROTH

(Yuma, Arizona, U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 3rd January 1957)

I am in support of Dr. Herbert W. Levi's petition to preserve the current usage of the generic names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*. I agree entirely with his recommendations as given in his paper in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In addition, I feel that the original spelling *Theridion* should be used in preference to the proposed emendation *Theridium* since the former has been utilized consistently to a greater extent in arachnology.

(d) By ALLAN F. ARCHER

(Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 3rd January 1957)

As an arachnologist I want to indicate herewith my support of the petition to preserve the accustomed usage of the generic names *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805, and *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880.

(e) By **CLARENCE J. GOODNIGHT**

(*Purdue University, Layfayette, Indiana, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 20th January 1957)

I would like to support Dr. Levi's proposal to preserve the accustomed usage of the generic names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*. I believe this would cause less confusion than to change them according to strict interpretations of the Law of Priority.

(f) By **T. H. SAVORY**

(*London*)

(Letter dated 21st January 1957)

This is to say that I support Dr. H. W. Levi's petition to preserve the current use of *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*.

(g) By **HANS TAMBS-LYCHE**

(*Norway*)

(Letter dated 22nd January 1957)

I fully support the application to designate *Theridion ornatum* Hahn, 1831, as type species of the genus *Theridion*. There can, I think, be no doubt that the confusion arising from a normal application of the *Règles* would be a very serious one, and one that by no means ought to be avoided.

As to the suppression of Thorell's generic name *Phyllonethis*, I feel that it would be very inconvenient to change the name for a genus containing many species, but on the other hand it ought to be considered that the two cases do not conform. There will in the *Phyllonethis*/*Enoplognatha* case be no question of transfer of a well-known name from one genus to another. I therefore doubt if reasons are strong enough for the suspension of the normal application of the *Règles* in that case.

As to the *Theridion*/*Theridium* question, I support the usage of the original spelling *Theridion*, presuming that Dr. Levi is right in stating that the original spelling is to be considered valid under the Copenhagen Decisions.

(h) By **J. E. HULL**

(*Durham, England*)

(Letter dated 24th January 1957)

With regard to the application concerning the status of the names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*, I wish to inform you that I am entirely in agreement with all the proposals.

(i) By **HARALD NEMENZ**

(*Vienna*)

(Letter dated 25th January 1957)

I readily support Dr. Levi's petition to preserve the current usage of the generic name *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*. Further, I would prefer the spelling *Theridion* although *Theridium* may be more correct as the former is much more often used and appears also in the recent *Katalog* by Roewer, the most important compilation of the last years.

(j) By **J. BRANDEGÅRD**

(*Copenhagen*)

(Letter dated 28th January 1957)

I would appreciate the spelling *Theridion* because it is the most used spelling, and I support the petition to preserve the current usage of the generic names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha* proposed by Dr. Herbert Levi.

(k) By **WALTER HACKMAN**

(*Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki*)

(Letter dated 28th January 1957)

Professor Herbert Levi has asked me my opinion regarding his petition for the use of the generic names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*.

I fully support his petition and I am of the opinion that the genus name *Theridion* should be used in the old wider sense and not for the *Enoplognatha* species, in spite of the fact that the type species for *Theridion* must be changed. I prefer the spelling *Theridion*. The generic name *Enoplognatha* should be preserved and *Theridion ovatum* and some allied species transferred to this genus.

(l) By **A. M. CHICKERING**

(*Albion College, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 28th January 1957)

This communication is written in support of Dr. Herbert W. Levi's petition to preserve the current usage of the generic names *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805, and *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880.

Moreover, it would seem to the writer that it would be better to retain the original spelling even though that is not etymologically as desirable as *Theridium*.

(m) By **G. H. LOCKET**

(*Harrow, Middlesex*)

and

A. F. MILLIDGE

(*Coulsdon, Surrey*)

(Letter dated 1st February 1957)

We support the petition to preserve the correct usage of the generic name *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha* as set out in the paper by Dr. H. W. Levi and we support the recommendations under paragraph 8 on p. 29 of this paper. We are opposed to the suggestion that the spelling *Theridion* be changed to *Theridium*.

OBJECTION TO DR. H. W. LEVI'S PROPOSALS REGARDING THE NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA)

By **OTTO KRAUS**

(*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. Main*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1008)

(Extract from a letter dated 16th July 1956)

Stellungnahme zu dem vorgeschlagenen Verfahren :

(1) Der Name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805, soll unter allen Umständen beibehalten, die Emendation *Theridium* Leach, 1824, soll unterdrückt werden.

(2) *Theridion* im alten Sinne ist eine sehr artenreiche Gattung (mehrere hundert Arten). Nachdem bereits frühere Autoren kleinere Gruppen von diesem Komplex generisch abgetrennt hatten, wurde vor allem durch Archer (1947, 1950) die Aufteilung weiter vorwärts getrieben, der weitere Gattungsnamen (z.B. *Allotheridion*, *Parasteatoda* und andere) einführte. Regelgemäss ist hierbei der alte Name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (s. str.) auf diejenige Gruppe zu beziehen, bei der die genotypische Art (*Araneus redimitus* Clerck, 1757) verblieben ist. Archer ist auch durchaus korrekt in diesem Sinne verfahren (1950 : 23).

(3) Die Gattung *Theridion* Walckenaer im strengen Sinn enthält hierdurch nur noch wenige Arten. Dies ist jedoch nach unserer Ansicht kein Grund, dem Namen durch Veränderung des Genotypus einen anderen Sinn zu geben und ihn so für den bisherigen " *Theridion* "-Komplex zu erhalten, dessen Aufteilung im Gange ist. Wir erinnern in diesem Zusammenhang an ähnliche Verhältnisse bei Gattungsnamen wie *Helix* oder *Mus*.

(4) *Enoplognatha* Pavesi 1880a ist nach Archer (1950 : 23) jüngeres, subjektives Synonym von *Theridion* (s. str.). Wir halten den Namen *Enoplognatha* bei weitem nicht für so wichtig und bekannt, als dass zu seiner Erhaltung eine Suspension der Regeln gerechtfertigt wäre.

POSTSCRIPT (Dated 31st January 1957) :

Abschliessend kahn ich Ihnen noch mitteilen, dass Herr Prof. Dr. C. Fr. Roewer (Bremen) mich ermächtigt, hier Ihnen mitzuteilen, dass er meine Objections Wort für Wort unterstützt. Prof. Roewer ist Ihnen sicher als einer der führenden Arachnologen bekannt.

GENERAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA) AND COUNTER-PROPOSALS ON QUESTIONS INVOLVED THEREIN

By **PIERRE BONNET**

(*Université de Toulouse, France*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1008)

(Extract from a letter dated 28th January 1957)

Accord sur le maintien des genres " Theridium " et " Enoplognatha "

En ce qui concerne le fond du problème, le maintien des genres *Theridium* et *Enoplognatha*, je suis entièrement de l'avis de H. W. Levi, dans le sens même où il l'a expliqué. D'ailleurs mon collègue américain m'avout écrit à ce sujet-là, en juillet 1955 et je lui avais donné mon accord pour qu'il présente à la Commission intern. de Nomenclature sa proposition en vue du maintien de ces deux genres.

Mais il a introduit deux faits nouveaux contre lesquels je m'élève avec la plus grande énergie.

Le nouveau type du genre " Theridium " est " pictum "

(1) Nom de l'espèce-type du genre *Theridium*.

Nous avions convenu avec Mr. Levi que cette espèce-type serait *Theridium pictum*, nommé pour la 1ère fois par Walckenaer en 1802 sous le nom d'*Aranea picta*. Dès 1805, Walckenaer lui-même a placé son *Aranea picta* dans le genre *Theridium* et l'a nommé *Theridion pictum* en 1805, 1841 et 1847. Par la suite, cette espèce a été désignée, jusqu'en 1939, sous ce terme, 211 fois :

103 *Theridion pictum*, 95 *Theridium pictum*, 13 *Steatoda picta* avec un seul synonyme, *Theridion ornatum* Hahn 1831, qui n'est cité qu'*une seule fois* par cet auteur.

Il est exact qu'il y a une autre *Aranea picta* décrite en 1789 par Razoumowsky, qui, elle ausi, n'a jamais été nommée qu'une seule fois, lors de sa description par son auteur et que Thorell, en 1873, p. 545, a mis en synonymie d'*Epeira patagiata* (= *Araneus ocellatus* (P.). Si de 1802 à 1805, il y a en homonymie entre ces deux *Aranea picta*, nul ne s'en est aperçu, il n'y a jamais en de confusion entre les deux espèces et on peut dire que, pratiquement, cette homonymie n'a jamais existé.

Aussi, je trouve absurde (je dis bien absurde) que l'on vienne aujourd'hui changer le nom de l'espèce *Theridium pictum* (nommé 211 fois dans ce terme spécifique) sous le prétexte de cette homonymie rétrospective, et remplacer ce nom bien connu, par un terme qui n'a jamais été employé jusqu'ici. Faire cela n'a aucune utilité, ne présente que des inconvénients, et ce n'est véritablement pas sérieux !

J'ai traité de cette question de l'homonymie rétrospective dans l'introduction de " Bibliographia Araneorum ", p. 19, dont je vous ai envoyé un separatum. Il faudra au prochain Congrès rédiger une règle dans ce sens, pour s'opposer à ce genre de changement et sans que l'on ait chaque fois à soumettre à la Commission de Nomenclature, les nombreux cas qui peuvent se présenter, comme celui-ci. Je vous ferai d'ailleurs cette proposition dans quelque temps.

En conséquence, je m'oppose au changement de *Theridium pictum* en *Theridium ornatum* et je maintiens que le nouveau type du genre *Theridium* est *pictum* (et non *ornatum*).

Il faut écrire " Theridium "

(2) Graphie du nom de genre *Theriduim.* J'avais mis en garde Mr. Herbert W. Levi contre la graphie *Theridion* ; je regrette qu'il n'en ait pas tenu compte et qu'il n'ait pas signalé dans son article mon opposition à cette graphie et les raisons que je lui donnais.

En effet, si *Theridion* a pour lui d'être la graphie originelle (Walckenaer, 1805), cette graphie est contraire au principe de latinisation admis par les *Règles* intern. de Nomenclature (Appendice, paragraphe F) et n'oublions pas que les noms scientifiques des animaux sont des noms latins ou latinisés (Article 3).

La disinence *ion* doit donc se latiniser en *ium.* Il s'agit là d'ailleurs d'une mesure générale ; en aranéologie, de la même façon que nous écrivons *Zodarium*, *Chieracanthium*, *Myrmecium*, etc., nous devons écrire aussi *Theridium.* Il n'est pas possible, en Nomenclature d'admettre deux poids et deux mesures !

Il vaut remarquer aussi que la désinence latine on (qui peut aussi exister : *Neon*, *Sason*, *Saperdon*) est du genre masculin. Quand un genre est du neutre (comme *Theridium*, *Zodarium*, etc.) il doit obligatoirement se terminer par *um.*

D'ailleurs, à l'heure actuelle, contrairement à ce que dit H. W. Levi, il y a plus d'auteurs qui écrivent *Theridium* que *Theridion.* Si, jusqu'à nos jours, les auteurs de langue anglaise ou française ont surtout graphié *Theridion*, tous les auteurs de l'école allemande ont employé *Theridium* (Scandinavie, Europe centrale, Italie, Balkans, Russie, et cela malgré l'influence considérable de notre grand Simon). Et lorsqu' un auteur comme Thorell, qui était un savant helleniste et latiniste, a décidé que la graphie correcte était *Theridium*, on ne doit plus aller contre sa décision, à moins de donner une explication grammaticale pour démontrer qu'il s'est troupé.

Non, *Theridion* présente une faute de translittération et doit être change en *Theridium*, suivant le libellé de l'article 19 qui prévoit que " l'orthographe originelle d'un nom doit être rectifiée s'il présente une faute de transcription, l'orthographe ou d'impression ".

USE OF THE COMMISSION'S PLENARY POWERS INVOLVED IN THE COUNTER-PROPOSALS ON TWO POINTS INVOLVED IN DR. HERBERT W. LEVI'S APPLICATION REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA) SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR PIERRE BONNET

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1008)

In the letter dated 28th January 1957, reproduced on pages 96 to 97 of the present Part of the *Bulletin*, Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse*), while supporting the general purpose of the application relating to the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) submitted by Dr. Herbert W. Levi (*University of Wisconsin*) (1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 27—30), puts forward counter-proposals on the two following points as to which he advocates :—

(a) The acceptance of the emendation *Theridium* in place of the Original Spelling *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 ;

(b) The acceptance, as the specific name for the species recommended by Dr. Levi to be designated as the type species of the genus *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805, of the specific name *picta* Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Aranea picta*, notwithstanding the fact that that name is a junior homonym of the specific name *picta* Razoumowsky, 1789, as published in the combination *Aranea picta*.

2. Attention is here drawn to the fact that the acceptance by the International Commission of either of the foregoing proposals would involve the use of its Plenary Powers. Accordingly, Public Notice of the possible use of the above Powers for the foregoing purposes is being given forthwith in the prescribed manner. The Notice so required to be given in the present serial will be found on page 34 of the present part.

COMMENTS ON THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE SPECIFIC NAME "VENULOSA", LAURENTI, 1768 AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "HYLA VENULOSA". (AS MODIFIED BY ROBERT MERTENS AND HOBART M. SMITH) (CLASS AMPHIBIA)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 771)

(For the proposals in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 287, 307—308)

(Enclosure to letter dated 11th January, 1957)

(a) By **WILLIAM E. DUELLMAN**

(*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.*)

Mertens and Smith have supported my proposals dealing with the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress certain specific names and one generic name of Neotropical Hylidae, except for the suppression of the specific name *venulosa* Laurenti. Each stated that the name *venulosa* is so well known and has been so widely used that it should not be suppressed. The above authors have proposed that the Commission use its Plenary Powers to link the specific name *venulosa* Laurenti with the specific name *zonata* Spix, making the name *zonata* Spix a junior objective synonym of *venulosa* Laurenti. Mertens and Smith believe *zonata* Spix to be the least known of the other species concerned. Their proposal may be nomenclaturally acceptable, but I believe it to be both nomenclaturally and biologically impractical for the reasons given below.

2. The name *venulosa* Laurenti is well known and has been widely used only as a name, not as a specific name in reference to any known population of hylid frogs. The name *venulosa* has been applied to a group of hylid frogs now known to be a generic assemblage of seven species. The literature references are, for the most part, concerned with this combination of seven species. Consequently, the name has been widely used, but not in reference to some given species of frog, and the fact that it has been widely used can hardly be used in support of the proposals of Mertens and Smith that would link the name with a given population of frogs.

3. There is no biological or nomenclatural basis for linking the name *venulosa* Laurenti with the name *zonata* Spix. The name *zonata* Spix is based upon a specimen of hylid frog from the Upper Amazon Basin in Brazil and is applicable to a population of frogs inhabiting the Amazon Basin. The name *venulosa* Laurenti is based upon a plate in Seba that is unidentifiable with any known hylid frog. Each of the seven species in this assemblage, now known as the genus *Phrynohyas*, is well defined with a definite range and a type locality that is known to be exact or approximate. Therefore, there is no just reason for using the name *venulosa* for the population now called *zonata*, nor is there any just reason for applying the name *venulosa* to any of the other populations.

4. There is no evidence for the fact that the *Hyla venulosa* of Laurenti originated from South America, possibly not even the western hemisphere. Wholesale restriction of type localities has served no practical purpose, and in many cases these

restrictions are unwarranted to the extent that the type locality is not within the natural range of the species or subspecies. Such unmerited restriction of type localities, as would be involved in the case of the name *venulosa* Laurenti, can only lead to confusion, not only as regards the nomenclature, but as regards the biology of the species. They should be discouraged by the Commission.

5. The name *zonata* Spix is the type species of the genus *Phrynohyas* Fitzinger. The name *venulosa* Laurenti is the type species of the genus *Acrodytes* Fitzinger. (Both of these genera were proposed on the same page as subgenera of the genus *Phrynohyas*, also proposed by Fitzinger on the same page. The genus and subgenus *Phrynohyas* have line priority over *Acrodytes*.) The use of the Plenary Powers to link the name *venulosa* Laurenti to the name *zonata* Spix, thereby reducing *zonata* to a junior objective synonym of *venulosa*, would place the generic name *Phrynohyas* as a synonym of *Acrodytes*. Since neither generic name was accompanied by a description, but only a named type species, the characteristics of the genus rest upon the description of the type species. *Phrynohyas* is based upon a well-described and figured specimen, whereas *Acrodytes* is based upon the non-informative description of Laurenti, which, in turn is based upon a weird plate in Seba. The linking of the name *venulosa* Laurenti with the name *zonata* Spix would thereby bring about great confusion of the genera and synonymize the one genus that is truly applicable.

6. I believe that the principles of *nomina conservanda*, although applicable, should not be exercised in the present case, for the results will be more confusing than the present state of affairs. On the basis of the reasons given above I cannot agree with the proposals submitted by Mertens and Smith. I feel that the only way to correct the existing state of confusion is for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *venulosa* Laurenti.

7. Few workers have become involved with this nomenclatural problem ; expressions of the confusion may be found in Cochran (1955 : 55) and Taylor (1944 : 63—64 and 67, and 1952 : 799—800). The generic and specific status has been discussed at length in the systematic revision of the group by Duellman (1956 : 57—58 and 36—37).

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Duellman, William E., 1956. " The Frogs of the Hylid Genus *Phrynohyas* Fitzinger, 1843 " *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* **96** : 1—47

Taylor, Edward H., 1944. " The Hylid Genus *Acrodytes* with Comments on Mexican Forms " *Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull.* **30**(1) (No. 6) : 63—68

Taylor, Edward H., 1952. " A Review of the Frogs and Toads of Costa Rica " *Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull.* **35**(5) : 577—942

(b) By **KARL P. SCHMIDT**

(Chicago Natural History Museum, U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 15th January 1957)

It is very gratifying to learn that Dr. Mertens has an alternative proposal to that of Duellman with respect to *Hyla venulosa*, and that it is supported by my valued colleagues, Hobart Smith and Arthur Loveridge. I strongly support Dr. Mertens' plan for the preservation and fixation of this name.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY DONALD BAIRD ON THE GENERIC NAMES " ANCHISAURIPUS " LULL, 1904 (CLASS REPTILIA : THEROPODA [ICHNITES])

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1081)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 221—224)

(a) By **D. M. S. WATSON**

(University College, London)

(Letter dated 3rd December 1956)

I have read the article in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* by Donald Baird, dealing with the generic name *Anchisauripus* Lull, and suppression of the generic name *Otouphepus* Cushman, and the specific name ascribed to it. I entirely agree that the procedure suggested in paragraph 8 of this paper should be adopted.

(b) By **C. C. YOUNG**

(Academia Sinioa, Peking, China)

(Letter dated 4th January 1957)

I have pleasure in agreeing about the protection of the generic name *Anchisauripus* Lull, 1904, by suppressing the generic name *Otouphepus* Cushman, 1904, and the suppression of the specific name *magnificus* Cushman, 1904, published in combination with the latter generic name (Class Reptilia : Theropoda [Ichnites]).

(c) By JOSEPH T. GREGORY

(*Yale University, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 30th January 1957)

I heartily support the petition of Donald Baird to have the Commission use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Otouphepus* Cushman, 1904, and the specific name *magnificus* Cushman, 1904, as published in the combination *Otouphepus magnificus*.

Certainly stability of nomenclature will be served by suppressing these names, based upon indistinct and incorrectly interpreted remains, in favor of the more generally used term *Achisauripus*.

However, the proposed action of the Commission mentioned in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 223, par. 8(2) of said application, namely to place the generic name *Anchisauripus* Lull, 1904, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* is scarcely warranted at present. *Anchisauripus* could easily be a synonym of *Brontozoum* Hitchcock, 1847. The problem is complicated by Hitchcock's failure to designate types of his genera, and various interpretations are possible. Dr. Baird is revising these footprints and propses to resolve this problem in favor of *Anchisauripus*, by designating *Ornithichnites giganteum* as type species of *Brontozoum*, thus making that genus a junior synonym of *Eubrontes* (Hitchcock 1845).

Although I am sympathetic with his viewpoint, one could make an equally good case for retaining *Brontozoum*. It was used and recognized for many years before Lull proposed *Anchisauripus*. As it is not necessary to officially conserve *Anchisauripus* in order to suppress the troublesome name *Otouphepus*, would it not be better to await Dr. Baird's article and fully consider his arguments before taking final action on *Anchisauripus* ?

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY R. P. TRIPP & F. W. WHITTARD ON "ENCRINURUS" EMMRICH, 1844, AND "ODONTOCHILE" HAWLE & CORDA, 1847 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

(a) By CHRISTIAN POULSEN

(*Universitetets Mineralogisk-Geologiske Institut, Denmark*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1059)

(For the application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 259—263)

(Letter dated 7th February 1957)

The purpose of this letter is to inform the International Commission that I support the application of Dr. R. P. Tripp and Dr. F. W. Whittard re : *Encrinurus*

Emmrich, 1844, and *Odontochile* Hawle & Corda, 1847, etc., and that I recommend the actions proposed in their application.

(b) By **C. J. STUBBLEFIELD**

(Geological Survey and Museum, London)

(Letter dated 5th February 1957)

I wholeheartedly support the proposal that the well-known generic name *Encrinurus* be validated as based upon *Entomostracites punctatus* Wahlenberg, since this usage is in accord with current practice among trilobite workers.

I also support the proposal that the generic name *Odontochile* should be validated as based upon *Asaphus hausmanni* Brongniart. I consider, however, that the genus *Odontochile* should be attributed to Corda *in* Hawle and Corda, rather than to Hawle and Corda unless the Commission chooses to rule that the *Prodrom einer Monographie der böhmischen Trilobiten* published as a separate work in Prague in 1847 is a joint work despite Hawle's subsequent disclaimer of co-authorship.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY W. J. REES TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " AURELIA " LAMARCK, 1816 (CLASS SCYPHOZOA)

By **F. S. RUSSELL**
(Director, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1032)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 26—28)

(Letter dated 5th March 1957)

I have received from Dr. W. J. Rees a reprint of his proposal for the validation of the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck. I have made a special study of medusae now for a great many years, and I should like to support very strongly Dr. Rees's proposal that the name *Aurellia* Péron & Lesueur should be suppressed, with the resulting alterations of the spelling of the family name.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS BY P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY REGARDING THE FOLLOWING GENERIC NAMES IN THE CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER OSTRACODA : " LIMNOCYTHERE " BRADY, 1868 ; " CANDONA " BAIRD, [1846] ; " CONCHOECIA " DANA, 1849

By **GERD HARTMANN**
(*Museum der Stadt, Osnabrück*)

(Commission References : Z.N.(S.) 1071 ; Z.N.(S.) 1022 ; Z.N.(S.) 1023)

(For the proposals here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 159—160 ; 206—212 ; 213—220)

(Letter dated 14th February 1957)
(Communicated by Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley)

With regard to your papers on *Limnocythere, Candona* and *Conchoecia* it is really lucky that you have reached such good conclusions in these cases. I think it is best to stabilise the nomenclature of these genera in taking the usual form of the names.

Limnocythere : The usual form is *Limnocythere.* I agree absolutely with you.

Candona : *Candona* and *Herpetocypris* are usual forms of writing. I agree with you and thank you very much for trying to clear the position and validity of *Candona.* It is very good too to know about the validity of *Typholcypris.* Nevertheless I do not think that a distinction between *Candona* and *Typhlocypris* is necessary.

Conchoecia : In my opinion there is no difference between HALOCYPRIDIDAE and CONCHOECIIDAE. One should use the former name (HALOCYPRODIDAE).

" Opinions " Recently Published

Attention is drawn to the publication since the appearance of the last Part of the present serial of seventeen " Opinions " (" Opinions " 441—457) and one " Direction " (" Direction " 59). Of these four (" Ops." 445, 447, 456 and " Direction " 59) are concerned with the status of individual books, the remainder dealing with individual names. The distribution of the latter by Classes is as follows : (1) Class Insecta : Diptera (" Ops." 441, 442) ; Hemiptera (" Op." 446) ; Lepidoptera (" Op." 450) ; (2) Class Chilopoda (" Op." 454) ; (3) Class Bryozoa (" Op." 443) ; (4) Class Brachiopoda (" Op." 449) ; (5) Class Amphibia (" Op." 453) ; (6) Class Reptilia (" Op." 455) ; (7) Class Aves (" Ops." 444, 448, 457) ; (8) Class Mammalia (" Ops." 451, 452).

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

New Applications

Page

Martini (F.H.W.), 1767, *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien*, proposed rejection of. Francis Hemming 35

The *Viviparus/Paludina* complex (Class Gastropoda) :
(a) Proposed acceptance of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, and of VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847. A. E. Ellis 38

(b) Proposed interpretation of *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, by reference to Watson's (1955) lectotype. L. Forcart . . 44

(c) Counter-proposal for interpretation of the above nominal species on the basis of Müller (O.F.), 1774. C. R. Boettger 50

(d) Watson's (1955) lectotype for *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758 : summary by H. Watson of paper prepared in 1955 53

(e) Proposed rejection of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, in favour of *Paludina* Férussac, 1812. J. L. Baily, Jn. 67

Proposed acceptance of *mississippiensis* as the specific name for the American Alligator : application by J. A. Oliver and Report by Secretary 73

Proposed validation of the family-group names MUNTIACINAE and ODOBAENIDAE for the Barking Deer and the Walrus respectively. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott 76

Proposed validation of *Dictyoploca* Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) by suppression of *Dictyoploca* Krauss, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera). E. S. Ross 80

Staphylinus Linnaeus, 1758, proposed designation of *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera). C. E. Tottenham 84

Anopheles Meigen, 1818, proposed designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). A. Stone and K. L. Knight 89

CONTENTS

(*continued from inside back wrapper*)

Comments on Applications

Page

Peltura Milne Edwards (H.), 1840 (Class Trilobita) (proposal by C. J. Stubblefield) : support by R. Tripp 72

Dictyoploca Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (proposal by E. S. Ross) : support by E. McC. Callan 83

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) :

- (a) Support for proposal submitted by H. W. Levi received from (i) Harriet E. Frizzell ; (ii) B. J. Kaston ; (iii) V. D. Roth ; (iv) A. F. Archer ; (v) C. J. Goodnight ; (vi) T. H. Savory ; (vii) H. Tambs-Lyche ; (viii) J. E. Hull ; (ix) H. Nemenz ; (x) J. Brandegård ; (xi) W. Hackman ; (xii) A. M. Chickering ; (xiii) G. H. Locket and A. F. Millidge 92
- (b) Objection by O. Kraus 95
- (c) Counter-proposal by P. Bonnet 96
- (d) Note on extent to which use of the Plenary Powers involved in P. Bonnet's counter-proposal 98

Hyla venulosa Laurenti, 1768 (Class Amphibia) (proposal by W. E. Duellman) :

- (a) Rejoinder by W. E. Duellman to Mertens/Smith counter-proposal 99
- (b) Support for Mertens/Smith counter-proposal : K. P. Schmidt 101

Anchisauripus Lull, 1904 (Class Reptilia) (proposal by D. Baird) : support by (a) D. M. S. Watson ; (b) C. C. Young ; (c) J. T. Gregory 101

Encrinurus Emmrich, 1844, and *Odontochile* Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Class Trilobita) (proposal by Tripp & Whittard) : support by (a) C. Poulsen ; (b) C. J. Stubblefield 103

Aurelia Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa) (proposal by W. J. Rees) : support by F. S. Russell 103

Limnocythere Brady, 1868 ; *Candona* Baird, [1846] ; *Conchoecia* Dana, 1849 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) (proposals by P. C. Sylvester-Bradley) : support by G. Hartmann 104

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

0 APR 1957

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology :

	Page
Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*	105
Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases	105

(*continued on back wrapper*)

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URAL HIST

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 4 (pp. 105—136) 29th March 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 4) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, type species of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, clarification of interpretation of (Class Mammalia) (Z.N.(S.) 947) ;

(2) *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, July 1901, validation of (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1166) ;

10 APR 195

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) *truncatula* (*Bulla*) Bruguière, [1792], interpretation of and *umbilicata* (*Bulla*) Montagu, 1803, validation of (Class Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 381).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

29*th March* 1957.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DETERMINE THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES " VESPERTILIO MURINUS " LINNAEUS, 1758, TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "VESPERTILIO" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS MAMMALIA) (PROPOSED CLARIFICATION OF A RULING GIVEN IN " OPINION " 91)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S) 947)

The object of the present application is to set out certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with the generic name *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia), a name which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 91 (1926, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 4) : 1—2), and to seek to overcome those difficulties by placing before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature proposals based upon the advice of specialists who have been kind enough to assist in the preliminary consideration of the problems raised in the present case.

2. The present problem was first brought to the attention of the Office of the International Commission when in 1955 steps were being taken in compliance with a General Directive issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (a) the specific name of the type species of every genus, the name of which had up till that time been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* where that name was the oldest available name for the species in question, and (b) in other cases whatever specific name was currently regarded as the oldest name available for that species. At this stage Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski drew attention to a paper in which Dr. Olof Ryberg, a well-known specialist in the bats, had expressed the view that the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, the specific name of the type species of the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, was a *nomen dubium*, the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus being indeterminable. In these circumstances it was clearly not possible at that time to proceed with the proposal that the foregoing specific name should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. Accordingly, on 19th April 1955 in my capacity as Secretary to the Commission I executed a Minute withdrawing the proposal which had been submitted in this matter in order to permit of the study of the issues involved.*

3. As a first step investigations were undertaken by the Office of the Commission for the purpose of determining the factual background of the present problem. This investigation showed that, while some specialists identify the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus with the later established nominal species *Vespertilio discolor* (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817,† and apply the name *murinus* Linnaeus to that species, other specialists reject the name *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus as a *nomen dubium* and use the name *discolor* Kuhl (which it is agreed represents a species which can be identified with certainty).

4. The following information collected in the Office of the Commission is relevant to the consideration of the foregoing question :—

(a) The nominal species *Vespertilio murinus*, with the interpretation of which the present paper is concerned, was established by Linnaeus in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 32).

(b) In [1775] Schreber (*Die Säughthiere* **1** : 165, pl. 11) established another nominal species to which he also gave the name *Vespertilio murinus*. This name is invalid as it is a junior primary homonym of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758. The identity of the species so named by Schreber is not in doubt and that species is the type species of the genus *Myotis* Kaup, 1829.‡

(c) In 1817 (" *Die dtsch. Fledermäuse* " : 43) Kuhl published with an " indication " the name *Vespertilio discolor* previously proposed by

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* The text of the Minute here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of *Direction* 22 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 1(C) : 179—200), the *Direction* embodying the decisions taken by the Commission when complying so far as concerns the names of mammals, with the General Directive referred to above.

† This name is commonly attributed either to " Natterer " or to " Natterer *in* Kuhl " and treated as having been published in 1819 in the *Annalen der Wetterauischen Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde*. The consultations with specialists carried out in the course of the preparation of the present paper have, however, shown (a) that Kuhl was alone responsible for the publication of this name, (b) that it was published separately in 1817 in Kuhl's " *Die deutschen Fledermäuse* " prior to the publication of that paper in the *Annalen* referred to above in 1818—1819. For full particulars see Appendix 1 to the present paper. [In the historical account given in the above paragraph the name *Vespertilio discolor* is cited as having been published by Natterer when it was so attributed by the authors under discussion.]

‡ For a note on certain difficulties arising in connection with this name see Appendix 2.

Natterer in manuscript.* As shown in (d) and (e) below, the species so named was identified by later authors with *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758. In the original description of *discolor* it is stated that this species only occurs in the southern part of " our area " [i.e., Germany]. Kuhl added that he had not found this species either in central or northern Germany or in Holland.

(d) In 1847 (*Skand. Faun.*, Daggdjuren : 17—20) Nilsson discussed the interpretation of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus. He identified this with *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer† and reinstated the name *murinus* Linnaeus for the species in question. At the same time he rightly rejected the invalid name *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber (see (b) above) for the type species of *Myotis* Kaup, using for the latter species the name *Vespertilio myotis* Bechstein, 1801.‡

(e) In 1897 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **20** : 379—383) Miller (G.S.) discussed the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus. After drawing attention to the opposite view taken by Blasius (1857) and Lilljeborg (1874), Miller concluded that, despite the inconvenience involved there was no valid reason for rejecting the action of Nilsson (1847) (see (d) above) in identifying the foregoing species with *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer. An extract from Miller's paper is attached to the present note as Section A of Appendix 3. In 1912 (*Cat. Mamm. w. Europe Coll. Brit. Mus.* : 238) Miller made the same identification without, however, making any further comment on it.

(f) In 1926 the International Commission, when placing the name *Vespertilio* Linnaeus on the *Official List*, accepted *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus without comment as the type species of the genus so named. The proposals on which that *Opinion* was based had been submitted by Dr. Karl Apstein of Berlin and it was stated in the *Opinion* that those proposals had been studied by Miller who had reported that the names included in that application were valid and therefore that the proposals in question could be properly accepted. It is clear that the question of the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus was not expressly placed before the Commission on that occasion and that it cannot be held that by the action taken in the foregoing *Opinion* the Commission expressed any view on this subject.

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* See the Footnote to paragraph 3 above and also the full discussion given in Appendix 1.

† See Footnote to paragraph 3 above.

‡ See Appendix 2.

(g) In 1947 Olof Ryberg (*Bats and Bat Parasites* : 79—80) strongly attacked the identification of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus with *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer,* stating that Nilsson, by whom this identification was first made (see (d) above), was fully aware that the Linnean species could not be safely identified in this way. He concluded that the name *murinus* Linnaeus must be regarded as a *nomen dubium.* He added that " it would be a significant gain and a release from a heavy burden for the chiropterologist if this harmful name which cannot be referred to a definite species were avoided in the future ". An extract from Ryberg's paper is attached to the present note as Section B of Appendix 3.

(h) In 1951 (*Checklist pal. ind. Mamm.* : 152) Ellerman & Morrison-Scott accepted the name *murinus* Linnaeus for the Parti-coloured Bat, citing *discolor* Natterer* (attributed to Kuhl) as a synonym.

5. In order to obtain the necessary taxonomic information on which to base a proposal for the consideration of the International Commission, a questionnaire asking for advice on the action which it was desirable should be taken by the Commission in this case was prepared for submission to a number of specialists who, it was thought, would be interested in the issues involved and would be in a position to furnish advice on those issues. The specialists whom it was decided so to consult were either known to be specialists in the group concerned or, by reason of working at National Natural History Museums, were in a position to obtain and furnish to the Office of the Commission the views of specialists in their respective museums or of other representative specialists in their own countries. The questions on which the advice of specialists were so sought, which appeared as paragraph 8 of the questionnaire, were the following :—

(1) What during (say) the last fifty years has been the majority usage in the literature ? Has the name *murinus* been most commonly used or has the name *discolor* been most commonly used ?

(2) If the name *murinus* has been most commonly used, would you be in favour of the Commission putting a stop to further argument and doubt on the question of interpretation by using its Plenary Powers to direct that the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted in the manner adopted by Nilsson (1847) and therefore identified with *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer, 1818 (or 1819) ?*

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* See Footnote to paragraph 3 above.

(3) If the name *discolor* has been most commonly used, would you be in favour of the Commission using its Plenary Powers (i) to suppress the name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, thereby validating the name *discolor* Natterer, 1818,* as published in the combination *Vespertilio discolor*, and (ii) to designate *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer* to be the type species of the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758 ?

Note (*A*) : If the name *murinus* Linnaeus were suppressed in the manner indicated above, the later name *murinus* Schreber, [1775], for the type species of *Myotis* Kaup, 1829,† would remain invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

Note (*B*) : If it were to be decided to suppress *murinus* Linnaeus and to validate *discolor*, it would be essential that *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer should be made the type species of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, for it would be impossible to leave that genus without a type species.

6. As the question of issue was primarily one of interest to workers on the Palaearctic Fauna, the majority of the specialists consulted were workers in European Institutions. The following is the list of specialists consulted. To these would have been added Dr. C. C. Sanborn (*Chicago Natural History Museum*), the well-known specialist in the Chiroptera, if it had not been understood that the state of his health prevented him from undertaking investigations of the present kind. For assistance in drawing up the list of specialists to be consulted I am particularly indebted to Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski and Dr. W. Serafinski (*Warsaw*).

Specialists to whom the questionnaire prepared in the present case was issued

L. Bels (*Utrecht, The Netherlands*)

A. C. V. van Bemmel (*Alkmaar, The Netherlands*)

H. von Boetticher (*Coburg, Germany*)

J. Dorst (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

E. Eisentraut (*Stuttgart, Germany*)

A. H. de Faveaux (*Abbaye de Maredsous, Belgium*)

S. Frechkop (*Bruxelles, Belgium*)

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* See Footnote to paragraph 3 above.

† See Appendix 2.

T. Haltenorth (*München, Germany*)

R. W. Hayman (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

A. M. Husson (*Leiden, The Netherlands*)

W. P. Issel (*München, Germany*)

Remington Kellogg (*Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I. O. Kaisila (*Helsinki, Finland*)

A. P. Kuzjekin (*Moscow, U.S.S.R.*)

H. Mislin (*Basel, Switzerland*)

Erna Mohr (*Hamburg, Germany*)

T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

O. Ryberg (*Alnarp Institut, Sweden*)

W. Serafinski (*Warsaw, Poland*)

G. G. Simpson (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

7. As the result of the consultations described above, the views of ten specialists were obtained. Of these, eight (8) favoured the retention of the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the name for the type species of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subject to the interpretation of that species under the Plenary Powers in the manner adopted by Nilsson (1847), while two (2) only favoured the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus and the designation under the same Powers of *Vespertilio discolor* (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, to be the type species of the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus. Extracts from the communications so received are given in Appendix 4. In that Appendix comments received from specialists who support the retention and definitive interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, are given in Section A, while those received from specialists who support the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, are given in Section B. The International Commission is greatly indebted to these specialists for the help given in assembling the data required for the consideration of the present case.

8. In view of the clear preponderance of the views of specialists in favour of the retention of the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, subject to the interpretation under the Plenary Powers of the nominal species so named in the manner proposed, I recommend that that course be adopted by the International Commission. As will be appreciated, a decision in the present case is a matter of considerable urgency, since the present is one of the relatively small number of cases connected with the clarification or rectification of entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made in the period up to the end of 1936 on which the taking of decisions is an indispensable preliminary to the forthcoming publication of the *Official List* in book form.

9. Under the General Directive given to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, to which reference has been made in paragraph 2 of the present paper, it will be necessary to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, as proposed to be defined under the Plenary Powers in paragraph 8 above if the recommendation there submitted is approved by the International Commission.

10. Under a further General Directive issued by the foregoing Congress directing that decisions by the Commission on applications relating to individual names are to be comprehensive in scope and to deal with all names which arise in connection with the cases in question, it will be necessary as part of the general settlement of the present case for the Commission : (1) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* (a) the specific name *discolor* Kuhl, 1817, as published in the combination *Vespertilio discolor* (which under the proposals now submitted would become a junior objective synonym of *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*) (paragraph 4(c) above) and (b) the specific name *murinus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, a junior homonym of the name published in the same combination by Linnaeus in 1758 (paragraph 4(b) above) ; (2) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829 (paragraph 4(b) above) and for the reasons given in Appendix 2 to direct that this name be treated as being of the masculine gender ; (3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *myotis* Borkhausen, 1797, as published in the combination *Vespertilio myotis* the oldest available specific name for the type species of *Myotis* Kaup, 1829.*

11. Finally, under a General Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it is necessary to consider the family-group-name problems involved in the present case. Here it is necessary to note that the nominal genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type genus of the currently accepted family VESPERTILIONIDAE. This nominal family-group taxon was first established in the incorrect form VESPERTILIA by Rafinesque in 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 54) ; it was first published in the correct form VESPERTILIONIDAE by Gray (J.E.) in 1821 (*London med. Repository* 15 : 299).

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* See Appendix 2.

The generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, has not been taken as the base for a family-group name, the genus so named being currently placed in the family VESPERTILIONIDAE.

12. In the light of the considerations set out in the present Report I recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to direct that the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted in the manner adopted by Nilsson (1847) and therefore that the type specimen of the nominal species *Vespertilio discolor* (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, is to be treated as the type specimen also of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

(2) to substitute the following revised entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in regard to the generic name *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, for that made in respect of the foregoing name by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 91 :—

> *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : masculine) (type species, by Linnean tautonymy : *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, interpreted as proposed in (1) above under the Plenary Powers)

(3) to direct that the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, be treated as being of the masculine gender ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

> *Myotis* Kaup, 1829 (gender, as determined under (3) above : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, [1775][*])

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, as proposed to be interpreted under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (specific name of type species of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *myotis* Borkhausen, 1797, as published in the combination *Vespertilio myotis*[†]

(6) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *discolor* (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, as published in the combination *Vespertilio discolor* (a junior objective synonym of *murinus*

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[*] This name is a junior primary homonym of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, and is therefore invalid. The oldest available name for the species concerned is *Vespertilio myotis* Borkhausen, 1797.

[†] See the immediately preceding Footnote.

Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus* under the Ruling under the Plenary Powers recommended in (1) above) ;

(b) *murinus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus* (a junior primary homonym of *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

VESPERTILIONIDAE (correction of VESPERTILIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(8) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

VESPERTILIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758) (an Invalid Original Spelling for VESPERTILIONIDAE).

APPENDIX 1

Note on the authorship and date attributable to the name " Vespertilio discolor " commonly attributed to Natterer and treated as having been published in 1819

At the time when I drew up the questionnaire regarding the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, there seemed to be some doubt both as to the date of the publication of the name *Vespertilio discolor* (a name commonly attributed to Natterer) and as to the paper in which this name was first published. I accordingly included in the questionnaire a request to specialists for information on this matter.

2. Two of the specialists to whom the questionnaire was despatched very kindly gave valuable assistance in this matter. These were : Father A. M. Husson (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) ; Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (at that time of the *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*, and now *Director*, *The Science Museum*, *London*). The relevant portions of the letters received from these specialists are reproduced in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively to the present note. The information so furnished is summarised in the immediately following paragraphs.

3. *Authorship* : The name *Vespertilio discolor* is commonly attributed either to " Natterer " or more frequently to "Natterer *in* Kuhl ". Father Husson has, however, shown clearly that, while Natterer was responsible for the above name in manuscript, it was Kuhl who alone provided the " indication " on which under Article 25 the availability of this name rests. Accordingly this name should be attributed to Kuhl, either with or without a note that, as published by that author, it was a manuscript name of Natterer's.

4. *Date of publication* : The name *Vespertilio discolor* appeared twice in a paper by Kuhl entitled " *Die deutschen Fledermäuse* ". This paper was published in the serial publication *Annalen der Wetterauischen Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde*. The volume in question was published both as Volume 4 of the above Society's *Annalen* and also as Volume 1 of the Second Series of that serial. Kuhl's paper was published in two instalments, of which the first appeared in Part 1, and the second in Part 2, of the foregoing volume. The first of these Parts appeared in 1818, the second in 1819. Hence it is that the name *Vespertilio discolor* has been treated by some authors as having been published in 1818 and by others as having been published in 1819. In the first of these Parts the above name appeared only as a *nomen nudum*. Accordingly, so far as concerns the publication of the above name in the *Annalen*, it ranks for priority only as from the publication of Part 2 of the volume concerned, where for the first time it appeared with an " indication ", i.e., from 1819. Father Husson has drawn attention, however, to the fact that Kuhl's paper was published as a separate unit in 1817 under the title quoted above, and has advanced evidence in support of the view that this was not a mere preprint and that it should therefore be accepted as the place where the above name was first validly published. In this edition the name *Vespertilio discolor* appeared on page 43.

5. From the evidence summarised above it may be concluded that the correct attribution, date, and reference for the name under consideration is : *Vespertilio discolor* (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, " *Die dtsch. Fledermäuse* " : 43.

ANNEXE 1 TO APPENDIX 1

Extract from a letter dated 22nd March 1956 from A. M. Husson (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

As to the author's name and the date of *Vespertilio discolor* I can give you the following information, which I obtained with the help of Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the Leiden Museum.

Natterer often is incorrectly cited as the author of this species, while this actually should be Kuhl, who is the author of the paper (entitled " *Die deutschen*

Fledermäuse ") in which the description of the species was first published. Though Kuhl gave the name of his new species as *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer, there is not the slightest indication that the description was made by Natterer. On the contrary the description is of exactly the same set-up as the other descriptions given by Kuhl. Natterer discovered the species near Vienna, from where he sent (" mittheilte ") material to Kuhl. Evidently Natterer recognised the species as new and suggested the name *discolor* to Kuhl. The same situation exists with *Vespertilio Kuhlii*, also described for the first time in Kuhl's paper and for which he too cites Natterer as the author. Of this species Kuhl remarked : " Herr Natterer schoss diese Fledermaus selbst in Triest. Seiner Güte verdanke ich mehrere Exemplare, nach welchen ich diese Beschreibung entworfen. Dass er sie nach meinen Namen genannt, erkenne ich dankbar als ein Zeichen der Freundschaft dieses verdienstvollen Mannes. " (*op. cit.* p. 57). Here it is quite clear that Kuhl drew up the description and that Natterer only suggested the name. Both here as well as in *Vespertilio discolor* and the other species first described in Kuhl's paper, Kuhl must be regarded as the author.

G. S. Miller in his " Catalogue of the mammals of western Europe " (1912, p. 238) already correctly cited Kuhl as the author of all the new species described in his " *Die deutschen Fledermäuse* ".

The date of publication of *Vespertilio discolor* causes another difficulty. Sherborn cites it as *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer, 1818, *N. Ann. Wetterau. Ges. ges. Naturk.* (1) : 14, while Miller (*op. cit.*, p. 238) cites the name as *Vespertilio discolor* Kuhl, 1819, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. ges. Naturk.*, iv (= *Neue Ann.*, 1, pt. 2, p. 187).

Kuhl's paper appeared in two parts, the first of these occupied pp. 11—49 of Heft I of Bd. 4 of the *Annalen der Wetterauischen Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde* (= Heft I of Bd. 1 of *Neue Annalen*, etc.), which was published in 1818, the second part including pp. 185—215 was published in Heft 2 of Bd. 4 of the *Annalen* (= Abt. 2 of Bd. 1 of the *Neue Annalen*, etc.), in 1819. On p. 14 a list of the species is given among which is *Vespertilio discolor*, but since no description is given here, the 1818 name is a *nomen nudum*, so that Miller is correct in his opinion that the first description of *V. discolor* in the *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. ges. Naturk.*, Bd. 4, p. 187 was published in 1819.

However, both Sherborn and Miller evidently overlooked the fact that before being published in the *Ann. Wetterau. Ges.*, etc., Kuhl's paper was issued as an independent publication in 1817. The Leiden Museum possesses a copy of this paper, which reads on the title page : Die/ deutschen Fledermäuse/ von/ Heinreich Kuhl./ Hanau, 1817. This publication also is referred to in Engelmann's 1846 *Bibliotheca Historico Naturalis* : 359. The fact that the *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. ges. Naturk.* were published in Frankfurt am Main (though printed in Hanau) shows that Kuhl's 1817 version is not just an antedated reprint. The type setting, apart from a different heading on the first page is exactly like that in the paper in the *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. ges. Naturk.*, so that it is evident that the same type-matter was used for both papers. The two plates in the 1817 paper are the same as those of the 1818—1819 publication.

The correct reference to *Vespertilio discolor* thus is: *Vespertilio discolor* Kuhl, 1817, *Die deutschen Fledermäuse* : 43.

ANNEXE 2 TO APPENDIX 1

Extract from a letter dated 6th April 1956, from T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (British Museum (Natural History), London)

I can give you the following information regarding the bibliographical reference to *discolor*.

The work has two title pages: *Annalen der Wetterauischen Gesellschaft für die gesammte Naturkunde* Band IV, and *Neue* ditto, Band I. Both title pages are of equal prominence and you can take your choice. I believe that Band I of the new series was also the last. Now Part 1, page 14 (published in 1818) is a nominal list of the fifteen German bats in which No. 8 is, " *Vespertilio discolor* NATTERERI, zweifarbige Fledermaus.". The "bi-coloured bat" is not intended as a description; it is the common name in German, and corresponds in this list to such names as "spätfliegende Fledermaus", "langöhrige F.", "zwerg F.", "Daubenton'sche F.", "Bechsteinische F.", etc.

But in Part 2 (published in or about June 1819, according to a pencil note inserted in the work by Sherborn) on p. 187, there is given a very detailed description of *discolor*, together with Plate XXV which shows the animal.

The earlier mention of *discolor* is simply a sort of index and there is no doubt that the right reference is 1819, Part 2, p. 187. Incidentally we are concerned with just one paper by Kuhl, called "*Die deutschen Fledermäuse*", and it was published in two instalments.

It is not quite clear to me that the description is really by Natterer, though Kuhl does give some information about the bats occurrence, which he says that he obtained from Natterer.

APPENDIX 2

Two points arising in connection with the generic name " Myotis " Kaup, 1829

As a generic name involved in the *Vespertilio* case, it will be necessary, as part of the settlement to be arrived at in that case, that the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829 (*Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. nat. Syst. europ. Thierwelt* : 106, 105), being an available name in current use, should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. There are two points in connection with this name which call for special mention. The first is concerned with the gender to be attributed to this name, the second with the determination of its type species. These matters are discussed below.

(a) Gender attributable to the generic name " Myotis " Kaup, 1829

2. In accordance with standard practice I invited Professor L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser, to furnish a Report on the question of the gender to be attributed to the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, when consideration comes to be given to the addition of that name to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. On 5th December 1956 Professor Grensted furnished the Report asked for and on 12th December 1956 he amplified this in a brief Supplementary Report. The texts of these Reports are given in the Annexe to the present Appendix.

3. Professor Grensted's Report shows that, if the word " myotis " were a Classical Latin word, it would be reasonable to expect that its gender would be feminine, though it must be noted that many nouns ending in " -is " take the masculine gender. Professor Grensted points out that in the case of the names of animals some nouns in " -is " are of common gender. He concludes that, as the word " myotis " is not a classical word, it would be defensible to treat it as being masculine in gender. This is the gender which has been widely used for this name by mammalogists.

4. In view of the fact that " myotis " is not a Classical Latin word, the rules applicable to such words are more of the nature of a guide than of that of strictly binding mandatory provisions. For this reason I am of the opinion that, having regard to the terms of the Reports furnished by the Consulting Classical Adviser, it would be legitimate for the International Commission to give a Ruling that the generic name *Myotis* Kaup, 1829, be treated as being of the masculine gender and that, having regard to the substantial usage of the masculine gender for adjectival specific names of species and subspecies in this genus it is desirable that such a Ruling be given. I accordingly recommend the adoption of this course.

(b) Question of the type species of the genus " Myotis " Kaup, 1829

5. It is commonly stated in standard works of references (e.g. by Miller (G.S.), 1912, *Cat. Mamm. w. Europe Coll. Brit. Mus.* : 166) that *Vespertilio myotis* Borkhausen, 1897 (*Deutschl. Fauna* **1** : 80) is the type species of the genus *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. From the strictly nomenclatorial standpoint, however, this statement is incorrect, for Kaup, when establishing the nominal genus *Myotis*, made no mention whatever of the specific name *myotis* Borkhausen.

6. An inspection of Kaup's strange little work shows that in it he pursued a fanciful system of grouping under which assemblages of species were placed in successive " Reihe ", each assemblage consisting of a number of species of bird and one species of mammal. At the end of each of these lists was added the expression " genus of so-and-so ", examples being " Genus Plesiosauris Ranarum " (: 72), " Genus Plesiosaurum " (: 74), " Genus Ichthyosaurorum " (: 83), etc. The species comprised in each assemblage were allotted numbers in consecutive order, the species at the head of the list being given the highest number and that at the bottom of the list the lowest. Each of these lists was followed by a series of short generic diagnoses related to the species cited in the preceding list by the use of the same serial numbers but arranged in the opposite order to that adopted for the lists of names of species. In these generic diagnoses new generic names were sometimes introduced. No nominal species were cited in these diagnoses. The species intended to be included in any given genus may, however, readily be ascertained by reference to the use of the same serial number (i) for the generic diagnosis and (ii) for the species concerned in the preceding list.

7. In the light of the foregoing explanation of the system employed in Kaup's book we may now examine his treatment of the generic name *Myotis*. For this purpose we have to turn to his " Funf und zwanzigste Reihe " (: 105). This assemblage consists of the following nominal species numbered and arranged as follows : " 3. Vespertilio murinus. 2. Caprimulgus europaeus. 1. Procellaria glacialis. Genus Ichthyosaurorum ". Then Kaup gave the corresponding generic diagnoses as follows : " 1. Fulmar. *Rhantistes* " (: 105) [referring back to *Procellaria glacialis*] ; " 2. Ziegenmelter. *Caprimulgus* " (: 106) [referring to *Caprimulgus europaeus*] ; " 3. Mäuseohr. *Myotis* " (: 106) [referring to *Vespertilio murinus*]. We see therefore that the genus *Myotis* Kaup was established for the single nominal species *Vespertilio murinus*, which is therefore the type species by monotypy.

8. It is unfortunate that Kaup did not cite authors' names for the species mentioned in his book, for the binomen *Vespertilio murinus* was published twice as a new name before Kaup's time, first by Linnaeus in 1758 (for the species " indicated " by Linnaeus as the type species of the genus *Vespertilio*) and second, by Schreber in [1775] for a different species to which later (1797) Borkhausen gave the name *Vespertilio myotis*. Aided by the diagnosis provided by Kaup, specialists have always accepted the latter species as the type species of the genus *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. From the point of view of nomenclature the type species of that genus is therefore *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, [1775] (*Die Saugthiere* **1** : 165, pl. 11) and not, as commonly stated, *Vespertilio myotis* Borkhausen, 1797. This distinction is, however, purely formal, since (as we have seen) the first of these names is an invalid homonyn, while the latter is the oldest available name for the same species.

ANNEXE TO APPENDIX 2

Reports on the gender attributable to the generic name " Myotis " Kaup, 1829, furnished by Professor L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(a) Report dated 5th December 1956

Normally *Myotis* would be feminine, like the closely related *Myosotis*. The only parallel that I have noted, *Amphotis*, is treated as feminine, and so are nouns in " *-itis* ". (*Orobitis cyaneus* (L.)—so given in Kloet & Hincks—seems to be just wrong, since *orobitis* is a rare classical noun taken over from the Greek by Pliny and given as feminine.)

The only doubt in the case of *Myotis* arises from the use of the name for a mammal, where considerations of sex do sometimes mean that a name gets its gender from its meaning and not from its form. The word *Myotis* is not classical. It should be feminine, but, if declared masculine, there would be some case for so doing.

(b) Supplementary Report dated 12th December 1956

Perhaps I had better add a further line about these nouns in " *-is* ". It seems, in classical Latin, that the sex question went a bit with the size of the animal. Thus *canis* is common gender. So is *tigris*, though it is masculine in prose writers and feminine in the poets. *Felis* is very rare in classical Latin, and is feminine—but it meant a small cat allied to weasels and such things. *Leo* is masculine—and, of course, such a name as *Felis leo* did not occur to classical writers. I have a feeling that a bat would be too small to come under this common gender principle and that, if *Myotis* had been a classical word for a bat, it would certainly have been feminine. But, as I have said, we have no direct classical precedent. Many nouns in " *-is* " are masculine and there is a considerable taxonomic tradition for making *Myotis* masculine. The word has, of course, nothing to do with *otis* (a bustard), which is feminine.

APPENDIX 3

Views as to the interpretation of the nominal species " Vespertilio murinus " Linnaeus, 1758, published by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. in 1897 and by Olof Ryberg in 1947 respectively

(a) Extract from a paper by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. entitled " The Nomenclature of some European Bats " published in 1897

(Miller (G.S.), 1897, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **20** : 379—383)

The exact identification of the species *murinus* among the Scandinavian members of the genus *Vespertilio*, although a matter of considerable difficulty, does not affect the use of the generic name. Nilsson,* after a careful review of the facts, decided that the animal must have been the bat to which Natterer afterwards applied the name *discolor*. He therefore very properly placed the latter in the synonymy of *V. murinus* Linnaeus, and reinstated Bechstein's name *myotis* for the *Vespertilio murinus* of Schreber. Nilsson did not recognise " *Vesperugo* " as distinct from " *Vespertilio* ". Hence he said nothing in regard to the tenability of the generic names. Ten years later, Blasius,† although admitting that the *Vespertilio murinus* of Linnaeus could not be the bat commonly known by that name, considered the species undeterminable, and therefore reasoned that the name first applied to it might afterwards be properly used by Schreber in a different sense. It is not surprising, then, that Blasius continued to apply the name *Vespertilio* Linnaeus to the genus to which he had restricted it eighteen years before, notwithstanding the fact that, according to his own statement, it could not be made to include any of the Linnean species. In these rulings Blasius was followed by Lilljeborg,‡ who gave detailed reasons for his belief that it is impossible to determine whether Linnaeus's bat is the species afterwards called *Vespertilio discolor* by Natterer, or that called *Vespertilio Nilssoni* by Keyserling and Blasius. In his opinion, contrary to that of Nilsson, the odds are in favour of the latter. Lilljeborg calls attention to Blasius's mistake in applying the generic name *Vespertilio* to a group containing no species known to Linnaeus, but concludes that since this error has become time-honoured, it were better uncorrected.

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* *Skand. Fauna*, Daggdjuren, pp. 17—20 (andra upplagen) (1847).

† Fauna der Wirbelthiere Deutschlands, Säugethiere, p. 74 (1857).

‡ Sveriges och Norges Ryggradsdjur, i, pp. 124—126, 144 (1874).

(b) Extract from a paper by Olof Ryberg entitled " Bats and Bat Parasites " published in 1947

(Ryberg, 1947, *Bats and Bat Paras.* : 79—80)

Nomenclature : The forms appearing in Sweden agree most nearly to the typical races. Therefore when discussing their biology a binary instead of a ternary (trinary) nomenclature has been used.

As regards nomenclature in this chapter I follow Miller, 1912. With reference to synonyms this work should be consulted. An exception is made in the case of *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer in Kuhl, 1819.

For this species Miller uses the name " *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758 ". Natterer's description is undoubtedly to be assigned to a determined species. Linnaeus's diagnosis is such as to make it impossible to identify a determined species. From references in the works of Linnaeus it is obvious even with full evidence that the name is a collective designation for several different European species. The collective name has during different periods and in different lands been used to designate a large number of different European species.

Although Nilsson was fully aware that a safe interpretation of the Linnean name was impossible he used it in 1847 for *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer in Kuhl, 1819. This designation was also used by the leading American bat specialist Gerrit Miller from 1897 onwards. I know of no other change in nomenclature which has caused a more hopeless confusion in the literature. If the name *murinus* is used with or without a mention of Linnaeus as author, one can seldom with certainty know to which species reference is being made. One could search out hundreds of mistakes, confusions and errors which have arisen in the literature quotations when this obsolete name has been used.

It would be a significant gain and a release from a heavy burden for the chiropterologist, if this harmful name which cannot be referred to a definite species were avoided in the future.

Even if it may be illogical, it would perhaps be an advantage to retain the name *Vespertilio* as a genus-designation for the species *discolor* Natterer in Kuhl, 1819.

Among the authors who perceived the confusion that arose through the use of the name *Vespertilio murinus* can be mentioned, among others, Lilljeborg, 1874, pp. 124—126 ; Brandt, 1855, pp. 26—27 ; Mohr, 1931, p. 19 ; Stiles & Nolan, 1931, p. 727.

APPENDIX 4

Views as to the interpretation of the nominal species " Vespertilio murinus " Linnaeus, 1758, received from specialists in answer to the questionnaire issued on 13th March 1956

SECTION A : Comments received from specialists who favour the retention of the specific name " murinus " Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination " Vespertilio murinus ", as the name for the type species of " Vespertilio " Linnaeus, 1758

1. **G. G. Simpson** (*New York*) (16th March 1956)

It is my impression that *murinus* has been much more commonly used in recent years than *discolor*. I have not made a long search but I find *murinus* used in all the standard reference works on my shelves. A further question here would be whether *murinus* has been recently used for any other species, and in spite of Ryberg's statement to the contrary, I do not find any ambiguity in recent applications of the name. I am on this basis strongly in favor of the alternative stated in paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (2).

2. **R. W. Hayman** (*London*) (19th March 1956)

I have looked into the major literature of the past 50 years on this subject, and can now reply to the three questions in paragraph 8 of your statement of the case.

(a) *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus is the name that has certainly been most used in the literature of the last 50 years. All the major reviewers and writers have used it since Miller's 1897 paper.

(b) I should be in favour of *murinus* being validated by the Commission in the manner adopted by Nilsson (1847).

3. **H. Mislin** (*Mainz, Germany*) (19th March 1956)

Soweit ich es überblicken kann, war der Name *murinus* in den letzten 50 Jahren gebräulicher als *discolor*.

2. und 3. Auf diese beiden Fragen kann ich nicht näher eingehen, aber ich muss zum ganzen Fragenkomplex grundsätzlich das folgende bemerken. In

Deutschland und in der Schweiz haben wir bisher 21 Fledermausarten gefunden, die sich auf die beiden Familien der RHINOLOPHIDAE und der VESPERTILIONIDAE verteilen. Die gefundenen Arten der VESPERTILIONIDAE verteilen sich auf 8 Gattungen. Davon waren die 4 Gattengun *Nyctalus*, *Eptesicus*, *Vespertilio* und *Pipistrellus* früher zu einer Gattung *Vesperugo* vereinigt. Die Arten der Gattung *Myotis* wurden unter dem Namen *Vespertilio* geführt, was leider infolge der verschiedenen Anwendung dieses Namens zu Verwechslungen führte, zumal auch die Anwendung der Artnamen viele Anderungen erfahren hat. So trägt jetzt die zweifarbige Fledermaus, die früher den Namen *Vesperugo discolor* den Namen *Vespertilio murinus*. Der Name *Vespertilio murinus* wurde aber früher für die jetzige *Myotis myotis* gebraucht. *Myotis myotis* (Borkh.) war früher *Vespertilio murinus* (Schreber). Ich habe diesen Exkurs nur gegeben um darauf aufmerksam zu machen dass der Name *myotis* und *murinus* oftmals verwechselt oder ausgetauscht worden ist.

Aber nun noch kurz zu Ihrer Frage. Die zweifarbige Fledermaus wurde meines Wissens früher nicht nur *Vespertilio discolor* genannt, sondern hiess auch *Vespertilio discolor* Natt. Ich möchte darum der Kommission vorschlagen, die in Frage stehenden Species als *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus zu bezeichnen.

Da ja für die Mausohr-Fledermaus die frühere Bezeichnung *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber heute nicht mehr verwendet wird und wie oben schon ausgeführt durch *Myotis myotis* (Borkh.) ersetzt worden ist, kann nomenklatorisch keine Verwechslung mehr auftreten und man sollte deshalb bei der zweifarbigen Fledermaus (*Vespertilio discolor* Natter.) auf den ersten Autor nämlich auf Linnaeus zurückgreifen.

4. **T. Haltenorth** (*München, Germany*) (20th March 1956)

I am in favour of the Commission putting a stop to further doubt on *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758. *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer has to be a synonym of *V. murinus* Linnaeus. I am not in favour of the Commission suppressing the name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

5. **A. M. Husson** (*Leiden*) (22nd March 1956)

(1) It is very hard to say which of the two names *murinus* or *discolor* has been most commonly used in the last 50 years. My personal impression is that the ratio is about fifty-fifty, while the name *murinus* during that time has been used in several important publications like Miller's *Catalogue of the Mammals of Western Europe* (1912), Eisentraut's *Die Deutschen Fledermaüse* (1937), and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott's *Checklist of Palearctic and Indian Mammals* (1951).

(2) In my opinion stability would be best served by accepting the interpretation of *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, adopted by Nilsson and subsequently by Miller and numerous other authors.

I am therefore in favour of placing the specific name *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.* Furthermore I am in favour of the Commission using its Plenary Powers to direct that the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted in the manner adopted by Nilsson (1847) and therefore identified with *Vespertilio discolor*, 1817 (not 1818 or 1819 [see Appendix 5 as a Footnote]).

6. S. Frechkop (*Bruxelles*) (29th March 1956)

J'ai l'honeur de vous faire savoir que je suis partisan de la conservation du nom *Vespertilio murinus* Linné qui est celui de la " petite chauve-souris murine ", tandis que *Myotis myotis* (Borkhausen) est le nom technique pour " le Murin ".

7. W. Serafinski (*Warsaw*) (4th April 1956)

(1) In the majority of publications during the last fifty years there was used the name *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758. Some authors added as a rule the synonym *Vespertilio discolor* Natterer *in* Kuhl, 1819.

(2) I am accordingly supporting the action proposed in point (2) of paragraph 8 of your paper.

8. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*London*) (6th April 1956)

(1) There is no question about it. The name *murinus* has been the generally accepted one for this bat for the last sixty years.

I am strongly in favour of proposal (2) of your questionnaire and hope that action will be taken on it.

SECTION B : Comments received from specialists who favour the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name " murinus " Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination " Vespertilio murinus ", and the designation under the same Powers of " Vespertilio discolor " Natterer, 1818, to be the type species of the genus " Vespertilio " Linnaeus

1. Erna Mohr (*Hamburg*) (17th March 1956)

Habe ich bereits vor einem Vierteljahrhundert den Artnamen *murinus* Linnaeus abgelehnt zugunsten von *discolor* Kuhl resp. Natterer [see extract below].

> Mohr Erna : *The Mammals of Schleswig-Holstein*, Altona/Elbe, 1931, p. 19 : " 5. Zweifarbige Fledermaus, *Vespertilio discolor* Kuhl. . . . Die von Miller angewendete Artbezeichnung *murinus* L. sollte besser vermieden werden ; die Artnamen *murinus*, *myotis* und die deutsche Bezeichnung Mausohr für mehrere Arten verschiedener Gattungen haben das Fledermausstudium ganz ungebührlich belastet ".

2. E. Eisentraut (*Stuttgart*) (29th March 1956)

Obgleich in den letzten Jahrzehnten für die in Frage kommende Species fast allgemein der Name *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, angewendet wurde, stimme ich der Ansicht Rybergs zu, dass infolge der bestehenden Unklarheiten, welche Species vorgelegen hat, der Name *Vespertilio discolor* Nat., 1818, Gültigkeit haben soll. *Vespertilio discolor* Nat. wäre daher als " type species " für das Genus *Vespertilio* zu bezeichnen.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "TOXORHYNCHITES" THEOBALD, AS PUBLISHED IN 1901 IN THE "JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **ALAN STONE**

(*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

and

KENNETH L. KNIGHT

(*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1166)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to secure that the generic name *Toxorhynchites* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) shall be made available for use in its accustomed sense with *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* Theobald, 1901, as type species. For this purpose the Commission is asked to suppress the above generic name as published by Howard in anticipation of its publication by Theobald, since, if this generic name were to be recognised as from Howard, a most confusing change in the type species of the genus would be involved. The relevant facts are set out in the following paragraphs.

2 The generic name *Toxorhynchites* first appeared in *Mosquitoes* by L. O. Howard, published by McClure, Phillips and Company, New York, 1901, pp. 154, 155, 235, and 240. This was copyrighted in June 1901, a copy in the Surgeon General's Library, Washington, D.C. is stamped as having been received on 5th July 1901, and it was reviewed in *Science* on 9th August 1901. On page 234 Howard wrote, " Two other new generic names proposed by Mr. Theobald, viz. : Toxorhynchites and Conchyliastes, have been adopted and are characterized in the tables. It will be noticed that the characterizations are printed with quotation marks, and that they are followed by Mr. Theobald's name in parenthesis. This method of printing will make Mr. Theobald responsible for these genera as well as for Stegomyia, in the event that this book is issued from the press in advance of his publication ". On page 235 the characters in the key leading to *Toxorhynchites* are given as follows :

" Palpi in the male at least nearly as long as the proboscis ; in the female less than one-half as long ; Legs destitute of such [nearly erect] scales ; ' Colors, green and bluish, proboscis very strongly curved ' (Theobald) ". It should be noted that only the characters in the last couplet are in quotation marks. On page 240 under *Toxorhynchites* Howard wrote, " These are among the largest of our mosquitoes and closely resemble those of the following genus [*Megarhinus*]. Our single species has all the feet marked with white : rutilus Coq. ". The figure of the female of *T. rutilus* on page 154 shows the palpi short.

3. If we accept *Toxorhynchites* as from " Theobald *in* Howard ", then it is a monobasic genus with *Megarhinus rutila* Coquillett, 1896 (*Canad. Ent.* **28** : 44)* as the type species. To accept this would be unfortunate since *Toxorhynchites* has universally been accepted as a genus (or subgenus) in which the palpi of the female are only about one-fourth as long as the proboscis, whereas in *rutilus* the palpi are about two-thirds as long as the proboscis. Howard apparently had a female of *rutilus* in which the palpi were incomplete and he failed to realize the fact.

4. The name *Toxorhynchites* was next published by Theobald on 15th July 1901 in *The Journal of Tropical Medicine*, vol. 4, p. 234. Here it was differentiated from *Megarhinus* and characterized in a key as, " Proboscis formed for suction ; metanotum nude . . . Palpi long in male, shorter in female ; first submarginal cell very small ; proboscis bent. . . . Palpi three-jointed in female. . . . Scales of the head are all arranged like tiles on a roof, flat ; thorax with spindle-shaped and broad scales over the wings ; scutellum with broad scales ; caudal tuft present on last few apical abdominal segments. . . . female palpi three-jointed and short ". No species was included by name.

5. Then, in *A Monograph of the Culicidae*, vol. 1, p. 244, published on 23rd November 1901, Theobald described the new genus *Toxorhynchites* based on the single species *T. brevipalpis* n. sp., p. 235. This species has short palpi in the female. Under *Megarhinus rutillus* [sic.] on page 244 Theobald wrote :—

> A figure of this species is given by Howard, in his " Notes on the Mosquitoes of the United States " (*Bull.* 25, New Series, *U.S.A. Dept. Agriculture*, fig. 21, p. 46). In this the palpi are shown very short ; probably they are broken off ; if not, it comes in the genus *Toxorhynchites*.
>
> [Footnote] Mr. Coquillett writes me that this belongs to *Megarhinus*, not *Toxorhynchites* ".

The figure referred to is the same as that published in Howard's *Mosquitoes*.

---

* Owing to this species having been placed in a genus having a name of masculine gender its specific name has rather consistently been spelled *rutilus* ever since it was first published.

6. Edwards (1912, *Bull. ent. Res.* 3 : 3) discussed the use of the name *Toxorhynchites* in Howard, giving reasons for not accepting the name as valid in that publication. This conclusion has been accepted ever since then, although Edwards was incorrect about the invalidity of the name.

7. The genus *Toxorhynchites* Theobald is currently treated as the type genus of a family-group taxon within the family CULICIDAE. It is believed that the earliest such name is TOXORHYNCHITINAE Theobald, 1905 (*in* Wytsmann, *Gen. Ins.* 26 : 5).

8. Because the name *Toxorhynchites* has universally been accepted as having as its type species *T. brevipalpis* Theobald, a species with short palpi in the female, and in order to stabilize the name in accordance with present usage, we recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Toxorhynchites* Howard, June, 1901 (*Mosquitoes*) for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Toxorhynchites Theobald, July 1901 (*J. trop. Med.* 4 : 234), as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* Theobald, November 1901) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *brevipalpis* Theobald, November 1901, as published in the combination *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* (specific name of type species of *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, July 1901) ;

(b) *rutila* Coquillett, 1896, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutila* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Toxorhynchites Howard, June 1901, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above ;

(5) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

rutillus Theobald, 1901, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutillus* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *rutila* Coquillet, 1896, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutila*) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned family-name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

TOXORHYNCHITINAE Theobald, 1905 (type genus : *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, 1901).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY F. HEMMING AND N. D. RILEY RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAMES "CHRYSOPHANUS" AND "BITHYS" HUBNER, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **ERICH M. HERING**

(*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 802)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 13—21)

(Letter dated 4th February 1957)

Für die Deutsch sprechenden Lepidopterologen wird der Vorschlag auf Verwerfung des gast allgemein verwendeten Namens *Chrysophanus* für die "Feuerfalter" recht unerwartet kommen und ihre Kritik herausfordern. Dieser zu verwerfende Name wird in fast allen in der Hand der Lepidopterologen befindlichen deutschsprachigen Handbücher (Berge-Rebel, Hoffman-Spuler, Lampert und sogar Seitz) verwendet und erst in dem im Erscheinen begriffenen Werk von Forster & Wohlfahrt ausgeschieden. Es wird allgemein erwartet werden, dass man hier das "principle of conservation" anwende.

Gegenwärtig befindet sich aber die Nomenklatur der Genera der Lycaenidae in einem völligen Umbruch, der auf die Aufteilung der alten Sammelgattung *Lycaena* zurückgeht. In diesem Zusammenhange erscheint es wünschenswert, dass innerhalb der palaearktischen Gattungen der Lycaenidea vollständig "reiner Tisch" gemacht wird und in der Zukunft keine Zweideutigkeiten in der Gattungsbezeichnung mehr möglich sein werden. Der deutschsprachige Lepidopterologe weiss schon jetzt, dass er bei den Lycaenidae ihm noch nicht recht geläufige Namen für Gattungen oder zumindest Untergattungen anwenden muss. Er wird daher Verständnis dafür haben, dass im Zuge dieser "Flurbereinigung" auch der mehrdeutige Name *Chrysophanus* verschwindet.

In diesem Sinne unterstütze ich die von Hemming und Riley vorgeschlagenen Massnahmen.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (a) TO STABILISE THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES "BULLA TRUNCATULA" BRUGUIERE, [1792], and (b) TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "UMBILICATA" MONTAGU, 1803, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "BULLA UMBILICATA" (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **HENNING LEMCHE**

(*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 381)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers (a) to remove existing doubts as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière, [1792] and (b) to validate the specific name *umbilicata* Montagu, 1803, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata* (Class Gastropoda). The problems involved are essentially distinct, but the two cases are here submitted jointly because (as will be seen) the first of these names has been applied by a few authors to the second of the two species concerned instead of to the first, the species to which that name has been applied by the great majority of workers. The two species concerned are referred to as Species "A" and Species " B " respectively in the following paragraphs.

Species "A"

2. Up to the year 1867 Species "A" was known by the specific name *truncata* Adams, 1800 (*Bulla truncata* Adams (J.), 1800, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 5 : 1). In that year, however, Jeffreys (1867, *Brit. Conch.* 4 : 423) pointed out that the name *Bulla truncata* Adams, 1800, was invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Bulla truncata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3434). At the same time Jeffreys pointed out that the oldest available name for this species was *Bulla trunculata* Bruguière, [1792] (*Ency. méth.* (Vers) 1 : 377). Since the publication of Jeffreys's paper over ninety years ago the name *trunculata* Bruguière has come into almost universal use, having been applied to Species "A" by the great majority of workers. In an analysis published in 1948 (*Danske Vidensk Slsk. biol. Skr.* 5 (No. 3) : 83—84) I showed that of the 80 authors who had dealt with this common European species from localities in the Atlantic Ocean north of Latitude 40° N. since the publication of Jeffreys's paper 65 (81 per cent.) had applied the name *truncatula* Bruguière to it, while of the remaining 15 authors, ten continued to use the name *truncata* Adams.

3. Reference must be made here to two other early names which either apply to, or are alleged to apply to, Species "A". These names are the following:—

(a) In 1804 the nominal species *Bulla jeverensis* was established by Schröter (*Archiv. Zool.* (Wiedemann) **4**(1) : 16). The species so named is either *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière (as currently interpreted) or *Bulla obtusa* Montagu, 1807. Menke (1830, *Syn. méth. Moll. Gen. Spec.* (ed. 2) : 13) identified this nominal species with *truncata* Adams (i.e. with *truncatula* Bruguière) and in this he was followed many years later by Marshall (1912, *J. Conch.* **13** : 330). The specific name *jeverensis* Schröter has been used only once for the area of the North Atlantic, namely by Paetel (1888, *Syst. Aufzähl. sömmt. Conch. Sammlung Paetel* (ed. 4) 1) where he cited it (: 622) (in combination with the generic name *Cylichna*) side by side with the name *truncatula* Bruguière which he cited (: 634) (in combination with the generic name *Utriculus*). No figure was given by Schröter for his nominal species *Bulla jeverensis* and a final identification of the taxon so named is impossible. The only present importance of this name resides in the fact that it would be a constant threat to stability if it were to be decided to adopt some later name for Species "A".

(b) The other name which requires to be considered is *Bulla retusa* Maton& Rackett, 1807 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **8** : 128). This name, which was published as a replacement name for the invalid homonym *Bulla truncata* Adams, 1800 (see paragraph 2 above), is the oldest available name which can with full certainty be applied to Species "A". It was used in this sense by a number of early authors (Turton, 1807, 1819 ; Davies, 1812 ; Dillwyn, 1817 ; Wood, 1818 ; Brown, 1827 (as *Volvaria retusa*). Quite recently an attempt was made to reintroduce this name by Winckworth (1932), who was followed by Fischer (1935).

4. The specific name *retusa* Maton & Rackett was reintroduced by Winckworth in a checklist of the British Marine Mollusca (1935, *J. Conch.* **19** : 231). He was unable on that occasion on grounds of space to explain why he considered this change necessary. Later, however, he kindly furnished me (*in litt.*) with the following explanation : " Bruguière's description [of his *truncatula*] is detailed and suggests *R. umbilicata* rather than *R. retusa*. This is borne out by the reference to Plancus's figure, which is an excellent portrait of *R. nitidula* [now recognised as a variety of *umbilicata*] but would not be quoted in connexion with *R. retusa*. Bruguière quotes Plancus's locality, but his own specimens were fossils from Courtagnon ". In taking this view Winckworth adopted the same argument as had been advanced many years earlier by Morch (1872, *Vid. Medd. naturh. Foren. Kjob. f.* **1871** : 176) who had written as follows : " Bruguière in his description mentions neither the deep spire nor the characteristic longitudinal furrows on the hindmost part of the shell. The references to Plancus and Solani are to two quite different species. As supposed also by Philippi, *Bulla umbilicata* is more probably the species of Bruguière " [translation by the present author]. A renewed examination by myself (Lemche, 1948 : 56) inclined me, however, to the view that on balance it was likely that *B. truncatula* Bruguière was the same species as that which later was given the name *B. retusa* by Maton & Rackett.

5. It would clearly be most undesirable that doubts should be allowed to continue as to the specific name properly applicable to so common and well-known a species as Species " A ". It is necessary therefore to consider how best this can be avoided. One solution may be entirely ruled out, namely the adoption of the specific name *truncatula* Bruguière for the species later named *Bulla umbilicata* by Montagu [= Species " B " discussed in paragraph 7 below], for such an arrangement would have the double disadvantage (a) of depriving Species " A " of the name by which it has been known by almost all authors for the last ninety years, and (b) of depriving Species " B " of the name *umbilicata* Montagu which has been used for it for more than a century and a half and in addition of applying to that species a name which (as explained above) has for so long been applied to Species " A ". A second course would be for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *truncatula* Bruguière for the purpose of paving the way for the adoption of the specific name *retusa* Maton & Rackett, 1807. Such a solution would require also the suppression by the Commission under its Plenary Powers of the specific name *jeverensis* Schröter, 1804, which has priority over *retusa* Maton& Rackett and (as explained in paragraph 3(a) above) has also been identified—though doubtfully—with Species " A ". Quite apart from this consideration, I am opposed to such a solution because it would deprive Species " A " quite unnecessarily of the specific name *truncatula* Bruguière which it has borne for so many years and would thus involve an unwarranted break in the continuity of the nomenclature of this group.

6. While, as I have explained (paragraph 4 above) I am of the opinion that the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière can properly be interpreted as representing Species " A ", I agree that Bruguière's description is unsatisfactory and may contain elements referring to other species. I have considered whether this difficulty could be overcome by the selection of a lectotype for Bruguière's species or by the selection of some specified portion of his description to represent the lectotype, but I am of the opinion that this course is not feasible. I have reached the conclusion therefore that it would only be possible for the above name to be unquestionably linked with Species " A " by the Commission, acting under its Plenary Powers, either to approve a neotype for this species or to direct that Bruguière's nominal species be interpreted by reference to some later published description which refers beyond doubt to Species " A ". Of these courses the latter seems to me the most convenient in the present case. I therefore recommend that, in order to provide a sure basis for the long established and, in my view, correct use of the specific name *truncatula* Bruguière for Species " A ", the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to direct that the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], be interpreted by reference to the specimen on which was based the later nominal species *Bulla truncata* Adams, 1800. Such a solution will in addition remove the threat to the name currently applied to Species " B " represented by the name *truncatula* Bruguière from the standpoint of any author who may share Winckworth's view that that name applies to, and is the oldest available name for, Species " B ".

Species " B "

7. The oldest name certainly applicable to Species " B " and the name which for the past century and a half has been used for that species is *Bulla umbilicata* Montagu, 1803 (*Testacea brit.* **1** : 222). Iredale (1915, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 340) pointed out, however, that the above name is invalid as a junior homonym of *Bulla umbilicata* Röding, 1798 (*Mus. Bolten.* : 15). The taxon so named by Röding is a true *Bulla*, but the name *umbilicatus* Röding is not required and has never been used by any subsequent author. If as the result of the foregoing circumstances it were necessary to abandon the name *umbilicata* Montagu, the species so long known by that name would need to assume the little-known name *Volvaria subcylindrica* Brown, 1827 (*Ill. rec. Conch.* : pl. 38). It would, however, be intolerable that a long neglected name such as *umbilicata* Röding—especially one which was published in a work which was not declared to be available for nomenclatorial purposes until as recently as 1926 on the publication of the Commission's *Opinion* 96—should be allowed to overturn the consistent usage of a hundred and fifty years by relegating to synonymy the well-known name *umbilicata* Montagu, 1803. It would clearly be in harmony with the principle of stability so emphatically laid down by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953 that the name *umbilicata* Röding, 1798, should be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers and I accordingly recommend that this should be done.

Recommendations

8. In the light of the considerations set out in the present application I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to give a Ruling that the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], be interpreted by reference to the specimen upon which Adams (J.) in 1800 based the nominal species *Bulla truncata* ;

(b) to suppress the specific name *umbilicata* Röding, 1798, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata*, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], as published in the combination *Bulla truncatula*, and as interpreted under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above ;

(b) *umbilicata* Montagu, 1803, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *truncata* Adams (J.), 1800, as published in the combination *Bulla truncata* (a junior homonym of *truncata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla truncata* and, under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above, a junior objective synonym of *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], as published in the combination *Bulla truncatula*) ;

(b) *retusa* Maton & Rackett, 1807, as published in the combination *Bulla retusa* (a junior objective synonym of *truncata* Adams (J.), 1800, as published in the combination *Bulla truncata*, and therefore, under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above, a junior objective synonym of *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], as published in the combination *Bulla truncatula*) ;

(c) *umbilicata* Röding, 1798, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata*, as proposed in (1)(b) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY R. P. TRIPP AND W. F. WHITTARD REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "ENCRINURUS" EMMRICH, 1844 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **JAMES L. BEGG**

(*Glasgow*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1059)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 259—263)

(Letter dated 18th March 1957)

I have read the separate by my friends Mr. Ronald Tripp and Professor Whittard. The trilobite pygidium figured on Plate 3 I have always identified as *Encrinurus punctatus* Emmrich, but in view of what is stated in the *Bulletin* I quite agree that it should now be named *Entomostracites punctatus* Wahlenberg.

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

New Applications

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to determine the interpretation of the nominal species *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia) (Francis Hemming) 107

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, July 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (A. Stone & K. L. Knight) 128

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to stabilise the interpretation of the nominal species *Bulla truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], and (b) to validate the specific name *umbilicata* Montague, 1803 (*Bulla*) (Class Gastropoda) (H. Lemche) .. 132

Comments on Applications

Proposal by F. Hemming and N. D. Riley relating to the generic names *Chrysophanus* and *Bithys* Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera): Support by E. M. Hering 131

Proposal by R. P. Tripp & W. F. Whittard relating to the generic name *Encrinurus* Emmrich, 1844 (Class Trilobita): Support by J. L. Begg 136

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FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 137

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 137

(*continued on back wrapper*)

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Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. William KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

MAY 1957
PURCHASED

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 5 (pp. 137—168, 1 pl.) 6th May 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, suppression of ; *adspersus* Rathke, 1837 (*Palaemon*), designation of, as type species of *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.) 446) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(2) *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, validation of, with *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (Class Nematoda) (Z.N.(S.) 553) ;

(3) *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 1193).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Par' will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

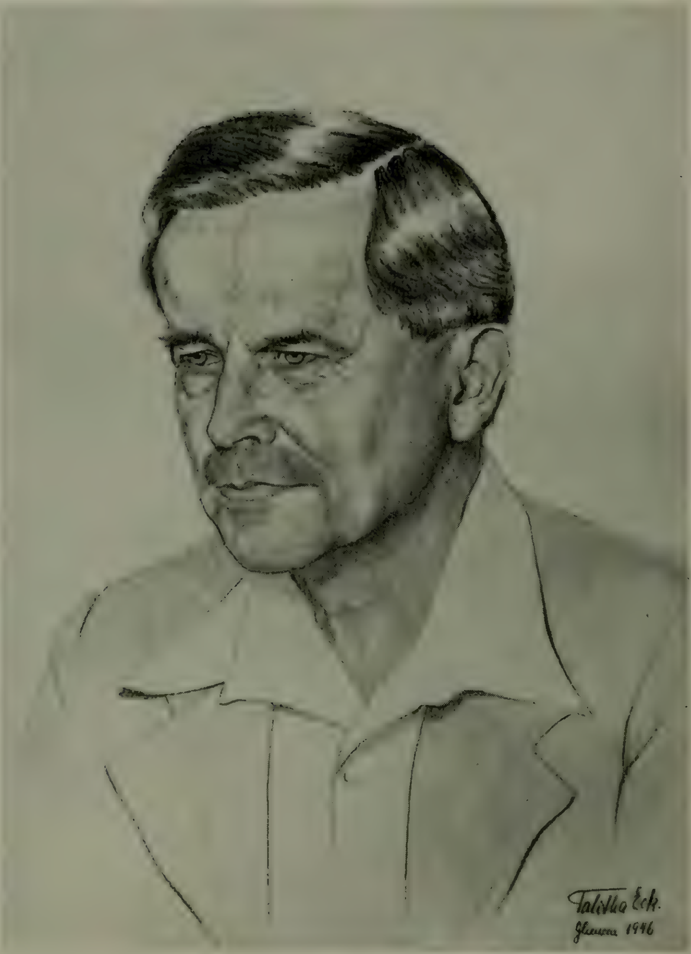
3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.
6th May 1957.

BRITISH MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY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Rudolf Richter

1881—1957

PROFESSOR RUDOLF RICHTER

(7th NOVEMBER 1881—5th JANUARY 1957)

Rudolf Richter, Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main from 1925 to 1949, and Director of the Senckenberg Museum in the same city from 1933 to 1946, justly deserved his world-wide reputation for accurate work and extensive knowledge of trilobites. His publications on this group were spaced over 47 years and in his last days he was concluding his descriptions of certain trilobite families for the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.* The loss of his generous help will be keenly felt by many palaeontologists and geologists, and particularly by young students living beyond the confines of his own country.

As stated in an earlier Part of this volume of the *Bulletin* (Part 1, published on 25th January), Rudolf Richter served as one of the German representatives of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1930 to 1940 and, when Germany was cut off from the Commission's headquarters during the war years, he continued to describe himself, in relevant publications, as a member of this Commission during and immediately after the war. Eminent palaeontologists such as Bather, F. Chapman, Dollo, Handlirsch and Osborn are amongst Richter's seniors who have served as Commissioners, but by precept and practice, Richter was perhaps the most active and effective palaeontological exponent of the work of the Commission. Perusal of Richter's trilobite taxonomic studies reveals a succession of his discoveries and corrections of nomenclatorial errors committed by previous workers, and even of some which he had himself perpetrated. He wrote many short papers and critical reviews in support of stability of nomenclature according to the international code.

His *Einführung in die Zoologische Nomenklatur durch Erläuterung der Internationalen Regeln* published during the war in 1943 by the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft was a successful counterblast to an attempt by some of his countrymen to impose upon German scientists a national, in place of an international, code of nomenclature. This publication appeared in a revised edition in 1948 and the profits from its sale were used towards the cost of rebuilding the war-damaged Senckenberg Museum. It is a 252-paged book, well meriting a place in every palaeontologist's library. He devoted 130 pages to the 36 Articles of the Rules with supplementary amplifying notes commonly quoting palaeontological examples. Preceding these is a general section indicating the relationship between nomenclature and taxonomy, also the desirability of international rules of procedure, and in particular, that palaeontology should follow the nomenclatorial codes of botany and zoology respectively, rather than attempt to rationalise a restricted code applicable only to fossils. Richter wisely deplored the fate of palaeontology if it should become only a cross between philately and the worship of index fossils. In his discussion of Article 8, he disparaged the creation of puns in constructing generic names, though somewhat ironically he and Frau Dr. Emma Richter have been perpetuated nomenclatorially in the trilobite name *Reraspis*, a play on the initial letters of their names.

Richter was outspoken concerning the desirability of adequate illustration of fossil species ; not only when discussing Article 25 in this book but in several of his papers, he recalled the decision of the Second International Geological Congress, Bologna, 1881, that " A l'avenir, pour les noms spécifiques, la priorité ne sera irrévocablement acquise que lorsque l'espèce aura été non seulement décrit, mais figurée " ; and he expressed the hope that the Zoological Congress would ratify this decision for fossil animals even as the Botanists had done for fossil plants. In his own work he recognised no fossiled species or genera created after 1882 without illustration or reference to previous illustration. He pointed out the disadvantages of photographic illustration alone ; his own systematic works, mostly written in co-authorship with his wife Dr. Emma Richter, who predeceased him in November 1956, were admirably illustrated by her line- and wash-drawings, though latterly the Richters used a combination of photographs and drawings.

Born at Glatz in Silesia, Richter studied at the universities of Munich and Marburg, taking his phil. nat. doctorate at the latter university in 1908, with a thesis on Devonian trilobites from the Rhineland. He married in 1913 and joined the staff at Frankfurt in 1920 as Dozent in the Geological-Palaeontological Institute. His classic work on the Upper Devonian trilobites was published in 1926. He wrote much on the relationships of structure of life habits of trilobites ; his observations on the loss of eyes in different lineages and on the dating of the various extinction times of different families were especially important, as also was the evidence he adduced concerning the relationship of the occurrence of trilobites to the interpretation of stratigraphical geology. In later years the Richters' attention was turned to description of Cambrian trilobite faunas in the Mediterranean region and of Carboniferous genera and species.

An outstanding feature of Richter's other activities was his service to the Museum and to the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Frankfurt. Not only was he the first editor of *Senckenbergiana*, a periodical founded in 1919 to mark the centenary of that society, but in 1928, he brought into being the Senckenberg Forschungsstelle für Meeresgeologie und Meerespaläontologie at Wilhelmshaven, which subsequently was known as " Senckenberg am Meer ". Furthermore he took over editorship of the *Abhandlungen* of the society in 1935 and for many years he also edited the Society's popular and beautifully illustrated magazine *Natur und Museum*, later called *Natur und Volk*. As a testimony to his skill as a teacher and of the respect that he engendered, there is the 70th Birthday *Festschrift* volume of 336 pages and 54 plates contributed by nine of his former students and by four of his friends, covering a wide range of geological topics and published as *Abhandlung* 485 of the Senckenberg Society in 1951.

He was elected president of the International Paleontological Union in 1933 and of the Paläontologische Gesellschaft in 1948 ; a Correspondent of the Paleontological Society of America in 1926 and a Foreign Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1950. In 1951, he received the Hans Stille Medal of the Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft. He died at Frankfurt am Main, aged 75, leaving science much richer by his work.

C. J. Stubblefield

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (a) TO SUPPRESS THE SPECIFIC NAME "SQUILLA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CANCER SQUILLA", AND (b) TO SUBSTITUTE THE NAME "PALAEMON ADSPERSUS" RATHKE, 1837, AS THE NAME TO BE CITED AS THAT OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "PALAEMON" WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By **L. B. HOLTHUIS**

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 446)

Introductory

The application now submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature deals with two distinct subjects which, however, are closely connected with one another through the fact that the problem created by the name *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, enters into each.

2. The first of these problems arises through the confusion which has developed through the different interpretations which have been given to the foregoing nominal species. This subject is dealt with in Part 1 below, where I conclude that the only practicable way of putting an end to confusion and diversity of practice is for the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, thus clearing the way for the acceptance for the two species concerned of specific names, the interpretation of which is not open to any doubt. These names are : (a) *adspersus* Rathke, 1837, as published in the combination *Palaemon adspersus*, and (b) *elegans* Rathke, 1837, as published in the combination *Palaemon elegans*. The method proposed for dealing with this part of the present case is, it will be noted, exactly parallel with that recently adopted by the Commission in its *Opinion* 401, where it used its Plenary Powers (a) to suppress a generic name (*Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758) in birds which had been completely prejudiced by divergent usage, and (b) thus to provide names (*Podiceps* Latham, 1787, and *Gavia* Forster, 1788), for the genera concerned, the interpretation of which was not open to any doubt.

3. The second of the subjects raised in the present application is concerned with the differences in practice which have arisen in the interpretation of the generic name *Palaemon* (a name commonly attributed to Fabricius, 1798, but

in fact first published by Weber, 1795) as the result of differences of opinion among specialists as to the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus concerned. As regards this subject, which is discussed in detail in Part 2 of the present paper I am of the opinion that in view of the substantial preponderance of the interpretation which, as I show, is the correct interpretation, there is no case for asking the Commission to use its Plenary Powers in this matter and that the correct course is to accept as the type species of *Palaemon* the species which is the type species under the *Règles*. It is at this point that the present subject becomes involved in that discussed in paragraph 2 above, for the nominal species which is under the *Règles* the type species of *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (and also of its junior homonym *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798) is *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758. Having attempted, as outlined in paragraph 2 above, to put an end to the confusion regarding the interpretation of the foregoing nominal species by suppressing the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, it would clearly be to invite the continuance of confusion if that nominal species were to be retained as the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Weber. Accordingly, although for the reasons explained above I am of the opinion that the genus *Palaemon* ought to be interpreted in strict accordance with the *Règles*, I consider that consequentially with the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, as recommended in paragraph 2 above, directions should be given by the Commission under the same Powers that the type species of *Palaemon* Weber be cited under the name *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, and not under the name *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, now proposed to be suppressed.

Part 1 The problem of the specific name " squilla " Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination " Cancer squilla "

4. In a revision of the prawns of the subfamily PALAEMONINAE I pointed out (Holthuis, 1950, *Siboga Exped.* **39** (a^9) : 55, 56) that the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 632), as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, has in the last half century, been incorrectly applied by taxonomic carcinologists to the species, which Rathke (1837, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. Petersb.* 3(3/4) : 370) described under the name *Palaemon elegans*. Actually, *Cancer squilla* proves to be identical with the species described by Rathke (1837, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. Petersb.* 3(3/4) : 368) as *Palaemon adspersus*. Accordingly I applied to the last-named species the name *Palaemon squilla* (L.) and used the name *Palaemon elegans* for the first-named species.

5. The late Dr. Robert Gurney, in correspondence with me, protested against this changing of names, which, in his opinion, would cause a serious confusion in carcinological nomenclature.

6. My arguments in favour of the change which I proposed are as follows :—

(a) In applying the specific name *squilla* to *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke we give this name to the species for which it was intended by Linnaeus. The use of the specific name *squilla* for any other species would mean an incorrect identification.

(b) The nomenclatorial confusion within the genus *Palaemon* was considerable, until Ortmann (1890, *Zool. JahrB. Syst.* **5** : 521—524), Kemp (1910, *Sci. Inv. Fish. Br. Ire.* **1908** (1) : 127—132), and De Man (1915, *Tijdschr. Nederl. dierk. Ver.* (2) **14** : 115—177) brought order into this chaos, at least as far as the European species are concerned. The old records of *Palaemon squilla* might apply to almost any European species of the subfamily PALAEMONINAE. It is known with certainty that the specific name *squilla* generally in combination with the generic name *Palaemon* has been used for the European PALAEMONINAE *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, *P. elegans* Rathke, *P. longirostris* H. Milne Edw., *P. serratus* (Pennant) and *Palaemonetes varians* (Leach), for a species of HIPPOLYTIDAE and even for the Penaeid prawn *Sicyonia carinata* (Brünnich). We may agree, however, that since the close of the period 1890—1915 (in 1915 the position of *Palaemon longirostris* H. Milne Edw. was made clear for the first time) authors working seriously on the taxonomy of the European PALAEMONIDAE have adopted the nomenclature used by the three authors mentioned above, and have been followed by several non-taxonomists. Ortmann, Kemp, as well as De Man used the generic name *Leander* Desmarest, 1849 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2) **7** : 92) for the genus in question, while all three also adopted the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus for *Palaemon elegans*. In modern literature therefore we find *Palaemon elegans* almost always indicated as *Leander squilla*. As now the change of *Leander* to *Palaemon* would coincide with that of *adspersus* to *squilla* and that of *squilla* to *elegans*, the confusion would be greatly diminished, since the use of the generic name would already have indicated the attitude of the author using any of the above names.

(c) The incorrect application of the specific name *squilla* to *Palaemon elegans* has led to incorrect statements in compilations such as Balss's (1926) treatment of the Crustacea Decapoda in Grimpe & Wagler's *Die Tierwelt der Nord- und Ostsee*, vol. 6, pt. 10h2, and Schellenberg's (1928) Crustacea Decapoda in *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands*, vol. 10. In these works the incorrect statement is made that *Leander squilla* (*Palaemon elegans*) occurs in the Baltic. In addition De Man (1915 : 127) states that *Leander squilla* originated from the Baltic area. As long as the specific name *squilla* continues to be given to *Palaemon elegans* this confusion is bound to endure, since the Baltic has been adopted by several authors as the type locality of *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus although *Palaemon elegans* does not occur in this sea.

7. Fabricius in his diagnosis of the genus *Palaemon*, which is the first diagnosis given for this genus, stated that the mandibular palp is three-jointed (Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 379). In the genus *Palaemon*, however, I recognise two subgenera ; one is characterized by the presence of a three-jointed mandibular palp, the other has that palp two-jointed. If we were to follow the opinion put forward by Dr. Gurney, in applying the name *squilla* to *Palaemon elegans*, a species with a two-jointed mandibular palp would become the type species of a genus, which was originally described as having that palp three-jointed. This difficulty does not arise if we synonymize *Cancer squilla* with *Palaemon adspersus*.

8. I admit that the change proposed by myself in 1950 would cause some confusion in carcinological literature, but on the other hand I can see no valid reason for permitting the continued use of the name *squilla* for the species which should be known as *elegans*. It is clear that it is highly desirable that a decision be reached in this intricate problem, and that that decision should be accepted by all carcinologists. It is for this reason that this question is now laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

9. As far as I can see, there are three possible solutions to this question. These solutions are tabulated below as Solutions I, II, and III. In the following table the species concerned are termed Species " A " and " B " respectively. Species " A " is the form with the mandibular palp three-jointed (*Palaemon adspersus* of Rathke) ; Species " B " is the form with the two-jointed mandibular palp (*Palaemon elegans* of Rathke)

Species	Solution I	Solution II	Solution III
" A "	*Palaemon adspersus*	*Palaemon squilla*	*Palaemon adspersus*
" B "	*Palaemon squilla*	*Palaemon elegans*	*Palaemon elegans*

10. Solution I : If I am correctly informed, Solution I is, as far as the specific names are concerned, the solution advocated by Dr. Gurney. The advantage of this solution is that the name *squilla* would continue to be used as it has been the last fifty odd years. The disadvantages have already been discussed above. The first author who, as far as I can find, uses the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus for *Palaemon elegans* Rathke was Leach ([1816], *Malacostraca Podophthalmata Britanniae* : pl. 43 figs. 11—13). In order to validate the names advocated in this Solution, it would be necessary either (1) that *Cancer squilla* L. (1758) be synonymized by the Commission under its

Plenary Powers with *Palaemon squilla* Leach, [1816], regardless of the information contained in the original description of *Cancer Squilla* by Linnaeus, or (2) that the name *Palaemon squilla* Leach, [1816] be validated by suppressing all previous use of the specific name *squilla.* In the latter case the status of the type species of the genus *Palaemon* would have to be reconsidered.

11. **Solution II** : This Solution is the one which was suggested by myself in my 1950 paper. This solution is obtained by adhering strictly to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The advantage is that this solution is the only correct one, unless the Plenary Powers of the Commission are used. Its disadvantage is that its adoption would cause some confusion with regard to the use of the specific name *squilla.*

12. **Solution III** : The advantage of Solution III is that there is no ambiguity whatsoever with regard to the names *adspersus* and *elegans*, for these names have always been used to indicate the species to which they were originally given. The disadvantage is that to obtain this solution, the name *squilla* of Linnaeus, which name is widely used in the literature, would have to be suppressed, in spite of the fact that the identity of the species described by Linnaeus can be determined from the data he gives in his description. Moreover *Cancer squilla* is the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Weber. This important aspect of the case is discussed in Part 2 of the present application.

13. Having re-examined the whole question as carefully as possible, I have come to the conclusion that the most practical and therefore the best course to adopt is that described above as Solution III, for it is the only course which will make an end to all confusion. I accordingly recommend that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The rejection of this old and well-known specific name is much to be regretted, it is true, but over the course of years this name has been employed for so many different species that, unless additional information is provided, it is impossible when reading a paper to determine what is the species intended when either the name *Palaemon squilla* or the name *Leander squilla* is employed. Thus in practice the disappearance of the name *squilla* Linnaeus will not on balance be a loss. On the contrary, it will be a positive advantage.

Part 2 The interpretation of the nominal genus " Palaemon " Weber, 1795

14. The object of the present Part of the application now submitted is (a) to place before the International Commission the difficulties which have

arisen through the lack of uniformity which has marked, and still marks the use by carcinologists of the generic name *Palaemon* which, though first validly published by Weber in 1795, is often still commonly attributed to Fabricius, 1798, and (b) to make suggestions for the purpose of establishing order in the names used for this and allied genera.

15. The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in this application :—

Palaemon Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. ent. Fabricius* : 94 (type species, by selection by Schmitt, 1926 (*Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **53** : 66) : *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 632 (= *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* (6B) **3** : 368)

Palaemon Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 378, 402 (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 422) : *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 632 (= *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* (6B) **3** : 368)

Leander Desmarest (E.), 1849, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2) **7** : 92 (type species, by monotypy : *Leander erraticus* E. Desmarest, 1849, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2) **7** : 92 (= *Palaemon tenuicornis* Say, 1818, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 249)

Macrobrachium Bate, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** : 363 (type species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 558) : *Machrobrachium americanum* Bate, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** : 363).

16. Among carcinologists there are two views as to the correct application of the generic names *Palaemon*, *Leander* and *Macrobrachium*. One of these opinions is shared by most American authors, the other by most Europeans. They may be tabulated as follows :—

Species	American point of view	European point of view
" X "	*Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (type : *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus)	*Leander* E. Desmarest, 1849 (type : *Leander erraticus* Desmarest)
" Y "	*Macrobrachium* Bate, 1868 (type : *Macrobrachium americanum* Bate)	*Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (type : *Cancer carcinus* Linnaeus)

17. The essential point of this whole problem is that the two groups of workers adopt a different species as the type species of the genus *Palaemon*.

According to the American point of view *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus is the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Fabricius, while most European authors consider *Cancer carcinus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of that genus. Practically all the discussions which have been held concerning the present problem were held, it must be noted, in a time that Fabricius, 1798, was considered the author of the genus *Palaemon*.

18. Rathbun in 1897 (*Ann. Inst. Jamaica* **1**(1) : 45) showed that Latreille (1810 was the first to draw attention to the selection of *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus as the type species of *Palaemon* Fabricius. Latreille's action proves to have been perfectly valid (cf. in this connection *Opinions* 11 and 136. Subsequent type selections for *Palaemon* Fabricius are as follows :—

Astacus serratus Pennant, 1777 (*Brit. Zool.* ed. 4, **4** : 19) selected by Milne Edwards (H.), 1937, Gurney's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 4) (Disciples' Ed.) **18** : pt. 54, fig. 1

Cancer squilla Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 632) selected by Kingsley, 1879, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 425

Cancer carcinus Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631) selected by Stebbing, 1893, Hist. Crust. : 246

Note : Stebbing stated that Stimpson, 1860, already selected *Cancer carcinus* as the type species of the genus *Palaemon*, but this statement was obviously a mistake. Stimpson, 1860 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 40, 41) did indeed divide the old genus *Palaemon* Fabricius into two genera *Leander* and *Palaemon*. He indicated *Palaemon natator* H.M. Edwards (= *Leander erraticus* E. Desmarest) as the type species of *Leander*, but no type species was given by him for *Palaemon*, though he placed in the latter genus such species as are at present inserted by American authors in the genus *Macrobrachium*).

It is thus perfectly clear that *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus and certainly not *Cancer carcinus* Linnaeus is the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798.

19. The decisions taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, have introduced a complication in the present case, for under one of those decisions (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 80) the generic name *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798, is antedated by the generic name *Palaemon* Weber, 1795. Under the *Règles* as interpreted by *Opinion* 1, Weber's name had previously been invalid, since it has not been published with a definition or a description, while no type species was indicated by Weber among the species which he listed under the name *Palaemon*. Under the provision approved in Paris, however, the name *Palaemon* Weber is valid through the fact that Weber listed under this generic name the specific names of certain species, which had already been validly published before 1795. *Palaemon* Weber, 1795, and *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798, from a nomenclatorial viewpoint are different genera, notwithstanding the fact that they included at the time of their original publication practically the same species (the only difference being that *Astacus locusta* Fabricius which was placed by Fabricius in his genus *Palaemon* was considered by Weber to be a *species incerta*). A type selection for *Palaemon* Fabricius thus is not valid for *Palaemon* Weber. Therefore the type selections for *Palaemon* Fabricius discussed in paragraph 18 above are entirely worthless now that *Palaemon* Weber is to be accepted as a valid name. The only type selection for the genus *Palaemon* Weber, known to me is that by Schmitt (1926), who selected *Cancer squilla* L. as the type species of Weber's genus. *Palaemon* Weber, 1795, and *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798, thus not only are homonyms, but also objective synonyms of one another since they have the same type species, namely *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758. The revision of the *Règles* discussed above consequently has no influence on this problem.

20. We thus have ascertained that the American point of view nomenclatorially is the correct one, and that the names used by the European carcinologists can only be employed if they are validated by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers. In my opinion the use of those Powers in the present case would not be justified. The grounds on which I hold this view are set out below.

(1) Recently I pointed out (Holthuis, 1950, *Siboga Exped.* **39** (a^9) : 3—5) that *Palaemon tenuicornis* Say, 1818, and two closely related species constitute a separate genus distinct from the other species of the genus *Palaemon* (American sense). This conclusion is supported by Gurney's (1938, *Sci. Rep. Gt. Barrier Reef Exped.* **6**(1) : 15) studies on larval forms. *Palaemon tenuicornis* is a senior subjective synonym of *Leander erraticus* Desmarest (E), 1849, the type species of the genus *Leander* Desmarest. Consequently it is necessary to apply the generic name *Leander* Desmarest to the above mentioned group of three species. If the American point of view were to be accepted, this splitting of the genus *Palaemon* causes no nomenclatorial problems, for the names *Leander* and *Palaemon* then exist side by side. If the nomenclature adopted by the European specialists were to be followed, however, the genus *Leander* would be restricted to the above mentioned group of three species, while for far the largest part of the old genus a new generic name would be needed.

(2) In trying to build up a bibliography of the macrurous Decapod Crustacea, I brought together for each species of this group all the references which I could find in literature. These lists still are incomplete, but they certainly are sufficiently complete to give an impression of the relative frequency with which the names concerned are used. I have counted in this bibliography the number of times that the generic names *Leander* and *Palaemon* have been used for European species of the genus *Palaemon* (American sense). As a result I have found that the name *Leander* has been used 184 times, while *Palaemon* has been employed

not less than 323 times. This large difference is of course partly due to the fact that during the period when the genus *Macrobrachium* was not considered to be distinct from *Palaemon* (both names being used here in the American sense) the name *Palaemon* was used for the whole. We may confidently say, however, though the foremost European carcinologists of the XXth century such as Balss, Calman, Gurney, Kemp, De Man and Sollaud, used the name *Leander* for the genus which should be called *Palaemon*, the change back to *Palaemon* would not constitute an undue shock to the stability of the nomenclature of the European Decapods.

(3) In non-taxonomic literature the generic name *Palaemon* is often used in the American sense. Thus Balss, 1927 (In Kükenthal & Krumbach's Handbuch der Zoologie 3(1) : 1002) remarks : "*bei den in der physiologischen Literatur als* '*Palaemon*' *erwähnten Versuchstieren handelt es sich immerum Leander-Arten*".

(4) Concerning *Macrobrachium* it is the case that for this genus the name *Palaemon* has been mostly commonly used. The genus does not occur in European waters, so that the literature concerning it is much smaller than that on *Palaemon* (American sense). In American literature the name *Macrobrachium* is now generally adopted and is found even in popular and fisheries papers. Only seven authors have worked in the last thirty years on *Macrobrachium* species of West Africa, four of these used the generic name *Palaemon* for this genus, the other three adopted *Macrobrachium*. In the Indo-West-Pacific Region up till 1950 *Palaemon* was the name commonly employed for the genus *Macrobrachium*, only a few authors using the latter name. In 1950 the present author published a revision of the species of this genus occurring in the foregoing Region and adopted the name *Macrobrachium* for it.

21. To sum up, it must be noted (1) that not even the use of the Plenary Powers could save the generic name *Leander* for use for most of those species for which that name has been employed by European authors, (2) that the name *Palaemon* has been more generally used for the European forms of this genus than the name *Leander*, especially in non-taxonomic papers, (3) that the preference for the name *Palaemon* for the genus *Macrobrachium* in recent Indo-West-Pacific literature is completely balanced by the preference for the name *Macrobrachium* for this genus in American literature, (4) that in recent revisions of the species of the genus *Macrobrachium* from the foregoing area and from West Africa the name *Macrobrachium* has been employed.

22. For the reasons summarised above I can see no reason at all for asking the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to substitute as the type species of the genus *Palaemon* some taxon other than that which is the type species under the

Règles, namely the taxon to which the name *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, properly applies. For the reasons set out in Part 1 of the present application I have, however, regretfully come to the conclusion that the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus has been so severely compromised by discordant usage extending over many years that it has lost all practical utility and therefore that clarity and uniformity in nomenclature would be unobtainable so long as that name were to retain the status of availability. I have therefore recommended (paragraph 13 above) that, in order to put an end to the present state of confusion the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, thereby rendering available for the species concerned the specific name *adspersus* Rathke, 1837 (as published in the combination *Palaemon adspersus*), a name which is entirely free from ambiguity which has never been used in any but the correct sense. Having taken this step in the interest of nomenclatorial stability it would, however, be most unrealistic to permit the name *squilla* Linnaeus to linger on as the name of the nominal species to be accepted for the purposes of Article 30 as the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Weber, for to do so would be to invite the continuance of the state of confusion, which the proposed suppression of the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus is designed to bring to an end. Accordingly, I ask that, as part of the proposal for the suppression of the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus under the Plenary Powers the Commission should use those Powers also to direct that the name to be cited for the purposes of Article 30 as that of the type species of the genus *Palaemon* Weber shall be *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, and not its senior subjective synonym *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, the specific component of which is, it is proposed, now to be suppressed.

Part 3 : Recommendations

23. The concrete proposals which I now place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) to direct that the genus *Palaemon* Weber, 1795, shall be cited as having as its type species the nominal species *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, and not the nominal species *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758 (a nominal species, the specific name of which is recommended in (a) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (gender : masculine) (type species, by the direction given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) following the selection of *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, by Schmitt (W.L.) (1926) : *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837) ;

(b) *Leander* Desmarest (E.), 1849 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Leander erraticum* Desmarest (E.), 1849) ;

(c) *Macrobrachium* Bate, 1868 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Fowler (1912) : *Macrobrachium americanum* Bate, 1868) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *adspersus* Rathke, 1837, as published in the combination *Palaemon adspersus* (specific name of type species of *Palaemon* Weber, 1795) ;

(b) *tenuicornis* Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Palaemon tenuicornis* ;

(c) *americanum* Bate, 1868, as published in the combination *Macrobrachium americanum* (specific name of type species of *Macrobrachium* Bate, 1868) ;

(d) *elegans* Rathke, 1837, as published in the combination *Palaemon elegans* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798 (a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *Palaemon* Weber, 1795) ;

(b) *Palemon* Duméril, [1805] (an Invalid Emendation of *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

squilla Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above ;

(6) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

PALAEMONIDAE (correction of PALEMONIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus : *Palaemon* Weber, 1795) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) PALEMONIA Rafinesque, 1815 (an Invalid Original Spelling for PALAEMONIDAE) ;

(b) PALEMONIDAE Randall, 1839 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PALAEMONIDAE).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY W. J. REES CONCERNING THE GENERIC NAME " AURELIA " LAMARCK, 1816 (CLASS SCYPHOZOA)

(Commission reference : Z.N.(S.) 1032)

(For application submitted see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 26—28)

(a) By DR. P. L. KRAMP

(*Zoologisk Museum, Krystalgade, København, Danmark*)

(Letter dated 13th March 1957)

I quite agree with you in this matter and hope that the Plenary Powers will be used.

(b) By J. HORAN

(*Scottish Home Department, Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen*)

(Letter dated 1st April 1957)

I write to give my emphatic support to the application submitted by Dr. W. J. Rees to validate the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816.

(c) By CADET HAND

(*University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 9th April 1957)

I would like to urge the adoption of the suggestion put forth by Dr. Rees. This seems completely desirable to me since to return to the *Aurellia* of Peron and Lesueur is to return to an ill-formed name which, it appears, Lamarck properly corrected. That the type species be the *Medusa aurita* of Linnaeus seems obvious. Also since the two generic names *Aurellia* and *Aurelia* are so similar, it is more proper certainly to use the best formed of the pair, since it will only be the specialist who concerns himself here anyhow. To insist upon the application of the Law of Priority will necessitate the use of a very unfamiliar name for the well-known *aurita*. I therefore recommend the Commission acept the arguments of Dr. Rees and use its Plenary Powers as he has suggested in items 1 to 7 of part 9 on page 28.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " DRACUNCULUS " REICHARD, 1759, AND TO DESIGNATE " GORDIUS MEDINENSIS " LINNAEUS, 1758, AS TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE (CLASS NEMATODA) (VALIDATION OF AN ERRONEOUS ENTRY ON THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " MADE BY THE RULING GIVEN IN " OPINION " 66)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 553)

The purpose of the present application is to bring to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the defective character of the entry relating to the generic name *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759 (Class Nematoda) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 66 (1915, *Smithson. Publ.* 2359 : 171—176) and to submit recommendations for the validation of the entry so made. The problems involved in the present case were brought to my attention by Professor R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S., who very kindly supplied me with an offprint of a paper entitled " Discussion of the Validity of certain Generic Names at present in use in Medical Helminthology " published in 1926 (*Arch. Schiffs-u. Tropenhyg.* **30** : 484—491), in which he had discussed the present and certain other generic names in the Nematodes. An extract from Professor Leiper's paper is annexed to the present application as Annexe 1.

2. In accordance with the practice which obtained up to the year 1935, the entry of the generic name *Dracunculus* Reichard on the *Official List* was of an extremely abbreviated character and did not contain full bibliographical references for the names concerned. The entry in question read as follows : " *Dracunculus* ' Kniphof, 1759, 12 ' (not verified) ; Gallandat, 1773a, 103—116, type *medinensis* (in *Homo*) ".

3. The work published in 1759 to which the name *Dracunculus* was attributed in *Opinion* 66 is a doctoral thesis of the type commonly found in the XVIIIth century. The thesis was presented by Reichard who had studied under Kniphof, whose name, as that of the professor concerned, appears on the title page as well as that of Reichard. The title of this thesis was : *De Pediculis inguinalibus, insectis, et vermibus homini molestis.* Since this thesis was published in Germany (Erfurt), new names in it are attributable to Reichard and not to his professor (Kniphof), for the system under which theses were written by the professor and not by the student which was universal in Sweden in the XVIIIth century is believed not to have obtained in Germany. The name " Dracunculus " appears on page 12 of this thesis (the page so indicated in *Opinion* 66). This work has been examined in the Office of the Commission and this examination shows that, as published in 1759, the name *Dracunculus* was used only as a univerbal species-name or as a vernacular (Latin) word to denote the species there styled in German the " Nestel-wurm ". This examination shows also that in this thesis the system of nomenclature employed was of the pre-1758 mixed system comprising multiverbal and univerbal names applied indiscriminately to species. This conclusion is illustrated by the detailed particulars given in Annexe 2 to the present paper. The examination now carried out fully confirms the view expressed by Professor Leiper (paragraph 1 above) that the name *Dracunculus* cannot be regarded under the normal provisions of the *Règles* as having been validly published as a generic name in the Reichard/Kniphof thesis. It is seen also that the system employed in this thesis, being non-binominal, disqualifies the thesis as a whole from consideration from the point of view of zoological nomenclature.

4. It will be noted from the entry in *Opinion* 66 that the original reference for the so-called generic name *Dracunculus* Reichard had not been examined at the time when the recommendation for the addition of that name to the *Official List* was submitted to the Commission. It may be inferred, however, that the author of that application himself had some doubts as to the availability of the name *Dracunculus* as from 1759, for it is not easy otherwise to account for the fact that he thought it necessary to add the supplementary reference to " Gallandat, 1773 ". The reference here is to another thesis. This thesis was published in Nuremburg. It was entitled " Dissertatio de Dracunculo sive Vena Medinensi ", and is fully discussed by Professor Leiper in the paper to which reference has already been made. Particulars are given in the extract from that paper reproduced in Annexe 1. From this it will be seen (a) that David Henri Gallandat did not use the word " Dracunculus " as a generic name, and (b) that in this thesis he did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature.

5. Professor Leiper showed also (Annexe 1) that the name *Dracunculus* had not been validly used for the Nematode genus in question by the time when in 1834 the situation was further complicated by the publication by Wiegmann of the name *Dracunculus* for a genus of reptiles (*Dracunculus* Wiegmann, 1834, *Herpet. mex.* : 14). There is also a reputed generic name *Dracunculus* for a genus of fishes (*Dracunculus* Krøyer (H.N.), [1838—1840], *Danmarks Fiske* 1 (No. 8) : 1). Neither of these names is currently in use and it is very doubtful whether, as published by Krøyer, the name *Dracunculus* was really intended to be a generic name.

6. The name *Dracunculus* began to come into use for the present Nematode genus in the early sixties of the last century and has been used on innumerable

occasions during the following ninety years. For this reason its overthrow at this date would be extremely confusing not only in taxonomic literature but also in medical literature, where it has given its name to the widely used term " Dracunculosis " (see Stiles & Hassall, 1920, *Bull. Hyg. Lab.*, Washington **114** : 360—364 " Index-Cat. med. vet. Zool., Roundworms "). Incidentally it may be noted that, apart from *Dracunculus*, the oldest name for this genus is *Vermiculus* Dunglison, 1895 (*Med. Lex.*, Philadelphia (ed. 21) : 1150), which however, is itself invalid as a junior homonym of three other generic names consisting of the same word, the earliest being *Vermiculus* Dalyell, 1853 (*Powers Creator* 2 : iv, 88). Professor Leiper concluded (1926) (Annexe 1) that, if the name *Dracunculus* were to be rejected for this genus, the Guineaworm, *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 647), would be left without a valid generic name. He therefore on that occasion erected the new nominal genus *Fuellebornius* for *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus (Leiper, 1936, *Arch. Schiffs-Tropenhyg.* **30** : 491).

7. The genus *Dracunculus* Reichard is treated as the type genus of a family-group taxon. This nominal taxon was first established as a subfamily DRACUNCULINAE by Stiles (C.W.) in 1907 (*Bull. hyg. Lab.*, Washington **34** : 38, 39), but was elevated to full family rank by Leiper in 1912 (*J. London School trop. Med.* 1(2) : 115—123).

8. Having regard to the fact that the name *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, is and for long has been, in general use and is moreover a name of importance in medical literature, this appears to be a case where the correct course will be to take such action as is necessary to validate the entry of this name made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* forty-two years ago. Like other cases concerned with the validation or correction of entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made in the period up to the end of 1936, the present case is one of considerable urgency, for a decision on it is a prerequisite to the publication of the *Official Lists* in book-form, the preparations for which are now well advanced. The proposals which for the reasons set out above are now submitted for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, with *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species ;

(2) substitute the following amended entry regarding the above generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for the entry therefor made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 66 :—

> *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by

designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above : *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758)

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

medinensis Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gordius medinensis* (specific name of type species of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above)

(4) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above :—

(i) *Dracunculus* Wiegmann, 1834 ;

(ii) *Dracunculus* Krøyer, [1838—1840] ;

(b) *Fuellebornius* Leiper, 1926 (type species : *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758) (a junior objective synonym of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above)

(c) *Vermiculus* Dunglison, 1895 (a junior homonym of *Vermiculus* Dalyell, 1853) ;

(d) the under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759 :—

(i) *Draconculus* Penel, 1904, *Filaires Sang l'Homme* (ed. 2) : 61 ;

(ii) *Dracuncuus* Moniez, 1896, *Traité Parasitol.* : 317 ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

DRACUNCULINAE Stiles (C.W.), 1907 (type genus : *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759)

(6) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* the titles of the under-mentioned works, with an endorsement in each case that the work is unavailable for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, the author concerned not having applied therin the principles of binominal nomenclature :—

(a) Reichard (J.J.), 1759, *De Pediculis inguinalibus insectis, et vermibus homini molestis* [Praeses : Kniphof (J.H.)] ;

(b) Gallandat (D.H.), 1773, *Dissertatio de* Dracunculo *sive Vena Medinensi.*

ANNEXE 1

Extract from a paper by Professor R. T. Leiper entitled " Discussion of the Validity of certain Generic Names in use in medical Helminthology " published in 1926

(Leiper, 1926, *Arch. Schiffs-u. Tropenhyg.* **30** : 490—491)

Dracunculus

Among pre-Linnaean writers the Guineaworm was familiarly known in Latin vernacular as the " Dracunculus " or " Vena medinensis " according to the views of the individual author on the nature of the object found in cases of Dracontiasis. I cannot find any grounds for believing that Dracunculus was used as a valid generic term after Linnaeus, 1758, and prior to its use for a genus of Reptilia by Wiegmann in 1834. In 1758 Linnaeus, named the Guineaworm *Gordius medinensis*. Gmelin in 1790 transferred it to the genus *Filaria* and there it remained, so far as I have been able to ascertain, until Cobbold 1864, i.e., many years after the term *Dracunculus* had been taken by Wiegmann for the name of an entirely different group. The usual citation is Kniphof, 1759 or Reichard, 1759. Consultation of the original shows that the thesis quoted is by Reichard, while the presiding examiner was Kniphof ! There is no evidence in the text that the use of Dracunculus was in other than the vernacular sense. The same comment applies to Gallandat, 1773, so frequently cited. Gallandat's thesis is entitled " Dissertatio de Dracunculo sive Vena Medinensi ". I quote two paragraphs which appear to bear on the subject. 1. " Tales inter morbos referendus omnino is est, qui Dracunculus dicitur, sive Vena medinensis. Qui morbus, quo in Europa rarior, eo etiam est periculosior ". 2. " Morbus hic obvius est non tantum in Guinea et in India orientali, sed et Medinae, a qua urbe nomen Venae Medinensis assumsit . . . Partes corporis adficit varias ; pectus, ventrem, scrotum, saepius tamen crura ; unde et Vena cruris dicitur. Morbus incipit a tumore inflamatorio . . . Fit apertura, qua exit major minorve puris quantitas, simulque corpus quoddam longum, rotundem, flexile, abbicans funiculi speciem figura et crassita referens ; quod corpus est organicum ac vivum, verboque ut dicam, verus mirae longitudinis vermis ; cui inditum fuit nomen Dracunculi ".

The above quotations surely suffice to establish clearly that Gallandat makes no pretension to consideration in zoological nomenclature. Similarly the Malis dracunculus used by Chisholm 1815 cannot be considered bionomial in intention.

With Dracunculus already pre-occupied there only remains in its synonymy *Vermiculus* Dunglison, 1895 ; listed by Baylis and Daubney and by Yorke and

Maplestone. This, however, is likewise pre-occupied. Apparently the Guineaworm still lacks a valid name among nematode genera. The present seems a suitable occasion to link with one of the most remarkable of the nematodes of man the name of one who has contributed so greatly to our knowledge of this group of parasites. I designate therefore, *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758 type of *Fuellebornius* nom. nov.

ANNEXE 2

Note on the thesis by Reichard (J.J.), entitled " De Pediculis inquinalibus, insectis et vermibus homini molestis " [Praeses : Kniphof (J.H.)] published in 1759

The thesis is divided into numbered paragraphs, which are grouped into short sections. The names of the animals dealt with in each section are given as cross-headings. As will be seen from the following particulars of the headings used for the sections no attempt was made to apply the principles of binominal nomenclature :—

> Lumbricus ; Vermis Sancti Viti ; Ascarides ; Taenia [4 spp., polynominally named, with refs. to the *Faun. svec.*] ; Cucurbitini ; Dracunculus ; Pulex ; Pulex minimus, cutem penetrans americanus ; Catuli ; Hirundo ; Culex ; Crinones ; Acarus ; Acari capitis ; Acari oculorum ; Acari facei ; Acari Dentium ; Acair Scabei ; Acari manuum ; Acari in urina ; Cimex ; Pediculus ; Morpion ;

2. The section referring to " Dracunculus " reads as follows :—

§ XIV

DRANUNCULUS

Der nestel-wurm, das Faden-Schlanglein, der Drache, Dracunculus. Animalculum Africae cumprimis, tum Asiae-provinciis compluribus domesticum *Vena medinensis,* chordae in cithara crassitae, cubite longitudine, infectum *Culebrilla* dictum serpentis similitudine, qui Hispanico idomate Culebra nuncupator, a latino Coluber. Efficit in cute tumorum, . . . [etc.]

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "TAENIORHYNCHUS" LYNCH-ARRIBALZAGA, 1891, AND PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "MANSONIA" BLANCHARD, 1901 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **ALAN STONE**

(*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

and

KENNETH L. KNIGHT

(*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1193)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). This is considered necessary because the genus so named is widely regarded as having been based upon a misidentified type species, the species concerned being the type species of the widely recognised genus *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901. The relevant facts are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. Lynch-Arribálzaga described the genus *Taeniorhynchus* in 1891 (*Rev. Mus. La Plata* 1 : 374, and 2 : 143), including in it *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann, *T. confinnis* [sic.] n. sp., and *T. fasciolatus* n. sp. The first of these is currently placed in the genus *Aedes*, the second in the genus *Psorophora*, and the third in the genus *Mansonia* (or *Taeniorhynchus* of authors). While Lynch did not designate a type species, by tautonymy it is automatically *taeniorhynchus* Wiedmann or a species so determined. It is widely accepted that Lynch identified specimens of *Culex titillans* Walker as *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedmann, and that the generic name *Taeniorhynchus* belongs to *titillans* and its relatives. Many have accepted *Culex titillans* Walker, 1848 (*List Dipt.*

Brit. Mus. (1) : 5) as the type species of the genus while others adhered strictly to *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann, 1821 (*Dipt. exot.* : 43).

3. The generic name *Mansonia* was proposed by Blanchard in 1901 (*C.R. Soc. Biol.*, Paris **53** : 1046) as a replacement name for *Panoplites* Blanchard, 1901 (*J. trop. Med. Hyg.* **4** : 235 ; *id.*, 1901, *Mon. Culic.* **2** : 173) which is invalid as a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854] (*Mon. Trochilidae* **2** : pl. 110, 112) in the Class Aves. *Culex titillans* Walker, *C. annulipes* Walker, and five new species were originally included in *Panoplites*. *Taeniorhynchus taeniorhynchus* Lynch was given as a synonym of *Panoplites titillans* (Walker). Neveu-Lemaire (1902, *Mém. Soc. zool. France* **15** : 214) designated " *Mansonia titillans* (Walker) " as type.

4. There are, then, the genera *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch based on *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann or *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann of Lynch, the latter synonymous with *Culex titillans* Walker, and *Mansonia*, based upon *Culex titillans* Walker. The usage has been mixed and we present in an Annexe a table to show the usage of the names in the sense of *titillans* and its relatives since 1891. We do not claim this to include all the references to the names in the literature, but we do claim it to be a large and objective sample. We give only the authors for each year that used the names in the sense of the broad genus that now includes *titillans*, and do not attempt to show the number of times in any one year that any author used it. It should be noted that for a period Theobald used *Taeniorhynchus* based on *fasciolatus* which is in the subgenus *Rhynchotaenia* of " *Mansonia* " and that Edwards shifted from one name to the other on the erroneous belief that *Taeniorhynchus* was preoccupied by *Taeniarhynchus*. The name *Taeniorhynchus* has also been used to apply to a group of *Aedes* (see paragraph 5 below) and a number of species of the genus *Culex* were placed in the genus also. A few species of *Orthopodomyia* were also placed in *Mansonia* first. None of these erroneous placements are included in the list given in the Annex.

5. As mentioned in paragraph 4, certain authors have used the name *Taeniorhynchus* to apply strictly to *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann and its relatives, and if most mosquito workers did not consider this to fall into the subgenus *Ochlerotatus* of *Aedes* as a synonym, the usage would undoubtedly be more common. Some authors who have used the name in this sense are : Dyar, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925, Hearle, 1926, Dyar, 1928, Kumm, 1931, Shannon, 1931, Aguilar, 1931, Ross, 1947. The name *Culicelsa* Felt, 1904, is also based on *Culex taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann and is therefore available if this taxon needs to be named.

6. So far as we are aware, neither the generic name *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, nor the name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901, has been taken as

the base for a family-group name. Accordingly, no problem under this head arises in connection with the present case.

7. Because the name *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga is considered to be based upon a misidentified species and has been applied to two different taxa depending upon the principle followed in dealing with such names, and since the name *Mansonia* Blanchard has been used wholly for one currently recognized genus, with the exception of a few early, misplaced species, we request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Mansonia Blanchard, 1901 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Neveu-Lemaire (1902) : *Culex titillans* Walker, 1848) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *titillans* Walker, 1848, as published in the combination *Culex titillans* (specific name of type species of *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901) ;

(b) *taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann, 1821, as published in the combination *Culex taeniorhynchus* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above ;

(b) *Panoplites* Blanchard, 1901 (a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854]) ;

(c) *Panoplites* Reichensperger, 1923 (*Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges.* 13 : 321) (a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854]).

ANNEXE

Particulars of authors using the generic names "Taeniorhynchus" Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891, and "Mansonia" Blanchard, 1901, respectively in the sense of "Culex titillans" Walker, 1848, and Relatives

Year	*Taeniorhynchus*	*Mansonia*
1891	Lynch Arribálzaga	
1901	Theobald	Blanchard
1902	Giles ; Kertész ; Neveu-Lemaire	Neveu-Lemaire
1903	Becker ; Neveu-Lemaire ; Theobald	Laveran ; Ludlow ; Theobald
1904	Bourroul ; Coquillett ; Felt ; Giles ; Theobald	Bourroul ; Theobald
1905	Aldrich ; Blanchard ; Dyar ; Felt ; Goeldi ; Theobald	Aldrich ; Blanchard ; Goeldi ; Gruenberg ; Theobald
1906	Aiken and Rowland ; Coquillett ; Dyar and Knab ; Neveu-Lemaire	Aiken and Rowland ; De Meijere ; Neveu-Lemaire ; Theobald
1907	Autran ; Chagas ; Dyar and Knab ; Mitchell	Autran
1908	Bancroft ; Peryassû ; Theobald ; Williston	Bancroft ; Banks ; Dyar and Knab ; Leicester ; Peryassû ; Theobald ; Williston
1909	Ludlow	Knab ; Pazos
1910	Theobald	Dyar and Knab ; Newstead and Thomas ; Theobald ; Thibault
1911	Edwards ; Theobald	Theobald
1912	Edwards ; Surcouf and Gonzalez-Rincones	Brèthes ; Surcouf and Gonzalez-Rincones
1913	Carter ; Edwards ; Theobald	Howard ; Dyar and Knab
1914	Brunetti ; Taylor	Brunetti ; Ludlow ; Pazos
1915	Edwards	Howard ; Dyar and Knab
1916	Brèthes	Dyar and Knab ; Howard
1917	Edwards	Howard ; Dyar and Knab

Year	*Taeniorhynchus*	*Mansonia*
1918		Dunn ; Dyar
1919		Dyar ; Edwards
1920	Brunetti ; Edwards ; Séguy ; Wesenburg-Lund	Dyar ; Martini
1921	Dyar ; Edwards	Bonne-Wepster and Bonne ; Dyar
1922	Edwards ; Macfie and Ingram ; Peryassú	Dyar ; Matheson and Shannon
1923	Bonne-Wepster and Bonne ; Séguy	Dyar
1924	Edwards	Comstock ; Dyar and Shannon ; Nuñez-Tovar
1925	Bonne-Wepster and Bonne ; Johnson ; Petrocchi ; Séguy	Dyar ; Dyar and Shannon ; Edwards
1926	Edwards	Bequaert
1927	Barraud ; Brug ; Buxton ; Johnson ; Schingarew ; Stackelberg	Mackerras
1928	Barraud and Covell ; Edwards and Givens ; Leonard ; Lutz	Bedford ; Connal ; Dyar ; Edwards ; Lutz ; Shannon and Del Ponte
1929	Matheson	Hegner ; Root and Augustine ; Lima
1930	Bequaert ; Bonne-Wepster ; Borel ; Lima ; Schwetz	Chandler ; Edwards ; Martini ; Matheson ; Pinto ; Shute
1931	Braga ; Curran ; Galliard ; Lima	Aguilar ; Edwards ; Headlee ; Kumm ; Martini ; Prado ; Shannon
1932	Bonne-Wepster ; Pinto	Brues and Melander ; Edwards ; Gerry ; Kerr ; Matheson ; Riley
1933	Shute	Barraud ; Davis ; Iyengar ; Kerr

Year	*Taeniorhynchus*	*Mansonia*
1934	Townsend	Barraud ; Cory *et al* ; Curran ; Edwards and James ; Lane ; Li and Wu ; Mail ; Matheson ; Peus ; Rodenwaldt ; Shannon ; Taylor
1935	Lima	Evans and Walker ; Li and Wu ; Martini ; Pandazis
1936	Edwards ; Hopkins	Enderlein ; Galliard ; Montschadsky ; Wolcott
1937	Owen ; Séguy	Bonne-Wepster ; Bonne-Wepster and Bonne ; Bonne-Wepster and Brug ; Lane and Antunes ; Senevet ; Stackelberg ; Tulloch
1938	Brimley ; Carbonell ; Marshall	Carbonell ; Feng
1939	Edwards ; Oldroyd and Smart ; Graham ; Herms	Bonne-Wepster ; Bonne-Wepster and Brug ; Galliard ; Herms ; King ; Bradley and McNeel ; Lane ; Senevet and Abonnenc ; Tulloch
1940	Netto	Kumm ; Komp and Ruiz ; Lane and Coutinho ; Menon ; Pandazis ; Vargas
1941	Edwards	Anduze ; Carpenter ; Reeves
1942	Oliveira	King ; Bradley and McNeel ; Rozeboom
1943	Cerqueira ; Colas-Belcour ; Parr ; Rebelo and Carvalho ; Taylor	Freeborn and Brookman ; Marcuzzi ; Paine ; Williams
1944	Barreto and Coutinho ; Callot and Van Ty ; Cambournac ; McClintock ; Taylor Van Emden	Amos ; Bohls ; Dickinson ; Farner ; Floch and Abonnenc ; Knight ; Knight ; Bohart and Bohart ; Matheson ; Rees ; Tate and Gates ; Tokunaga

Year	*Taeniorhynchus*	*Mansonia*
1945	Gillett	Baises ; Bohart ; Chamberlain and Duffy ; Dodge ; Floch and Abonnenc ; Headlee ; Matheson
1946	Frey ; Gillett ; Pereira	Bohart ; Bohart and Ingram ; Carpenter ; Middlekauff and Chamberlain ; Hsiao and Bohart ; Perry ; Pratt ; Proctor
1947	Lewis ; Mullin-Diaz	Amos ; Reid ; Ross
1948	Natvig ; Smart ; Wolfs	Bonne-Wepster ; Hill and Hill; Knight and Chamberlain : Lu and Chang ; Perez, V. ; Wolcott
1949	Gillett	Hewitt ; Kano and Hayashi ; Penn ; Perry ; Young
1950	Carter ; Mattingly	Eads ; Hennig ; La Casse and Yamaguti ; Kano and Hayashi ; Rempel ; Séguy
1951	Colyer and Hammond ; Doucet ; Haddow ; Wolfs	Darsie ; Freeborn and Bohart ; Lane ; Mihályi ; Soós and Sztankay ; Monchadsky ; Reid and Wilson ; Shogaki ; Yamaguti and La Casse
1952	Castro and Bressanello ; Hopkins	Carpenter ; Hagmann ; Jayewickreme and Niles ; Yamaguti
1953	Wanson	Bargren ; Brower ; Brown ; Hagmann ; Lane ; Pratt ; Rempel ; Stage ; Gjullin and Yates
1954	Aitken ; Asanuma and Nakagawa ; Bonne-Wepster ; De Meillon	Bidlingmayer ; Bohart ; Floch and Fauran ; Mackie ; Hunter and Worth ; Piekarski ; Roy and Brown
1955	Muspratt ; Smith ; Van Someren ; Teesdale and Furlong	Carpenter and La Casse ; Horsfall ; Séguy
1956	Haddow	

REPORT ON THE ORNITHOLOGICAL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE STONE/KNIGHT PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "MANSONIA" BLANCHARD, 1901 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1193)

The purpose of the present Report is to place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the information needed to enable it to reach decisions on the ornithological implications of the proposal relating to the generic name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) submitted jointly by Dr. Alan Stone (*Entomology Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and Dr. Kenneth L. Knight (*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*). The application submitted by these specialists, as supplemented by the present Report, will, it is hoped, put the Commission in a position to reach a decision in this case when the time comes for so doing at the expiry of the prescribed waiting period following the publication of the above application. The subject-matter of the present Report has been investigated independently both by Dr. Stone in conjunction with his ornithological colleagues and by the Office of the Commission. In each case the results obtained have been the same, though on certain points of detail the latter investigations have supplemented the former.

2. As explained by Dr. Stone and Dr. Knight (paragraph 3 of their application), the generic name *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), with which their application is primarily concerned, was published as a replacement name (*nom. nov.*) for the generic name for *Panoplites* Blanchard, 1901 (*J. trop. Med. Hyg.* **4** : 235 ; *id.*, 1901, *Mon. Culic.* **2** : 173), which is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854] (*Mon. Trochilidae* **2** : text to pls. 110—112) (Class Aves). Drs. Stone and Knight have recommended in their application (paragraph 7(4)(b)) that the invalid name *Panoplites* Blanchard in Insects be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, but they have not examined in that paper the question whether any, if so, what, action should be taken in regard to the senior homonym *Panoplites* Gould in birds, that matter having by agreement been left for consideration in the present Report.

3. The generic name *Panoplites* Gould, [1854], was established without a designated or indicated type species and with three included nominal species, namely the species figured on Gould's plates 110, 111 and 112 respectively. Of these the species figured on plate 111 was *Trochilus flavescens* Loddiges, 1832 (*Proc. Comm. Sci. zool. Soc. Lond.* 2(15) : 7). This was selected as the type species by Salvin in 1892 (*Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* **16** : 372).

1957
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4. It is necessary at this point to take note of the nominal genus *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [1854] (*J. Orn.* **1** (Extraheft) (Aufz. Col.) : 4, 11), of which also *Trochilus flavescens* Loddiges is the type species—in this case by monotypy.

5. The generic name *Panoplites* Gould and *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach are thus objective synonyms of one another. Fortunately, the fact that both these names were published in 1854 does not give rise to doubt as to the relative priority to be accorded, for this matter was investigated by Salvin (1892) who established that *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach was published in March 1854 and that *Panoplites* Gould was not published until October 1854. This determination has been accepted by later ornithologists who have accepted *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach as the valid name for this genus. This generic name should therefore now be placed on the *Official List* and *Panoplites* Gould, as an objectively invalid junior synonym, on the *Official Index*. At the same time the following Invalid Emendations of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach should also be placed on the *Official Index* : (i) *Boissonneauana* Giebel, 1877 (*Thesaur. Orn.* **3** : 669—677 ; (ii) *Boissonneauxia* Simon, 1897 (*Cat. Troch.* : 29).

6. The nominal genus discussed above has not been taken as the basis for a nominal family-group taxon and accordingly no family-group-name problem arises in the present case.

7. It is recommended that, in order to complete on the ornithological side the application in regard to the Diptera names *Mansonia* Blanchard and *Panoplites* Blanchard submitted by Dr. Stone and Dr. Knight, the following action be taken by the International Commission when dealing with that application, namely that it should :—

(1) place the generic name *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854] (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Trochilus flavescens* Loddiges, 1832) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *flavescens* Loddiges, 1832, as published in the combination *Trochilus flavescens* (specific name of type species of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854]) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Panoplites* Gould, [October 1854] (a junior objective synonym of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854]) ;

  (b) the under-mentioned Invalid Emendations of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854] :—

    (i) *Boissonneauana* Giebel, 1877 ;

    (ii) *Boissonneauxia* Simon, 1897.

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

Obituary

Page

Rudolf Richter 139

New Applications

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers (a) to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Cancer*) and (b) to designate *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, as the type species of *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (L. B. Holthuis) 142

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, with *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (Class Nematoda) (Francis Hemming) 154

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to protect *Mansonia* Blanchard, 1901, by suppressing *Taeniorhynchus* Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (A. Stone and K. L. Knight) 160

Supplementary Report on the ornithological aspects on the Stone/Knight application by the Secretary to the International Commission 167

Comments on Applications

Aurelia Lamark, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa): support by (a) P. L. Kramp (*Copenhagen*); (b) J. Horan (*Aberdeen*); (c) C. Hand (*Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) 153

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 169

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 169

(*continued on back wrapper*)

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2 JUL

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 6) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in aplications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *musicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*), suppression of ; *iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*), validation of neotype for (Class Aves) (Z.N.(S.) 1135) ;

(2) *Oeobia* Hübner, [1825], and its emendation *Oebia*, suppression of (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1149) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1159);

(4) GLOBIGERINIDAE Carpenter, Parker & Jones, 1862, to be given precedence over ORBULINIDAE Schultze, 1854 (Class Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera) (Z.N.(S.) 1196).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying and extending the provisions of the " Code of Ethics " (Z.N.(S.) 763).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,

LONDON, N.W.1, England.

28*th June* 1957.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING AND EXTENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE " CODE OF ETHICS "

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 763)

The purpose of the present paper is to place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature certain considerations relating to the wording and scope of the " Code of Ethics " and to suggest the adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying and in one respect extending the provisions of that Code.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2. Before setting out the points on which it is suggested that further action is necessary, it may be convenient briefly to recall the origin and purpose of the " Code of Ethics " and its subsequent history. The precise circumstances which led up to the adoption of the Code are not known and cannot now be ascertained, for the papers relating to this matter were included among that portion of the records of the Commission which owing to storage difficulties were destroyed in 1931. All that is known is that at its Session held at Monaco in 1913 the International Commission adopted a Resolution in which the " Code of Ethics " was propounded. The Commission's Resolution on this subject was embodied in its Report to, and was approved by, the Ninth International Congress of Zoology. Thereafter the " Code of Ethics " was published with all editions of the *Règles*, although it was not formally a part of those *Règles*. When in 1943 the " Declarations " Series was inaugurated, the " Code of Ethics " was embodied in *Declaration* 1 (1943, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **1**(A) : 1—6).

3. In 1935 the Commission received from Professor Dr. Eduard Handschin, then President of the Schweizerische entomologische Gesellschaft, a proposal prepared by the Verein Entomologia Zurich that certain specified action should be taken by the International Commission in any case where it was satisfied that a given author had repeatedly and deliberately violated the " Code of Ethics ". Particulars of an individual case which, in the opinion of the two Societies, fell in the above class were furnished in the documents then submitted to the Commission. This matter was considered by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in September 1935. In the discussion which then ensued the view was unanimously expressed that the Commission was not equipped for undertaking disciplinary functions of the kind which had been suggested and that it was undesirable that it should be asked to undertake duties of this kind. At this meeting, in the absence through ill-health of Dr. C. W. Stiles, I was officiating as Acting Secretary to the Commission and it appeared to me that in recording the foregoing discussion it would not be appropriate to include particulars of the individual case cited in the application submitted in which, in the opinion of the applicant-societies, a particular zoologist had committed breaches of the Code of Ethics, having regard to the expressed unwillingness of the Commission to take individual cases into consideration. Accordingly, both in the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission at its Lisbon Session (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 25) and in the *Declaration* (*Declaration* 12 published in 1944, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : xvii—xxiv) embodying the decision then taken, all reference to this side of the question was deliberately omitted, the record being confined to a recital of the Resolution in which the Commission placed on record its considered opinion that the question whether the " Code of Ethics " had been duly complied with in any given case was not a matter on which it felt authorised to enter.

4. The text of the " Code of Ethics " as embodied in *Declaration* 1 and as clarified in *Declaration* 12 was examined in Paris in 1948 both by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology. As a result certain amendments, particulars of which are given in paragraph 6 below, were made in the text of *Declaration* 1, while as regards *Declaration* 12 greater precision was given to the provision prescribing that it was no part of the functions of the International Commission to exercise functions of a disciplinary character in relation to alleged breaches of the " Code of Ethics ". Subject to the amendments so adopted the Paris Congress decided that a provision embodying the " Code of Ethics " should be incorporated in the revised text of the *Règles* which it then agreed should be prepared. The provision which it was then decided to insert in the *Règles* was in the following terms (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 167) :—

> When a worker notices that a generic or subgeneric name or a name of a species, subspecies or infra-subspecific form published as a new name by an author who is alive at the time of the foregoing discovery is invalid by reason of being a homonym and requires to be replaced, the author making such a discovery should notify the author by whom the name in question was published, and, before himself publishing a substitute name, should, so far as practicable, give the original author an opportunity of so doing, it being made clear that the observance of the foregoing provision is a matter to be left to the proper feelings of individual workers, it not being part of the duties of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to investigate or pass judgment upon alleged contraventions of this provision.

II. Examination of certain aspects of the text of the " Code of Ethics "

5. Having placed the " Code of Ethics " in its historical setting, we are now in a position to examine certain aspects of the text of that Code which present features which appear to call for consideration. Two problems are involved. The first is concerned with the question of removing from the text a provision which, if strictly observed, might have the unintended result of seriously impeding the necessary correction of errors arising out of the publication of invalid homonyms. The second is concerned with the question of coverage. The intention of the authors of the Code was no more than to provide a means for discouraging irregular practices in the matter of the replacement of invalid homonyms, and the title " Code of Ethics " given to the resolution so adopted was much wider than the resolution itself. Now, however, that the " Code of Ethics " is, under the decision of the Paris Congress, to be incorporated in a special Article in the revised text of the *Règles* it would be illogical to leave that provision in its present incomplete and unbalanced state. These matters are considered separately below.

(a) Proposed removal of an unduly restrictive provision from the portion of the " Code of Ethics " relating to the replacement of invalid homonyms

6. In the form in which it originally read, an author discovering that a given name was an invalid junior homonym of another name was enjoined under the " Code of Ethics " to give the author of the invalid name " ample opportunity " himself to publish a valid substitute name. Nothing was said in the resolution as what should be done if the author discovering the condition of homonymy between the two names was unable to get into touch with the author of the invalid name nor was any indication given as to what should be regarded as an " ample opportunity " for the purpose of compliance with the " Code ". As will be seen from the text of the decision quoted in paragraph 4 above, an attempt was made in Paris to deal with both of these points, as regards the former by inserting the words " so far as practicable " and as regards the latter by deleting the word " ample " before the word " opportunity ".

7. While the drafting changes adopted by the Paris Congress undoubtedly constitute an improvement on the original text, neither, in my opinion, is fully satisfactory. As regards the first, it is only in a minority of cases that an indication of the addresses of the authors of papers are given in serial publications and it is often very difficult to ascertain the address of the author of a paper in a serial published in some foreign country or even to be certain whether the author is still alive. Moreover, in existing world conditions, it is not always possible to communicate with zoologists resident in particular countries or, if one does write to them, to be confident that one's letter is duly delivered. Of these difficulties the first is relevant to the question of making a notification under the " Code of Ethics ", the second, to the question of the amount of time which should be regarded as constituting an " opportunity " to the author of an invalid name himself to replace it.

8. In view of the fact that we are here concerned with a provision, non-compliance with which lays an author open to the stigma of having offended against professional etiquette, it seems important that the wording of the provision should be such as expressly to absolve from blame an author who publishes a substitute name for an invalid name published by another author if, after making reasonable efforts, he finds it impossible (a) to ascertain whether the author concerned is alive—this being a relevant factor in that the fact that a given name is an invalid homonym may often not be detected until long after the publication of the paper containing the name in question, or (b), if that author is alive, to communicate with him. It is accordingly suggested in the revised text submitted in paragraph 13 below that words dealing with this matter expressly should be substituted for the words " so far as practicable " inserted in the " Code " by the Paris Congress.

9. The existing difficulties in regard to the interpretation of the expression " opportunity " were brought forward vigorously in the following passage included in a letter primarily concerned with another subject which was addressed to the Office of the Commission on 17th April 1953 by the late Professor Z. P. Metcalf (*North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.A.*) :—

> While I agree with the general purport of the Code of Ethics, in regard to publishing new names to take the place of preoccupied names, there is another side to this situation. When you write to an author three or more times and he makes no reply or when he says he is going to publish a new name for the preoccupied name in the next number of a journal and then three or six years later, having forgotten his previous promise, repeats the same promise, courtesy ceases to be a virtue.

10. The difficulties discussed above are more likely to confront the compilers of large catalogues than any other class of zoologist and it may be confidently concluded that it was as the author of the *General Catalogue of the Hemiptera* that Professor Metcalf had encountered the difficulties in applying the " Code of Ethics " described in the letter quoted above. The point which he makes is, I consider, a valid one and I suggest that it should be met by the insertion in the " Code of Ethics " of a specified period which, after having made the prescribed notification, an author should be required to wait before himself publishing a substitute name for the invalid homonym in question. It is suggested that the period so to be specified should be " one year ". Even in this case there should, however, in equity be a safeguard exonerating from blame an author who publishes a replacement name for some other author's invalid name where this is necessary in order to save the author concerned from being forced to employ in a book or paper already in preparation a name which he has ascertained to be invalid.

(b) Proposed extension of the "Code of Ethics" to include a condemnation of the publication of a name for a new taxon when it is known that another author has arranged to publish a name for the taxon concerned

11. In its present form the "Code of Ethics" contains a condemnation only of the publication of a substitute name without giving the author of the invalid name a chance himself to publish a valid name. Such practices, though reprehensible, are not, however, by any means the most serious of those which it would be reasonable to expect to see condemned in a "Code of Ethics". In particular, it seems very anomalous that the "Code" does not condemn the publication of a name for a new species by an author when he knows—or has reasonable ground for believing—that another author has already arranged to publish a name for that species. Fortunately, cases of this kind are rare but they do nevertheless occur from time to time and it would seem appropriate that a condemnation of them should be included in the "Code of Ethics" at a time when that "Code" is incorporated into the *Règles*.

(c) Responsibilities of editors in relation to the observance of the "Code of Ethics"

12. In the case of papers containing new names published in serial publications the editor of the serial would not normally himself possess the detailed knowledge required to enable him to satisfy himself that papers published in the serial for which he was responsible did not contain any breaches of the "Code of Ethics". It seems reasonable therefore that responsibility for the observance of the "Code" should rest with the author of a paper and that responsibility in this matter should not be imposed upon editors, subject to the condition that no editor should wittingly publish a paper which to his own knowledge contained a breach of the "Code of Ethics".

III. Recommendation

13. For the reasons set out above it is suggested for consideration that the International Commission should render a *Declaration* substituting for the existing text of the " Code of Ethics " the following revised text in which have been embodied the amendments suggested in paragraphs 7 and 9 above and the extensions suggested in paragraphs 10 and 11 :—

Suggested Revised text of the " Code of Ethics "

(1) The following precepts in connection with the procedure to be observed by authors publishing zoological names form collectively a " Code of Ethics " and any wilful failure to observe these precepts constitutes a breach of professional etiquette :—

(a) An author should not publish a name for a new taxon if he knows, or has reasonable ground for believing, that another author has already arranged to publish a name for that taxon.

(b) An author should not publish a name in replacement of an invalid homonym previously published by another author during the lifetime of that author in any case where he is able to ascertain that author's address and where postal and other conditions make it possible to communicate with that author until :—

(i) he has notified the author concerned that the name in question is an invalid homonym and requires replacement ;

(ii) he has allowed a period of one year to elapse after the despatch of the foregoing notification in order to enable the original author himself to replace the invalid name, save where a delay of so long a period would make it necessary for the author by whom the condition of homonymy had been discovered to employ the invalid name in a work to be published within that period.

(2) Editors and others responsible for the publication of zoological papers should avoid publishing any paper which to their knowledge contains a breach of the foregoing precepts.

(3) The observance of the " Code of Ethics " is a matter for the proper feelings of individual zoologists and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is not authorised or empowered to investigate, or pass judgment upon alleged breaches of its provisions.

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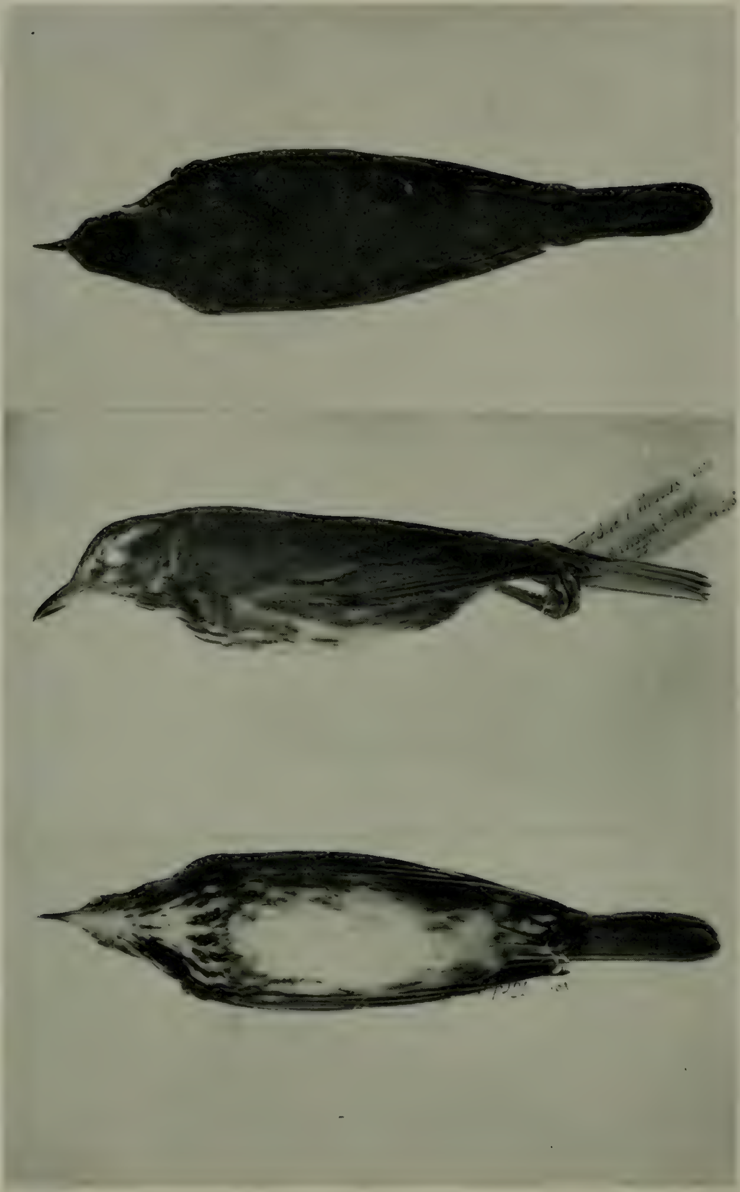
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3



Turdus iliacus Linnaeus, 1758

Neotype designated by Count Nils Gyldenstolpe in the Appendix (: 181—182) to the application submitted by Mayr (E.) & Vaurie (C.) to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of the present volume.

Fig. 1, back ; Fig. 2, side view ; Fig. 3, underside.

(approximately half natural size)

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE SPECIFIC NAME " MUSICUS " LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " TURDUS MUSICUS " AND TO APPROVE A NEOTYPE FOR " TURDUS ILIACUS " LINNAEUS, 1758, THE EURASIAN REDWING (CLASS AVES)

By **ERNST MAYR**

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

and

CHARLES VAURIE

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

Plate 3

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1135)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take such action as is necessary to stabilise the specific name *iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus iliacus*, as the specific name for the Eurasian Redwing and, in addition, to take certain action, supplementary to that taken in *Opinion* 405, for the purpose of securing the position of the name *philomelos* Brehm, 1831, as published in the combination *Turdus philomelos*, as the oldest available name for the Song Thrush. The considerations involved in this case are set out below.

2. The first of the two names which require to be considered is the name *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 168, Sp. No. 3), the second being *Turdus musicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*ibid*, **1** : 169, Sp. No. 4).

3. The name *iliacus* was well-understood in the period before 1758 as a name applying to the Eurasian Redwing and was so employed, for example, by Ray, Klein and Aldovandri. Unfortunately, the nominal species *Turdus iliacus*, as established by Linnaeus in 1758, was a composite. The diagnostic reference then given by Linnaeus applied to the Song Thrush, while three of the references cited (those to the works of Ray, Klein and Aldrovandi) applied to the Redwing, the fourth (that to Albin) applying to the Mistle-Thrush. This muddle was cleared up by Linnaeus himself in 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) (**1** : 292) when he re-wrote the diagnosis in such a way as clearly to apply to the Redwing. On this occasion Linnaeus cited also a number of additional references, all of which apply to the Redwing. Apart from the fact that in 1766 Linnaeus still cited Albin's figure of a Mistle Thrush under the name *Turdus iliacus*, his presentation of that nominal species in the 12th Edition of the *Syst. Nat.* is quite homogeneous, the whole of it applying to the Redwing. For the next 143 years this disposition of the name *Turdus iliacus* was followed by all subsequent authors who accepted Linnaeus' action as that of a valid First Reviser.

4. The history of the name *musicus* is in many respects similar to that of *iliacus* described above. In the period prior to 1758 this name was well understood as applying to the Song Thrush, and was so used by Willughby, Ray, Gesner and others. Linnaeus' treatment of this name was examined in detail by one of the present applicants in 1952 (Mayr, *Ibis* **94** : 532—534). In this survey Mayr first examined the treatment by Linnaeus of the name *Turdus musicus* in 1746 in the First Edition of the *Fauna svecica* and showed that on that occasion Linnaeus gave a description which applied to the Song Thrush and cited six bibliographical references, of which four (namely the second, third, fourth and sixth) also apply to the Song Thrush, only the two others (the first and the fifth) applying to the Redwing, which Linnaeus did not then recognise as a separate species. When in 1758 Linnaeus published the name *Turdus musicus* in the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, he recognised the Redwing as a species distinct from the Song Thrush, calling the former *Turdus iliacus* (see paragraph 3 above), while retaining the name *Turdus musicus* for the Song Thrush. However, Linnaeus was still confused about these two species, for (as already noted) he gave a diagnosis applicable to the Song Thrush under the name *Turdus iliacus*, although all of the references cited (except one) applied to the Redwing, while under the name *Turdus musicus* he gave a diagnosis applicable to the Redwing and not to the Song Thrush. On the other hand, three of the individual references cited (those to Willughby, Ray and Frisch) apply unequivocally to the Song Thrush, one (the reference to the First Edition of his own *Fauna svec.*) was to a composite which (as shown above) was composed predominantly of the Song Thrush, the last (sixth reference (that to Albin)) alone clearly referring to the Redwing. In the Twelfth Edition of the *Syst. Nat.* (: 292) Linnaeus re-wrote the diagnosis for *Turdus musicus* in such a way as to make it apply clearly to the Song Thrush ; at the same time he omitted the offending reference to Albin and added further references which applied only to the Song Thrush. The action by Linnaeus in this matter was accepted by subsequent authors as a valid First Reviser decision and the name *musicus* was widely applied to the Song Thrush for the whole period during which the name *iliacus* Linnaeus was applied to the Redwing (paragraph 3 above).

5. It was in 1909 that the interpretation of the foregoing names was disturbed when Hartert (1909, *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* **23** : 54) switched the name *musicus* from the Song Thrush to the Redwing on the ground that the description given by Linnaeus for *Turdus musicus* in 1758 applied to the Redwing. Hartert's action in this matter was invalid, for, although his argument regarding the description given by Linnaeus was (as shown in paragraph 4 above) quite correct as far as it went, he overlooked the composite character of this nominal species as established by Linnaeus in 1758 and failed to take account of the valid First Reviser action taken by Linnaeus himself in 1766. The publication of Hartert's paper led to confusion and instability, for, although some authors followed his lead, others refused to switch the name *musicus* in the manner which he claimed was necessary. It is very unfortunate that at this stage no application was made to the International Commission, for much harm might in this way have been avoided. As it was, Hartert's authority was so great that his use of the name *musicus* for the Redwing has been increasingly adopted, notwithstanding the fact that, as shown in paragraph 4 above, it was quite contrary to the *Règles*.

6. At the same time that Hartert deprived the Song Thrush of the name *musicus* Linnaeus by transferring that name to the Redwing, he applied to the Song Thrush the name *philomelos* Brehm, 1831, as published in the combination *Turdus philomelos*. This name gradually came into use for the Song Thrush as acceptance of Hartert's use of the name *musicus* for the Redwing became more general. In 1924 (*Ibis* **66** : 158) an attempt was made by two members of the Committee on Nomenclature of the British Ornithologists' Union to substitute the name *ericetorum* Turton, 1807 (as published in the combination *Turdus ericetorum*) for the name *philomelos* Brehm as the specific name for the Song Thrush. It is not necessary, however, to examine this aspect of the case, for recently, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature established by the Tenth International Ornithological Congress, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has suppressed the name *ericetorum* Turton under its Plenary Powers, at the same time placing the name *philomelos* Brehm on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as the valid name for the Song Thrush (*Opinion* 405).

7. It remains now to consider the action required to settle the still outstanding questions in regard to the names discussed above. As regards the specific name *musicus* Linnaeus, we have shown that it is not properly applicable to the Redwing and cannot be used for that species. We have shown also that it does apply to the Song Thrush but could not be used for that species without a reversal by the Commission of its acceptance of the name *philomelos* Brehm for that species, a course which we do not recommend. In the circumstances the only remaining course is the suppression of the name *musicus* Linnaeus under the Commission's Plenary Powers and this is what we recommend should be done. We have now to consider what name should be applied to the Redwing. As regards this we are strongly in favour of a return to the long-established and well-understood name *iliacus* Linnaeus. We feel confident that this will be welcomed by all those ornithologists who resisted Hartert's application of the name *musicus* to that species and we do not doubt that the same view will be taken by those ornithologists who followed Hartert's lead, now that the application of the name *musicus* to the Redwing has been shown to be incorrect.

8. The action which we recommend will involve the placing of the name *iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. Before this is done, it will be desirable to define more closely than has been done hitherto the way in which this name is to be interpreted. This is necessary for two reasons : (a) because (as shown in paragraph 4 above) there was one alien element left in the nominal species *Turdus iliacus* even after the revision carried out by Linnaeus in 1766, namely the reference to a plate in Albin depicting the Mistle Thrush ; (b) because it is important that at the subspecies level the name *iliacus* should continue to apply to the race occurring in Sweden and other parts of Northern Europe. We have given careful consideration to the question whether the identity of the nominal species *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, could be satisfactorily secured by selecting as the lectotype of that species a specimen figured or described in one of the works cited by Linnaeus when he published the above name. We are of the opinion that, while this course would serve to link the name *iliacus* Linnaeus with the Eurasian Redwing, it would not suffice clearly to fix as the nominate subspecies of that species the North European subspecies long accepted as such. We have reached the conclusion that this is a case where the necessary stability in nomenclature can be secured only by the selection of a neotype and the recognition of that neotype in the decision to be given by the Commission on the present application. Clearly, the most desirable arrangement as being most closely in harmony with established practice would be one under which the neotype to be selected was a specimen obtained in Sweden which clearly belongs to the race which has been accepted as the nominate race of this species. It seems to us also that it would be appropriate that the Swedish specimen of this Linnaean species which is to become the neotype should be a specimen preserved in the Rijksmuseum at Stockholm. We therefore approached Count Nils Gyldenstolpe on this subject and he very kindly designated a Swedish example (taken at Kaaslasluspa, Lappland, North Sweden) to be the neotype of this species. We ask that the Commission should recognise this neotype under its Plenary Powers when dealing with the present application, thereby taking as rapidly as possible the action needed to complete the action set out in *Opinion* 405, the *Opinion* in which it accepted the specific name *philomelos* Brehm, 1831, as published in the combination *Turdus philomelos*, to be the specific name for the Song Thrush. The note containing Count Gyldenstolpe's designation of the foregoing neotype is attached to the present application as an Appendix.

9. Since, as has been shown, the Mistle Thrush enters into this case by reason of a plate of that species having been cited by Linnaeus in the synonymy of *Turdus iliacus* it is desirable that, in order that the action to be taken by the

Commission should cover the whole field involved in the present case, the specific name for the Mistle Thrush (*viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 168, as published in the combination *Turdus viscivorus*) should now be placed upon the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.*

10. The action which we now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take in this case is that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

  (a) to suppress the under-mentioned specific name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy : *musicus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus musicus* ;

  (b) to approve and adopt the neotype for the nominal species *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, designated by Count Nils Gyldenstolpe in the Appendix to the present application ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus iliacus*, as interpreted by the neotype specified in (1)(b) above ;

  (b) *viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus viscivorus* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* : *musicus* Linnaeus, as published in the combination *Turdus musicus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above.

APPENDIX

Designation of a Neotype for the nominal species "Turdus iliacus" Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Aves)

By Count NILS GYLDENSTOLPE
(*Naturhistoriska Rijksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*)

(Plate 3)

The specimen described below is herewith designated to be the neotype for the nominal species *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 168).

Description of the Neotype : General coloration above " Light Brownish Olive × Buffy Olive (Ridgway, 1912, *Col. Stand. and Nomencl.* : pl. xxx) ; under-wing coverts and sides of the body rusty-red ; supercilium cream-coloured ; ear-coverts and cheeks light brownish-olive, some of the feathers with narrow whitish stripes ; a yellowish-white moustachial stripe present ; from the gape along the sides of the throat a number of black spots ; underparts of the body white, more or less distinctly washed with rusty-yellowish on the crop region, the latter as well as the breast with broad black longitudinal streaks.

Hardly different from Sharpe's *Turdus coburni* (30th November 1901, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* **12** : 28) from Iceland except by somewhat smaller average size, more distintly blackish longitudinal black striping on upper breast and slightly less brownish upper parts. The Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) differs from the Song Thrush in having a broad whitish supercilium extending from the base of the bill to above the eyes, a feature which does not occur in the Song Thrush. In addition the Redwing is distinguished by having the sides of the breast rusty-red, a colour which appears to be a little paler than that found in *T. coburni*.

2. **Dimensions of Neotype :** Wing 117.5 mm. ; tail 78 mm. ; exposed culmen 18 mm. ; bill from gape 24.5 mm. ; tarsus 27 mm.

3. **Sex of Neotype :** Adult male (♂).

4. **Locality of Neotype :** The specimen here designated as Neotype for the nominal race of *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, was collected at Kaalasluspa, Lappland, North Sweden, about 18 km. south-south-west of Kiruna, 6th June 1955. Collected by H. Sjöqvist.

5. **Reference number allotted to the Neotype :** The Neotype is kept in the Collections of the Naturhistoriska Rijksmuseum in Stockholm, Sweden. The Museum Reference number is as follows : " Nat. Hist. Rijksmuseum, Stockholm, *Turdus i. iliacus*, Nr. 101 ". It has been marked " Neotype " on the label.

6. **Figure of Neotype :** *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **13** : pl. 3 (3 figs.).

Naturhistoriska Rijksmuseet,
STOCKHOLM,
Sweden.

23rd January 1957

COMMENT ON DR. ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN'S PROPOSAL TO ADD TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " THE NAMES " OEOBIA " HUBNER, [1825], AND " HELLULA " GUENEE, 1845 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **EUGENE MUNROE**

(*Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit, Entomology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1149)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 248—251)

Dr. Zimmerman's proposal Z.N.(S.) 1149 relates to two questions : (1) the proper spelling of the name *Oebia* or *Oeobia*, and (2) the type species of this genus.

2. On the first of these questions I am glad to give unqualified support to Dr. Zimmerman. It is obvious from the original publication that *Oeobia* is the intended spelling and that *Oebia* is an accidental error. The latter is therefore an Invalid Original Spelling (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 44, Decision 71 (1)(b)(i)), and has no status in nomenclature (*ibid.* : 45, Decision 73(1)). The reinforcement of this conclusion by a specific ruling by the Commission is perhaps superfluous, but will lay the matter to rest.

On the second question, I admire Dr. Zimmerman's scholarship in pointing out the generally overlooked selection of the type species of *Oeobia* Hübner implicit, under the now revoked *Opinion* 6, in Guenée's indication of *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius as type species of *Hellula* Guenée ; furthermore, I strongly sympathize with Dr. Zimmerman's desire to protect the important name *Hellula* from usurpation by the obscure name *Oeobia*. However, two points prevent me from agreeing with his position.

3. The first of these is the technical question of the actual type species, under existing rules and decisions, of *Oeobia* Hübner. Dr. Zimmerman's historical data in his para. 3(a) to (c) are accurate, as are in general those in his para. 3(e) to (h). In summary : Hübner, (1825), erected the genus *Oeobia* for two species ; one of these, *Pyralis undalis* Fabricius, was indicated as type of *Hellula* by Guenée, 1845 ; under *Opinion* 6 this had the effect of selecting the remaining original species, *numeralis* Hübner, as type species of *Oeobia* ; Shibuya, 1928, ignoring the selection under *Opinion* 6, selected *undalis* Fabricius as type species of *Oeobia* ; this selection was made in due form and is not intrinsically invalid, but is antedated by the selection under *Opinion* 6 ; under *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 72, Decision 135, 1953, *Opinion* 6 was repealed, and is to be disregarded except " where, on the faith of *Opinion* 6, the species currently accepted as the type species of any given nominal genus has been determined . . . [by the method prescribed in that *Opinion*] and where, without such protection, it would be necessary to change the type species of the genus concerned ". So far—except for the possible question of whether *Opinions* had mandatory force on authors in 1928, when Shibuya made his

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selection—I completely agree with Dr. Zimmerman's presentation. His case, as he clearly states, rests squarely on the assumption that *numeralis* Hübner is now the generally accepted type species of *Oeobia,* and that a change in accepted type is required if Shibuya's designation is recognised.

4. This assumption, detailed in Dr. Zimmerman's para. 3(d), is, so far as I can discover, a complete misconception. Far from being in general use with *numeralis* Hübner explicitly or implicitly as type, *Oeobia* has had little currency in any sense whatever ; on the few occasions when the name has been used, it has been either with *undalis* Fabricius as type species (e.g. : Shibuya, 1928 ; Klima, 1939 ; Ghesquière, 1942 ; Inoue, 1955) or for an indiscriminate assemblage of species, not closely related to either *undalis* Fabricius or *numeralis* Hübner and without designation or even suggestion of what the type species was considered to be (Meyrick 1933). *Oeobia* only accidentally fell within the purview of *Opinion* 6 in the first place. Guenée did not really intend to " remove " *undalis* from *Oeobia* : he regarded *Oeobia*, like many other *Verzeichniss* names, as invalid. He placed *numeralis* in *Scopula* and *undalis* in the new genus *Hellula,* citing *Oeobia* in the synonymy of neither. Althouth I have not examined all European references, I know of no author who, " following Guenée's removal of *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius to the genus *Hellula* Guenée . . . used the name *Oeobia* for the sole remaining species namely, *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner ". Certainly this was not done in any general work, e.g. Walker, 1859, Lederer, 1863, Meyrick, 1890, Hempson, 1896, 1899. In these works *Oeobia* either is ignored or is rejected as a nondescript name.

5. There is, therefore, no case for the exercise of the " saving clause " of Decision 135 of the Copenhagen Congress. Any usage there may have been of *Oeobia* with *numeralis* as explicit or implicit type is unknown to me, and was certainly obscure or local. Conversely, *Oeobia* has been cited in a number of works of general application or currency either with *undalis* as type species, or in the synonymy of *Hellula.* To recognise the indication under *Opinion* 6 of *numeralis* as type species of *Oeobia* would be a reversal rather than a continuation of existing practice with respect to the type species of this genus. The selection of *numeralis* as type species cannot, therefore, be accepted automatically, but could be accomplished only by selection under the Plenary Powers.

6. This leads to the second point on which I do not fully agree with Dr. Zimmerman, namely : the *desirability* (as opposed to the technical justification) of considering *numeralis* rather than *undalis* the type of *Oeobia.* Here once again I agree with most of Dr. Zimmerman's argument and with an important part of his position. In spite of several current references to *undalis* and allies to *Oeobia*, there is no doubt that the great preponderance of taxonomic usage and in addition an extensive and almost universal usage in the literature of economic entomology are predicated on the use of *Hellula* for *undalis* and allies. I fully agree that the supplanting of *Hellula* by *Oeobia* would result in confusion, and would be contrary to the principle of stability and universality of nomenclature, and that it is desirable to avoid this change, even if the Plenary Powers must be invoked. Dr. Zimmerman, as he states in his para. 4, would (assuming use of the Plenary Powers was necessary) recommend the disposal of *Oeobia* by suppressing Shibuya's selection of *undalis* as type and by upholding *numeralis* in its place. However, we must consider not only the negative and admittedly beneficial effects of such action on *Hellula* but also its positive and unfortunate effects on *numeralis* and allies. Here subjective taxonomy must be considered, which, though not affecting pure nomenclature, does strongly affect the questions of stability and usage that govern exercise of the Plenary Powers.

7. The species *numeralis*, if the current identification is correct—an assumption concerning which there is some doubt—is itself a comparatively obscure Palaearctic one, whose nomenclatorial fate is not a matter of great interest. However, recent taxonomic work has shown that *numeralis* belongs to a structurally compact, but numerous and widely distributed, genus, with probably well over 100 species and an almost cosmopolitan range. At least two congeners, *Pyralis ferrugalis* Hübner and *Scopula rubigalis* Guenée, are of recognised economic importance, their combined ranges being almost world-wide. Generic references of these numerous species have varied greatly but, to the best of my knowledge, not one of them with the exception of *numeralis* at the time of Hübner's erection of the genus and of a few species in one obscure reference by Caradja, has ever been listed under *Oeobia* which, as indicated above, has had a limited use, virtually always in other senses. Selection, under the Plenary Powers, of *numeralis* as type species of *Oeobia* would require the use of this name in a completely unfamiliar sense for the large number of species that would otherwise fall in *Udea* Guenée (type species *Pyralis ferrugalis* Hübner, one of the economically important species), moreover this use, because of present doubt as to the identity of *numeralis*, might ultimately have to be changed again. Use of *Oeobia* in this sense would militate against stability and universal acceptance of the names concerned, and would far counter-balance in this large and important genus the stabilising effect it would have on the name of the small though important genus *Hellula*.

8. If the assumption had been correct that *numeralis* automatically becomes the type of *Oeobia*, one might perhaps have been tempted to let events take their course, regardless of possible disturbance of the names of *numeralis* and congeners. However, as the Plenary Powers must in any event be invoked to preserve *Hellula*, a very satisfactory solution presents itself, namely : instead of altering the type of *Oeobia* simply to suppress the name. This would achieve the result, desired by both Dr. Zimmerman and myself, of preserving the name *Hellula* and at the same time would obviate the far-reaching changes that would be caused by altering the type species of *Oeobia* from *undalis* to *numeralis*. I am submitting separately an application for use of the Plenary Powers in this sense.

9. To sum up :—

(a) I agree that *Oebia* would be regarded as an Erroneous Original Spelling and *Oeobia* Hübner as a Valid Original Spelling.

(b) I do not agree that *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner is the type of *Oeobia* Hübner ; on the contrary, I think that *Phalaena undalis* Hübner is the type under existing rules and decisions.

(c) I agree that the consequent sinking of *Hellula* Guenée to *Oeobia* Hübner is undesirable, that means ought to be found to prevent it, and that the name *Hellula* Guenée, with type species *undalis* Fabricius, should be added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, if necessary by use of the Plenary Powers.

(d) I do not agree that the name *Oeobia* Hübner, with type species *numeralis* Hübner, should be added to the *Official List*. On the contrary, I think this little-used name ought to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. I apply separately to the Commission for such suppression in the immediately following paper.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "OEOBIA" HUBNER, [1825] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF PRIORITY BUT NOT FOR THOSE OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY

By **EUGENE MUNROE**

(*Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit, Entomology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1149)

The present application for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Oeobia* Hübner, [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) is submitted as a counter-proposal to the application submitted by Dr. Elwood C. Zimmerman for the addition of that name with *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner, 1796, as type species (1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 248—251), as regards which I have already stated my objections in the immediately preceding note.

2. The genus *Oeobia* was erected by J. Hübner, [1825] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (23) : 362) for two nominal species, namely : *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner, 1796, and *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius, 1781—Hübner's erroneous subsequent spelling "*undulalis*" being automatically corrected under *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 45, Decision 72(2).

3. There is a difference of opinion as to which should be considered the type species of *Oeobia*. Zimmerman, in his application, has argued that *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner is the type species, whereas I, in my comment on Zimmerman's proposal, have taken the view that *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius is the type species.

4. Whichever species is taken as type, the stability and universal acceptance of the name of an important and widely distributed genus is threatened. If *Phalaena undalis* is accepted as the type species, *Oeobia* supplants the familiar name *Hellula* Guenée, 1854 (*Spéc. Gén. Lép.* **8** : 415) in general use for a small but almost cosmopolitan genus, containing several species of economic importance. If *Pyralis numeralis* is accepted as the type species, *Oeobia* supplants, under current taxonomic arrangements, the name *Udea* Guenée, 1844 (*in* Duponchel, *Cat. Méth. Lép. Eur.* : 209), type species *Pyralis ferrugalis*

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Hübner—a large and world-wide genus, containing at least two widespread crop pests and over 100 other species. Details of usage in the alternative cases follow.

5. *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius, 1781, was, under the erroneous subsequent spelling *undulalis*, one of the two species included by Hübner, [1825] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (23) : 362) in his genus *Oeobia* (for discussion of the spelling of *Oeobia* see Zimmerman, *op. cit.*) Hübner's generic name was for many years disregarded ; the species *undalis* was placed by standard authors (Treitschke, 1829, *Schmett. Eur.* 7 : 128 ; Duponchel, 1831, *Hist. Nat. Lép.* 5(2) : 160, and 1844, *Cat. méth. Lép. Eur.* : 203) in *Nymphula* until Guenée, 1845 (*Spéc. gén. Lép.* **8** : 415) erected the genus *Hellula* with *undalis* as sole species.

6. Guenée did not intend to remove *undalis* from *Oeobia*, he simply ignored that generic name, as he did all Hübnerian generic names. Guenée's genus *Hellula* was universally used for *undalis* and allies until 1928, when Shibuya (J.), (*Fac. Agr. Hokkaide Imp. Univ.* **22** : 246) selected *undalis* as type species of *Oeobia*. Since that time some authors (e.g. Klima, 1939, *Lep. Cat.* **94** ; Ghesquière, *Ann. Mus. Congo Belge* (3) (2) **7** : 168 ; Inoue, 1955, *Check List Lep. Japan* **2** : 179) have used *Oeobia* or *Oebia* for *undalis* and its congeners ; the majority of authors (e.g. McDunnough, 1939, *Mem. S. California Acad. Sci.* **2** : 11 ; Capps, 1953, *Bull. S. California Acad. Sci.* **52** : 46) have continued to use *Hellula*. Although the use of *Oeobia* for *undalis* and congengers is not completely without precedent, it would, as Zimmerman (*op. cit.*) correctly states, cause a definite upset in established practice, affecting the names of several common and economically important species.

7. *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner, 1796, has had a varied disposition. In my opinion the actual identity and generic placement of this species are extremely doubtful, but the species commonly accepted as *numeralis* is a congener of *Pyralis ferrugalis* Hübner, 1796 (*Samm. europ. Schmett.* : pl. Pyr. 9, fig. 54), type species of *Udea* Guenée, 1844, a large and world-wide genus, now becoming familiar under that name (*Munroe*, 1950, *Canad. Ent.* **82** : 220 ; Inoue, 1955, *op. cit* : 5 ; Common Names of Insects, 1955, *Bull. ent. Soc. America* **1**(4) : 4, 7, 30). So far as I can determine, until Zimmerman's proposal in 1956 *Pyralis numeralis* had never been taken unequivocally as type species of *Oeobia*. Hampson, 1899 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 239) regarded *Oeobia* as a *nomen nudum* and cited it in synonymy of the later name *Pionea* Guenée. It is true that he placed *undalis* in *Hellula* without reference to *Oeobia*, and that he therefore cannot at that time have regarded *undalis* as type species of *Oeobia*. However, his virtual restriction of the type of *Oeobia* does not constitute a type selection " rigidly construed " nor, as it antedates *Opinion* 6, can it have been determined " on the faith of " that *Opinion*. Hampson himself, at this time

regarded the name *Oeobia* as a *nomen nudum* without status, and he did not use it in any binomen. His citation in synonymy had no appreciable effect on subsequent usage : later, when he came to accept Hübner's names, he resurrected not *Oeobia*, but (erroneously) *Hapalia*, for the inclusive concept to which he had earlier applied the name *Pionea*. The only reference I can find in which *Oeobia* is used for obvious congeners of the supposed *numeralis* is an obscure one by Caradja, 1937 (*Dtsch. ent. Z. Iris*. **51** : 166). Meyrick in his later work (1933, *Exot. Microlep.* **4** : 411, *et al.*) used *Oeobia* for a number of miscellaneous new species, not related to either *undalis* or *numeralis*. His published work gives no clue that I can find as to which species he considered the type species of *Oeobia*. There is no evidence whatever that anyone, prior to Zimmerman, 1956, has ever in published work accepted *numeralis* as the type of *Oeobia* on the faith of *Opinion* 6.

8. From the above it will be seen that, of the two possible type species of *Oeobia*, acceptance of *undalis* Fabricius involves an upset of the generally (though not quite universally) accepted name of the small but important genus commonly known as *Hellula* ; if the current identification of *numeralis* is correct, acceptance of this species as type of *Oeobia* involves an upset of the name that has been applied to the large and important genus *Udea* Guenée by all authors since this genus was recognised as a natural entity, and by several earlier authors to the large assemblage of species in which they included *numeralis* ; the identity of *numeralis* is moreover open to doubt, opening the door to still further instability in the usage of *Oeobia* if *numeralis* is accepted as type.

9. Therefore, since :—

(i) whichever species is accepted as type of *Oeobia* Hübner, [1825], this name will displace a better-known and widely accepted name for an important genus,

(ii) the name *Oeobia* Hübner has had very little currency in any sense whatsoever, and

(iii) the species *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner, 1796, cannot be taken as type species of *Oeobia* Hübner under the Rules, so that the protection of the name *Hellula* Guenée, 1854, as sought by Zimmerman, 1956 (: 250), must in any event require the use of the Plenary Powers,

the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to suppress under the Plenary Powers for the purpose of priority, but not of homonymy, the generic names of *Oeobia* Hübner, emend. and *Oebia* Hübner, [1825] ;

(2) To place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Hellula* Guenée, 1854 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Phalaena undalis* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781) ;

(b) *Udea* Guenée, 1844 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pyralis ferrugalis* Hübner, 1796) ;

(3) To place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *ferrugalis* Hübner, 1796, as published in the combination *Pyralis ferrugalis* (specific name of type species of *Udea* Guenée, 1844) ;

(b) *undalis* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Phalaena undalis* (specific name of type species of *Hellula* Guenée, 1854) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Oeobia* (emend. of *Oebia*) Hübner, [1825], as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above ;

(b) *Oebia* Hübner, [1825] (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Oeobia*), as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

undulalis Hübner, 1796, as published in the combination *Pyralis undulalis* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *undalis* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Phalaena undalis*).

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY J. A. OLIVER CONCERNING THE EMENDATION TO " MISSISSIPPIENSIS " OF THE SPECIFIC NAME PUBLISHED AS " MISSISSIPIENSIS " DAUDIN, [1801—1802], IN THE COMBINATION " CROCODILUS MISSISSIPIENSIS " (CLASS REPTILIA)

By **HOBART M. SMITH**

(*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 551)

(For the proposal here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 73—75)

(Letter dated 29th April 1957)

I strongly urge the approval of the proposal for emendation to *mississippiensis* of the specific name *mississipiensis* Daudin [1801—2] as published in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis*.

COMMENT ON MR. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY'S PROPOSAL REGARDING THE GENUS "INDIANA" MATTHEW, 1902 (CLASS CRUSTACEA)

By **C. J. STUBBLEFIELD**
(*Geological Survey & Museum, London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1159)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 29—31)

(Letter dated 30th January 1957)

It would seem desirable that the Commission before reaching its decision on Mr. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal should consider a note entitled "*Indianites*, a new name for the Cambrian crustacean *Indiana* Ulrich and Bassler" published in September 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **21** : 364) under the names of E. O. Ulrich and R. S. Bassler. This reference is not mentioned by Mr. Sylvester-Bradley in his proposal but it influenced the nomenclatorial work of at least one Cambrian conchostracan specialist.

Mr. Sylvester-Bradley has pointed out in paragraph 4 of his proposal that Ulrich and Bassler in the earlier 1931 reference stated " ' this species ' i.e., *I. ovalis*, ' has been cited as the genotype ' ". Mr. Sylvester-Bradley continues "Such citation might well qualify as the subsequent selection of the above species as the type-species by these authors themselves". It is likely that this possibility influenced Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell in his statement to Ulrich and Bassler, for they remarked (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, **21** : 364) that he had "called our attention to the fact that in spite of our good intentions we are violating the rules of nomenclature and suggested that we correct this error. Therefore, we now propose the new name *Indianites* as a substitute for *Indiana* Ulrich and Bassler, 1931, and the new family INDIANITIDAE in place of the one previously named INDIANIDAE". Ulrich and Bassler did not in their second publication specially mention that *I. lippa* was the type-species of *Indianites* but clearly this was their intention and it was so taken by the next British worker on the group ; E. S. Cobbold in Cobbold and R. W. Pocock 1934 (*Trans. R. Soc. Lond.* (B) **223** : 382—384) described two new species of *Indianites* from Shropshire Lower Cambrian rocks referring them to the family INDIANITIDAE. On a second occasion Cobbold in 1936 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.*, **92** : 226) used the revised generic and family names when he discussed and illustrated four Shropshire forms referred to *Indianites*. The occurrence of conchostraca in certain particular strata is a matter of considerable interest to stratigraphical geologists, and Cobbold's determinations have been used by subsequent writers of general geological accounts. Two instances are : "The Shrewsbury District (One-inch Sheet Geological 152 New Series)" *Mem. Geol. Surv. G.B.*, 1938 : 63, and W. F. Whittard 1952, *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, **63** : 151.

With these examples known to me I cannot support the proposer's statement that "The genus *Indiana* has been universally accepted as properly founded on *I. lippa*". As far as the evidence from British litarature is concerned, it would appear that 20 years' usage of *Indianites* is material to considering the possibility of legalising this name along with the family name INDIANITIDAE, so that stability of nomenclature may be maintained.

AMENDMENT OF PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE USE OF PLENARY POWERS IN THE CASE OF THE GENUS "INDIANA" MATTHEW, 1902 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER OSTRACODA)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1159)

(For the original application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 29—31)

By **P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY**
(*University of Sheffield*)

Dr. Stubblefield has, in the comment printed above, drawn attention to a note by Ulrich and Bassler published in September 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **21** : 364) of which I was not aware when I framed the application concerning the genus *Indiana*. I now wish to examine the effect that the introduction of the name *Indianites* Ulrich and Bassler, 1931, has on the arguments previously put forward.

2. If *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, is based on the type species *I. ovalis* Matthew, 1902 (: 461), it becomes a junior subjective synonym of the genus *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899 (*Bull. nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick* **4** : 204), the type species of which, by selection by Ulrich & Bassler (1931, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **78** : 14) is *Bradoria scrutator* Matthew, 1899 (*loc. cit.* **4** : 204—205). If *Indiana* Matthew is based upon *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902 (: 463) as type species, this generic name becomes a senior subjective synonym of *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, September 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*). (It is believed that the date and reference give above for *Bradoria* Matthew are correct, for searches of available issues of the publications of the Geological Survey of Canada have failed to substantiate the reference "*Bradoria* Matthew, 1893, *Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Canada* **8** : 162" given in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. At my request this matter is, however, being further investigated by the Office of the Commission and, if necessary, a supplementary note will be submitted later.)

3. Although Ulrich and Bassler were apparently under the impression that the proper application of the Rules would lead to the selection of *I. ovalis* as type species, it seems that this was because they mistakenly supposed that "the first species following the generic diagnosis" automatically fixed the type species when another was not specifically so-designated by the original author. Their attitude is made plain by the following quotation from another paper also published in 1931 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **78** : 13) : "The genus *Indiana* is noted above as a synonym in part. But if it were insisted that when no genotype is designated the first species following the generic description is to be so regarded, the genus could not stand. The first species, namely, *Indaina ovalis*, is an unquestionable *Bradoria*, being in fact a close ally of *B. rugulosa* and *B. robusta*. In this case, however, we think it advisable to transfer the rank of genotype to *I. lippa* one of two or three clearly congeneric species referred to the genus when it was first described by Matthew". So far as I have been able to discover, *I. ovalis* has never been unequivocally selected as the type species of *Indiana*. It therefore would need the Plenary Powers to stabilise the genus in this sense. Likewise, the name cannot be used without doubt when based on the species *I. lippa* unless the Plenary Powers are used to clear the matter of choice of type.

4. In view of these facts it seems that, if the name *Indiana* is to be stabilised, the Commission must use its Plenary Powers to designate as its type species one of the alternative species *I. lippa* or *I. ovalis*. Accordingly alternative proposals are submitted in para. 8 below.

5. Which alternative is the more desirable must depend on whether the preferable name for the genus based on *I. lippa* is *Indiana* or *Indianites*. References to either name are not very extensive. In addition to the works cited in my previous application, *Indiana* has been used by Dechaseaux in 1953 (*Traité de Paléontologie* **3** : 267) ; *Indianites* has been used by Cobbold and others in the references quoted by Dr. Stubblefield. In my view, the use of the name *Indiana* is more widespread, and I therefore favour Alternative A. Dr. Stubblefield, who I have consulted, wishes to support Alternative B, because the only usage by specialists on Cambrian fossils known to him, since 1931, favours *Indianites*.

6. Reference to Neave (*Nomenclator Zoologicus*) shows that there exist two junior homonyms of *Indiana*, by Tutt (1903, *Ent. Rec.* **15** : 101) in the Lepidoptera, and by Chakravatz (1943, *Current Sci.* **12** : 257) in the Nematodes. The present opportunity is taken to recommend the inclusion of these names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

7. As Ulrich and Bassler introduced the name *Indianites* as a substitute for " *Indiana* Ulrich and Bassler, 1931 ", and as they specified, in their earlier paper of 1931 (i.e. that in the *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*), that the type species of *Indiana* was in their view *I. lippa*, there can be no doubt, as Dr. Stubblefield points out, that they must be regarded as having thus designated *I. lippa* type species of *Indianites*.

8. Cobbold and Pocock (1934, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* (B), **223** : 382—383) treat *Indianites* as a feminine word, creating two new species whose specific names are adjectives in the feminine gender (*Indianites exigua* and *I. obtusa*) and referring to a third species, *Indianites primaeva* (Matthew). However, Dr. Stubblefield has pointed out to me (*in litt.*) that the termination *-ites* has almost invariably been treated as masculine in palaeontology. Miller (1889, *N. Amer. Geol. and Paleont.* : 100) suggested that the termination *-ites* took its origin from a contraction of the masculine Greek noun *lithos*. Accordingly it is recommended in Alternative B that if *Indianites* is added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, it should be specified as masculine in gender, despite the usage of Cobbold and Pocock.

9. At the family-group-name level two nominal family-group taxa have now to be considered in addition to INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **78** : 68) (type genus : *Indiana* Matthew, 1902) discussed in my earlier application (: 30, paragraph 7). These are : (i) BRADORIIDAE Matthew, 1902 (*Canadian Rec. Sci.*, Montreal **8** : 443) (type genus : *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899) ; (ii) INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, September 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **21** : 364) (type genus : *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*loc. cit.* **21** : 364).

10. Accordingly the International Commission is requested to adopt one of the following alternatives :

Alternative A

(1) to (4) as in my previous application (1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 31)

(5) place the following names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*) (type species, by original designation : *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902 (a junior objective synonym of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902) ;

  (b) the under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 :—

    (i) *Indiana* Tutt, 1903 ;

    (ii) *Indiana* Chakravatz, 1943.

(6) place the following name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*) (a junior objective synonym of INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*Proc. U.S. nat. mus.*)).

Alternative B

(1) use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b), having done so, to designate *Indiana ovalis* Matthew, 1902, as type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place the following names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Ulrich & Bassler (1931, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*) : *Bradoria scrutator* Matthew, 1899) ;
- (b) *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1) (b) above : *Indiana ovalis* Matthew, 1902) (for use by any taxonomists who may consider that *Bradoria scrutator* and *Indiana ovalis* represent generically distinct taxa) ;
- (c) *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*) (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902) ;

(3) place the following names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *scrutator* Matthew, 1899, as published in the combination *Bradoria scrutator* (specific name of type species of *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899) ;
- (b) *ovalis* Matthew, 1902, as published in the combination *Indiana ovalis* (specific name of type species of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902) ;
- (c) *lippa* Matthew, 1902, as published in the combination *Indiana lippa* (specific name of type species of *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*)) ;

(4) place the following names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) BRADORIIDAE Matthew, 1902 (type genus : *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899) ;
- (b) INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*) (type genus : *Indiana* Matthew, 1902) (for use by any taxonomists who may consider that *Bradoria scrutator* and *Indiana ovalis* represent distinct family-group taxa) ;
- (c) INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*) (type genus : *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*)) ;

(5) place the following names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, each of which is a junior homonym of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 :—

- (a) *Indiana* Tutt, 1903
- (b) *Indiana* Chakravatz, 1943.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DIRECT THAT THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "ORBULINIDAE" SCHULTZE, 1854, IS NOT TO BE GIVEN PRECEDENCE OVER "GLOBIGERINIDAE" CARPENTER, PARKER AND JONES, 1862 (CLASS RHIZOPODA, ORDER FORAMINIFERA) BY AUTHORS WHO REFER THE TWO TYPE GENERA TO THE SAME FAMILY-GROUP TAXON

By **ARTHUR N. DUSENBURY,** Jr.
(*Creole Petroleum Corporation, Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1196)

The purpose of this proposal is to maintain the current usage of the family-group name GLOBIGERINIDAE Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862, against the priority of the family-group name ORBULINIDAE Schultze, 1854, thereby tending to promote greater stability and universality of nomenclature. The type genera, *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826, and *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839, are currently placed in the family GLOBIGERINIDAE (Order Foraminifera, Class Rhizopoda). They are pelagic in habitat, but the minute calcareous tests of dead individuals accumulate on the bottom over wide areas at depths of less than 5,000 metres in all present-day oceans, together with the calcareous tests of other genera of the family GLOBIGERINIDAE and the allied family GLOBOROTALIIDAE. The genus *Globigerina* is the most abundant and wide-spread, hence oceanographers characterize these accumulations as *Globigerina* ooze (if the deposit is over 30 per cent. calcareous) or *Globigerina* mud (if the deposit is under 30 per cent. calcareous). Geologically, *Globigerina* and the GLOBIGERINIDAE range from the Lower Cretaceous to the Recent, while *Orbulina* ranges from the Miocene to the Recent. Because of their pelagic habitat and consequent wide geographic range, the genera and species of the GLOBIGERINIDAE make useful index fossils for paleontologists and stratigraphers. It is evident that marine biologists, oceanographers, paleontologists and stratigraphers will be interested in this case and will desire to stabilize the pertinent nomenclature. Brooks F. Ellis and Angelina R. Messina (1940 to present date, *Catalogue of Foraminifera*, American Museum of Natural History, New York, looseleaf, pages not numbered) have so far listed 204 species and, varieties originally described as *Globigerina* and 43 species and varieties originally described as *Orbulina*. Perhaps half of these species and varieties are currently assigned to other genera and a few do not even belong in the Foraminifera.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 13, Part 6. June 1957.

2. In 1826, Alcide Dessalines d'Orbigny ("Tableau méthodique de la classe de Céphalopodes", *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, Paris, ser. 1, vol. 7, pp. 271, 277) established the genus *Globigerina* with twelve new species, nine of which were *nomina nuda* and the remaining three valid, indications being provided by references to the non-Linnaean author Soldani (1789—1799, *Testaceographia ac Zoophytographia*, Siena, Italy). One of the three valid species was *Globigerina bulloides*, collected from the Adriatic Sea near Rimini, Italy. The genus *Globigerina* was assigned to the division Turbinoïdes of the family Hélicostègues. Both of these family-group names have French vernacular terminations and are therefore invalid as well as obsolete.

3. In 1839, d'Orbigny (*Foraminifères*; in Ramón de la Sagra: *Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Ile de Cuba*, A. Bertrand, Paris, p. 2) created the nominal genus *Orbulina* containing the single new species *Orbulina universa* (: 3). This species was described in the above-mentioned work, but the plates were published separately. It is clear that *Orbulina universa* d'Orbigny, 1839, is the type species of *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839, by monotypy. *Globigerina* was then assigned to the family Turbinoïdes of the order Hélicostègues, while *Orbulina* was placed in the new order Monostègues, which was not divided into families.

4. In 1840, a Spanish edition of d'Orbigny's 1839 publication was issued with plates included (*Foraminiferas*; in Ramón de la Sagra: *Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba*, A. Bertrand, Paris, pp. 28, 34—35, pl. 1, fig. 1). *Globigerina* was placed in the family TURBINOIDAE of the order Helicostegas and *Orbulina* in the order Monostegas, which was not divided into families. Helicostegas and Monostegas are the Spanish vernacular equivalents of the French vernacular Hélicostègues and Monostègues. Although Latinized, the family-group name TURBINOIDAE is invalid because it is not based upon an included type genus. The name TURBINOIDAE is apparently derived from the mode of coiling, which is trochoidal like that of the gastropod genus *Turbo* of the family TURBINIDAE. The TURBINOIDAE were contrasted with the other family of the Helicostegas, the NAUTILOIDAE, which coil planispirally like the cephalopod genus *Nautilus* of the family NAUTILIDAE.

5. In 1854, Max Sigmund Schultze (*Uber den Organismus der Polythalamien (Foraminiferen) nebst Bemerkungen über die Rhizopoden im allgemeinen*, Engelmann, Leipzig, p. 52) erected the family ORBULINIDA in his Sub-Order Monothalamia of his order Testacea. The type genus is *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839. The genus *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826, was placed in another family in the Sub-Order Polythalamia.

6. In 1862, William B. Carpenter, William K. Parker and T. Rupert Jones (*Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera*, Ray Society, London, pp. 171—175) established the family GLOBIGERINIDA with *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826, as the type genus. The family contained three incorrectly spelled subfamilies : GLOBIGERINAE, ROTALINAE and TEXTULARINAE. The genus *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839, was also placed in the family GLOBIGERINIDA but was not included in any of the three subfamilies.

7. In 1865, William K. Parker, T. Rupert Jones and Henry B. Brady (" On the nomenclature of the foraminifera ; Part 12 (misprinted as ' Part 10 continued '), The species enumerated by d'Orbigny in the ' Annales des Sciences Naturelles ', vol. 7, 1826 ", *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, London, ser. 3, vol. 16, p. 36) designated *Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny, 1826, as the type species of *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826.

8. In February 1876, T. Rupert Jones (" Remarks on the foraminifera, with especial reference to their variability of form, illustrated by the Cristellarians ", *Monthly Micr. Journal*, London, vol. 15, no. 86, pp. 89—92) divided the family GLOBIGERINIDA into four subfamilies, the typical subfamily being termed the GLOBIGERININA.

9. In 1876, Karl A. Zittel (*Handbuch der Paläontologie*, R. Oldenbourg, München and Leipzig, vol. 1, pt. 1, pp. 61—106) was the first to emend the name GLOBIGERINIDA to the correct form GLOBIGERINIDAE. He included both *Globigerina* and *Orbulina* in the family. The typical subfamily was called the GLOBIGERINAE.

10. Conrad Schwager (1876, " Saggio di una classificazione dei foraminiferi, avuto riguardo alle loro famiglie naturali ", *Boll. R. Com. geol. Ital.*, Roma, vol. 7, pp. 475—485 ; 1877, " Quadro del proposto sistema di classificazione dei foraminiferi con guscio ", *Boll. R. Com. geol. Ital.*, Roma, vol. 8, pp. 18—27) established the superfamily GLOBIGERINIDEA with the GLOBIGERINIDAE as the typical family.

11. In 1880, O. Bütschli (" System der Rhizopoda " in H. G. Bronn's *Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs*, C. F. Winter, Leipzig and Heidelburg, vol. 1 (Protozoa), pp. 172—217) included in his classification the " family GLOBIGERININAE Carpenter " and the subfamily GLOBIGERINAE Carpenter.

12. In 1884, Henry B. Brady (*Report on the Foraminifera* in *Voyage of H.M.S. " Challenger "*, *Zoology*, London, vol. 9, p. 71), like Zittel, included both *Globigerina* and *Orbulina* in the family GLOBIGERINIDAE. He did not, however, divide the family into subfamilies.

13. In 1927, Joseph A. Cushman (*An Outline of a Re-Classification of the Foraminifera*, Contributions from the Cushman Laboratory for Foraminiferal Research, Sharon, Massachusetts, vol. 3, pt. 1, pp. 87—91) divided the family GLOBIGERINIDAE into four subfamilies, the first two of which are the GLOBIGERININAE and the ORBULININAE. This arrangement was maintained without change throughout four editions (1928, 1933, 1940 and 1948) of Cushman's text-book, *Foraminifera, Their Classification and Economic Use*, and is the one still preferred by most authors.

14. In 1933, Jesse J. Galloway (*Manual of Foraminifera*, Principia Press, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, p. 326), recognizing the priority of Schultze, correctly emended Schultze's name ORBULINIDA to ORBULINIDAE and employed it instead of the current name GLOBIGERINIDAE. This usage has never become popular. Galloway did not divide the ORBULINIDAE into subfamilies.

15. In 1936, Frederick Chapman and Walter J. Parr (" A Classification of the Foraminifera ", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*, new series, vol. 49, pt. 1, p. 145) divided the family ORBULINIDAE into six subfamilies, the first two being the GLOBIGERININAE and the ORBULININAE. In 1937, the same authors (*Foraminifera* in *Australasian Antarctic Expedition, Scientific Reports*, Series C—Zoology and Botany, vol. 1, pt. 2, pp. 11—114) reverted to the family name GLOBIGERINIDAE with the typical subfamily GLOBIGERININAE including both *Globigerina* and *Orbulina*.

16. In 1945, Martin F. Glaessner (*Principles of Micropaleontology*, Melbourne University Press, pp. 148—150) divided the family GLOBIGERINIDAE into the subfamily GLOBIGERININAE, containing both *Globigerina* and *Orbulina*, and the subfamily Hantkenininae.

17. There is obviously a conflict between current usage and priority. Current usage recognizes the family name GLOBIGERINIDAE Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862, while priority demands the use of the name ORBULINIDAE Schultze, 1854. The *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, Paragraph 45, Section 1, state : " The naming of units belonging to the Family-Group of categories shall be governed by priority, except that, in cases where priority is in conflict with current usage, current usage is to be maintained, wherever, in the opinion of the individual taxonomist, this would lead to greater stability and universality of nomenclature than would the strict application of priority ".

18. In order to maintain current usage and thereby to promote greater stability and universality in the nomenclature of the Foraminifera, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to direct that the family-group name ORBULINIDAE (correction of ORBULINIDA) Schultze, 1854, is not to be given precedence over the family-group name GLOBIGERINIDAE (correction of GLOBIGERINIDA) Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862, by any author who, on taxonomic grounds, is of the opinion that the genera which are the respective type genera of the foregoing nominal family-group taxa are both referable to one and the same family-group taxon ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Parker, Jones and Brady (1865) : *Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny, 1826) ;

(b) *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Orbulina universa* d'Orbigny, 1839) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Globigenera* Sowerby, 1842 (*A Conchological Manual* (Ed. 2) : 154), an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826 ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *bulloides* d'Orbigny, 1926, as published in the combination *Globigerina bulloides* (specific name of type species of *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826 ;

(b) *universa* d'Orbigny, 1839, as published in the combination *Orbulina universa* (specific name of type species of *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) GLOBIGERINIDAE (correction of GLOBIGERINIDA) Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 (type genus : *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826) (first published in correct form as GLOBIGERINIDAE by Zittel, 1876) ;

(b) ORBULINIDAE (correction of ORBULINIDA) Schultze, 1854, subject to the restriction prescribed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (type genus : *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839) (first published in correct form as ORBULININAE by Cushman, 1927) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) ORBULINIDA Schultze, 1854 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ORBULINIDAE) ;

(b) GLOBIGERINIDA Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 (an Invalid Original Spelling for GLOBIGERINIDAE) ;

(c) TURBINOIDAE de la Sagra (R.), 1840, *in* d'Orbigny (invalid because not based on the name of type genus).

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION BY W. J. REES REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "AURELIA" LAMARCK, 1816 (CLASS SCYPHOZOA)

By **M. VANNUCCI**

(*Instituto Oceanografico, Universidade de Sao Paulo*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1032)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 26—28)

(Letter dated 20th April 1957)

It seems to me advisable to validate the name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816, and suppress *Aurellia* Péron & Lesueur, [1810] ; the generic name *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816, and the specific name *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as in the combination *Medusa aurita*, should be placed in the *Official Lists of Generic and Specific Names in Zoology*, respectively ; the generic name *Aurellia* should be rejected ; the specific name *rosea* Péron & Lesueur, [1810], as in the combination *Aurellia rosea*, should be considered a synonym of *A. aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as in the above-mentioned combination *Medusa aurita* ; the family-group name to be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* should be AURELIIDAE Agassiz, 1862 ; type genus : *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816 ; the family-group name AURELIDAE should be rejected.

SUPPORT FOR DR. H. W. LEVI'S APPLICATION REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1008)

(For the application submitted see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 27—30)

(a) By A. KAESTNER

(*Direktor des Zoologischen Museums, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*)

(Letter dated 30th January 1957)

Hiermit gestatte ich mir, Ihnen mitzuteilen, dass ich es für ausserordentlich erwünscht halte, dass die Genus-Namen *Theridium* und *Enoplognatha* in die *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (Araneae) aufgenommen werden. Die Gründe dafür sind im *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* aufgeführt. Die Schreibung *Theridium* halte ich für besser als *Theridion*.

(b) By DR. HERMANN WIEHLE

(*Dessau/Anh., Wilhelm-Müller-Str.* 18, *Germany*)

(Letter received 14th February 1957)

I support the petition to preserve the current usage of the generic names *Theridion* and *Enoplognatha*.

I favor the etymologically more correct spelling *Theridium*.

2 JUL 1957

(c) By R. R. FORSTER

(*Director, Otago Museum, New Zealand*)

(Letter dated 15th February 1957)

I favour the recommendations set out in the petition cited above.

I favour the retention of the original spelling of *Theridion* Walckenaer.

With reference to the suggestions made by Bonnet that *Aranea picta* Razoumowsky be suppressed in order to preserve the name *Theridion picta* (Walckenaer) I would express agreement.

(d) By WILLIS J. GERTSCH

(*The American Museum of Natural History*)

(Letter dated 18th February 1957)

I would like to add my voice to those who are in favor of the proposal by Dr. Herbert Levi to retain the generic name *Theridion* in its present usage. It seems to me that stability would best be served by this action since exercise of the Rules in normal fashion would garble the usage of two of our very familiar generic names. I am further in favour of using *Theridion* instead of the etymologically more correct *Theridium* for the reason that the former is well established in our writing habits and has been used by most spider students for a long period. To accomplish this it will be necessary to suppress the name *A. picta* Razoumowsky to permit the continued use of the name *Theridion picta* Walchenaer.

I have discussed this matter with several of my colleagues here in this Museum and find that they all are favorably inclined towards this type of action to preserve well-known names.

CONTENTS

(continued from front wrapper)

New Applications

Page

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying and extending the provisions of the " Code of Ethics " (Francis Hemming) .. 171

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *musicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*), and to approve a neotype for *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758, the Eurasian Redwing (E. Mayr & C. Vaurie) 177

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to direct that the family-group name ORBULINIDAE Schultze, 1854, is not to be given precedence over GLOBIGERINIDAE Carpenter, Parker & Jones, 1862 (Class Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera) (A. N. Dusenbury, Jr.) .. 194

Comments on Applications

Oeobia Hübner, [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (proposal by E. C. Zimmerman) :

(a) Comment by E. Munroe 183
(b) Counter-proposal by E. Munroe 186

mississippiensis Daudin, [1801—1802] (*Crocodilus*) (Class Reptilia) (proposal by J. A. Oliver) : support by H. M. Smith 189

Indiana Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) (proposal by P. C. Sylvester-Bradley) :

(a) Comment by C. J. Stubblefield 190
(b) Amendment by P. C. Sylvester-Bradley of original proposal 191

Aurelia Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa) (proposal by W. J. Rees) : support by M. Vannucci 199

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) (proposal by H. W. Levi) : support from (i) A. Kaestner ; (ii) H. Wiehle ; (iii) R. R. Forster ; (iv) W. J. Gertsch 200

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28th June 1957

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PURCHASED
2 JUL 1957

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology :

Page
Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 201
Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 201

(*continued back wrapper*)

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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PURCHASED JUL 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 7) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *Labeceras* Spath, 1925, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (Z.N.(S.) 1154) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(2) *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (Z.N.(S.) 1161) ;

(3) *Hoplitoplacenticeras*, validation of, as from Paulcke, 1906, with *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, as type species (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (Z.N.(S.) 1197) ;

(4) *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (Order Nautiloidea) and *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (Order Ammonoidea), validation of (Class Cephalopoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1201).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of *Declarations* dealing with the following matters :—

(a) Determination of gender to be attributed to generic names having the terminations " -ides ", " ites ", and " -oides " (Z.N.(S.) 951) ;

(b) Clarification of procedure to be adopted when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form (Z.N.(S.) 1042) ;

(c) Clarification of certain problems arising in connection with names published in works written in Latin (Z.N.(S.) 1223).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

28th June 1957.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " PRESCRIBING THE GENDER TO BE ATTRIBUTED FOR GENERIC NAMES HAVING THE TERMINATIONS "-IDES, -ITES, AND -OIDES"

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 951)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to render a *Declaration* prescribing the gender to be attributed to generic names having the terminations " -ides ", " -ites " and " -oides ".

2. There is a very large number of generic names having one or other of these terminations and the question on the gender to be attributed to them is one that has already arisen on a number of occasions and is likely to continue to do so until the International Commission gives a definite Ruling on the subject.

3. Recently attention was drawn to this matter by Mr. Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr. (*Creole Petroleum Corporation, Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela*) in which he pointed out that in all the reports prepared by the palaeontologists of the Creole Petroleum Corporation generic names having the above terminations had been treated as being of the masculine gender. Mr. Dusenbury explained that in this matter he had been guided by the view expressed by Macfadyen (W.A.) and Kenny (E. J. André) in a paper entitled " On the Correct Writing in Form and Gender of the Names of the Foraminifera " (1934, *J. Roy. micr. Soc.* 54 : 177). The passage in question reads as follows :—

" Unless there be some reason to the contrary, the gender is determined by the ending of the generic name as follows :—

Masculine :

-ides, as *Cibicides*.
-ites, as *Orbitolites*, *Lenticolites*.
-oides, as *Haplophragmoides* ".

4. In the same letter, however, Mr. Dusenbury pointed that that his attention had recently been drawn to a statement by Miss Ruth Todd in a

footnote in a paper entitled " Recent Foraminifera of the Marshall Islands " written jointly by Cushman (J.A.), Todd, Todd R., and Post R. (1954) *U.S. geol. Surv.*, Prof. Paper 260—H : 368). The footnote in question reads as follows :—

" Regarding gender of *Globigerinoides*, I prefer to follow the recommendation of Roland W. Brown that a generic name ending in *-oides*, an adjectival suffix meaning like, takes its gender from the gender of the generic name on which it is based. Thus *Globigerinoides*, like *Globigerina*, is feminine ; *Ammodiscoides*, like *Ammodiscus*, is masculine ; and *Haplophragmoides*, like *Haplophragmium*, is neuter ".

5. The passage in Dr. Brown's work (*Composition of Scientific Words* : 53) referred to in the footnote by Miss Todd quoted above reads as follows :—

" In compound words, according to ancient and modern usage, the final component, if a noun, determines the gender. If the first component is a noun and the final component an adjective, the compound is an adjective but may be intended for use as a noun. In such instances the gender of the compound is that of the governing noun. Here, for example, belong the many substantives having *-oides* and *-opsis* as adjectival terminations ".

6. On receipt of Mr. Dusenbury's letter I consulted Professor L. W. Grensted, the Commission's Consulting Classical Adviser, who has provided the following report :—

" The original view, taken by Macfadyen and Kenny (as cited in Mr. Dusenbury's letter) is certainly right. Names in ' -ides ', ' -ites ', and ' -oides ' are perfectly normal Greek formations. They would always be assumed to be masculine for all practical purposes. In principle they are adjectival formations and like all adjectives used as nouns are treated as masculine. The noun on which they are based is quite irrelevant. Thus the noun ἐρημίτης is masculine, though based on ἐρημία (desert) which is feminine. In Latin it becomes eremita, a hermit—still masculine.

" These forms could not in any case *ever* be neuter. They always refer to some*body* rather than some*thing*, and somebody like something neuter is not thereby neuter himself—a man may be a ' son of a gun ' or ' a chip of the old block ' but is not thereby neuter because ' gun ' and ' block ' are neuter. And these phrases are strictly equivalent to the Greek and Latin patronymics.

" The termination ' -ites ' is in principle different from ' -ides ' and ' -oides ', but it is definitely a personal masculine termination, where it is the full termination. In some cases it is not. I suspect that the termination in Orbitolites is really -lites (with λίθος—lithos—a stone behind it). But ending as it does, in its Greek form, in -ης, it is still masculine. It *could* not be made neuter.

" The statement by Roland W. Brown to which Miss Todd refers is so loosely written as, at the least, to be misleading. For if the phrase ' governing noun ' means the first part of the compound it is not ordinary classical usage, or, in general, modern usage either, that it determines the gender of that compound. Thus *hydrophoros* is an adjective, and the Greek ὕδωρ (hydr-, water) is neuter. But as a noun (the Hydrophoroi) it is either masculine or feminine. And though hippos, a horse, is normally masculine Hippolyta is feminine enough, and we can hardly suppose that the Amazons only rode mares. Further (and this is the point which concerns us here) the common and important generic names in ' -oides ' and ' -opsis ' are not examples of the compounds he is discussing, for ' -oides ' is not an adjective but a termination making the whole compound into an adjective, naturally masculine when used as a noun. And ' -opsis ' is not an adjective but a feminine noun, determining the gender of the compound concerned as feminine with whatever noun it is combined.

" In other words the practice hitherto followed by Mr. Dusenbury and his friends is right ".

7. In view of the unequivocal character of Professor Grensted's report, I recommend that further discussion on this subject should be brought to a close by the adoption of a *Declaration* directing that generic names having the terminations " -ides ", " -ites ", and " -oides " are to be treated as being masculine in gender.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY A. E. ELLIS REGARDING THE " VIVIPARUS/PALUDINA " COMPLEX (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **HORACE B. BAKER**
(*Zoology Department, University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

(For the proposal here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 38—43)
(Letter dated 20th May 1957.)

The question of *Viviparus* versus *Paludina* is a difficult one. For taxonomists, *Viviparus* (or *Vivipara*) now is in general use, but I suspect that, to zoologists in general, *Paludina* is still the more familiar name.

On the whole, I would prefer VIVIPARIDAE,

PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "CYZICUS" AUDOUIN, 1837 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER CONCHOSTRACA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By **N. T. MATTOX**

(*University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 955)

The problem of proper generic and family names for certain Conchostracan Branchiopoda is of long standing. The present request is formulated in order to establish proper names for certain "estheriid" phyllopods of this group. Application is hereby made for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the generic name *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* **6** : x) (gender : masculine) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, and therefore also the family-group name CYZICIDAE Stebbing, 1910, should be placed on the *Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.*

2. The name Cyzicus was proposed by Audouin in 1837 (*op. cit.*) as the name for a new genus in order to separate the species *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki, 1830 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 2(11) : 176) from the genus *Limnadia* Brongniart, 1820. Audouin pointed out the basic morphological differences, particularly in the male, separating the very different genus *Limnadia* from his new genus *Cyzicus*. A very complete description of the species *Limnadia tetracera* was given by Krynicki, hence there is no question as to the validity of that specific name. Audouin very clearly indicated characters for his new genus and referred *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki to the genus *Cyzicus*. At the same time he placed in this genus a new nominal species which he called *Cyzicus bravisii*. He gave, however, no description for this species and the name *Cyzicus bravisii* so published must stand as a *nomen nudum*. Accordingly, the only validly established nominal species placed by Audouin in the genus *Cyzicus* was *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki which is therefore the type species by monotypy.

3. During the same year as Audouin's publication Rüppell *in* Straus-Durchheim, 1837 (*Abn. Senckenb. Mus.* 2(2) : 117) described a new genus of conchostracan and introduced also the new species *Estheria dahalacensis* Rüppell (*ibid.* 2(2) : 126). The general characters of the genus *Estheria* Rüppell, as then given, were the same as those of the genus *Cyzicus* Audouin. The generic name *Estheria* Rüppell must be considered invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. présentés roy. Sci. Inst.* France **2** : 305) (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). The name *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy is still used for this genus of European parasitic flies, and dipterists have indicated that there is no available synonym for the genus, should this name be ruled out. It was Keilhack in 1910 (*Zool. Annal. Z. Gesch. Zool.*) **3** : 177—184) who clearly indicated the homonymy of *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy and *Estheria* Rüppell. Keilhack also made it clear that *Cyzicus* Audouin should be used for the crustacean genus.

4. Recognizing the homonymy of *Estheria* Rüppell, in 1842 Joly (*Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.*) (2) **17** : 293) proposed the generic name *Isaura* Joly as the name for the genus of crustaceans in question. Joly stated that his genus *Isaura* was identical with *Cyzicus* Audouin, but he would not recognize *Cyzicus* because he considered the original description of Audouin to be inadequate. There can be no question about this point since the use of *Cyzicus* Audouin was clearly indicated as a new designation of the previously described *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki. This complies with the Law of Priority, Article 25. Therefore, *Isaura* Joly, 1842, must be declared invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837. A validation of the name *Isaura* Joly would cause much more confusion in modern literature than the use of the name *Estheria* Rüppell. As an objectively invalid name, the name *Isaura* Joly should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

5. Since the appearance of the work by Keilhach the name *Cyzicus* Audouin has gradually replaced the name *Estheria* Rüppell and is now in general use except for some attempts by certain paleontologists to validate the synonym *Isaura* Joly. Daday, 1915 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **20**(9) : 39—330) in his monographic review of the conchostracans used the name *Cyzicus* recognising the synonymy of *Estheria* Rüppell. Daday, 1923 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **6**(10) : 337) retains Rüppell's original species, *Estheria dahalacensis*, in the genus *Leptestheria* Sars, 1898. Daday, 1915, also established certain other generic names resulting from the division of the " estheriid " crustaceans, thus completely dropping the old name *Estheria* Rüppell. This system set up by Daday is in universal use today.

6. As the generic name reference varied with different authors so has the family name. Baird in 1849 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **17** : 84) incorrectly applied the family name LIMNADIIDAE with the genus *Estheria* Rüppell included. Dana in 1852 (*U.S. Explor. Exped.* **14**(2) : 1306) uses the generic name *Cyzicus* under the family LIMNADIIDAE which is a family of conchostracans with very different characters than those of *Cyzicus*. Many workers have followed Packard, 1874 (*in* Hayden's *U.S. geol. geogr. Surv.* : 618) using *Estheria* in the family ESTHERIADAE (later used as ESTHERIIDAE Sars, 1900 (*Archiv Math.* Naturv. 22(6)). However, Stebbing in 1910 (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 6(4) : 486) properly established the family CYZICIDAE with *Cyzicus* Audouin as the type genus. In 1915 Daday, apparently unaware of the paper by Stebbing, in his classic monographic study on the Conchostracan Phyllopods divided the old genus *Cyzicus* Audouin into a number of genera. He set up the family CAENESTHERIIDAE with one of his genera divided from *Cyzicus*, namely *Caenestheria* Daday, as the type genus (*Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **20**(9) : 49). Boch in 1953 (Jour. Paleo. **27**(1) : 62) used the generic name *Isaura* Joly in the family CYZICIDAE for some fossil forms. Pennak in 1953 (*Fresh Water Invertebrates of the U.S.* : 344) places all species in the genus *Caenestheriella* Daday under the family CAENESTHERIIDAE, he does not use *Cyzicus* Audouin for any of the North American species. Various combinations of these names have been used by other paleontologists as well as by writers on the living species. It is readily seen that the proper names are the generic name *Cyzicus* Audouin in the family CYZICIDAE Stebbing. This follows the Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature : 36, Decision 54(1)(b) in which reference is made to family name changes resulting from the change of the type genus necessitated by this type becoming a junior homonym. The family name should then be CYZICIDAE which would be based on the oldest available generic name for the group, namely *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837.

7. As part of the action to be taken in the present case, the generic name *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), which, as explained in paragraph 3 above, preoccupies the generic name *Estheria* Rüppell 1837, in Crustacea, should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Not being myself familiar with the entomological literature concerned, I asked the Secretary to the International Commission to consult with one of the specialists in the Order Diptera at the British Museum (Natural History) on the question of the species to be entered on the *Official List* as the type species of the above genus. Mr. Hemming accordingly consulted Dr. F. I. van Emden (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*, c/o *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), who kindly furnished the information given below. It appears that the nominal species *Dexia cristata* Meigen, 1826 (*Syst. Beschr. bekannt. europ. zweifl. Ins.* **5** : 41) is currently treated by all authors as the type species of the genus *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy. It was indeed so selected by Robineau-Desvoidy himself in 1863. Technically, however, that selection is invalid, for the above nominal species was not cited as belonging to the genus *Estheria* when that genus was established in 1830. The nominal species then included did, however, comprise the then new nominal species *Estheria imperatoriae* (: 306), which today is generally identified with *Dexia cristata* Meigen, the names *imperatoriae* Robineau-Desvoidy and *cristata* Meigen being treated as synonyms of one another. The first valid type selection for the genus *Estheria* was that of *E. imperatoriae* Robineau-Desvoidy which was so selected by Townsend in 1916 (*Insecutor Inscit. menstr.* **4** : 7). The specific name *cristata* Meigen should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* at the same time that the generic name *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

8. The proposals which I accordingly submit for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837 (gender : masculine) (type species by monotypy : *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki, 1830) (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca) ;
- (b) *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Townsend, (1916) : *Estheria imperatoriae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *tetracera* Krynicki, 1830, as published in the combination *Limnadia tetracera* (specific name of type species of *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837) ;
- (b) *dahalacensis* Rüppell, 1837, as published in the combination *Estheria dahalensis* (specific name for a species of *Leptestheria* Sars, 1889) ;
- (c) *cristata* Meigen, 1826, as published in the combination *Dexia cristata* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology* : CYZICIDAE Stebbing, 1910 (type genus : *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Estheria* Rüppell, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) ;
- (b) *Isaura* Joly, 1843 (a junior objective synonym of *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-group Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) ESTHERIADAE Packard, 1874 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ESTHERIIDAE) ;
- (b) ESTHERIIDAE Sars, 1900 (correct spelling of ESTHERIADAE) (invalid because the name of the type genus is invalid as a junior homonym of an older generic name, *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830).

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" CLARIFYING THE PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED UNDER ARTICLE 14 WHEN A SPECIFIC NAME IS PUBLISHED IN AN ABBREVIATED FORM

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1042)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to render a *Declaration* clarifying the procedure to be followed under Article 14 of the *Règles* in cases where a specific name is published in an abbreviated form. This question was first brought to notice by Dr. Ernst Mayr (then of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York*) in a letter dated 10th March 1952 and it was agreed upon between us that I should bring this matter before the Commission at a convenient time. Several examples are now available where the present problem arises and the opportunity is accordingly taken to place this matter before the Commission.

2. The nature of the problem may be illustrated by the following cases :—

(a) Among the names by Linnaeus published in 1776 in the *Catalogue* prepared in connection with Edwards's *Natural History* was the specific name "*americ.*" which appeared in the combination *Vermivora americ.* (Linnaeus, 1776, *Cat. Birds Beasts Fishes Ins. Edwards's Nat. Hist.* : 13).

(b) A specific name was published in the abbreviated form "*merid.*" for a species of *Micronisus* by Hartlaub in 1860 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1860** : 109).

(c) In 1771 Linnaeus published a specific name in the abbreviated form "*leucoryn.*" in the combination *Lanius leucoryn.* (Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant* : 524).

3. At the time when this matter was before Dr. Mayr and myself in 1952 only the first two of the foregoing examples was available. These resembled one another in that in each case it was perfectly clear what the specific name in question would have been if it had not been published in an abbreviated form, for clearly "*americ.*" was an abbreviation for "*americana*" and "*merid.*" an abbreviation for *meridionalis*. The question which we then considered together was the nature of the action which the International Commission should be advised to prescribe for the purpose of giving valid force to the spelling-out in full of the names in question. Such a Ruling appeared to be necessary in view of the fact that some zoologists had taken the view that under the Law of Priority it was necessary in such cases to retain for all time the abbreviated form in which the names concerned had originally been published. This seemed to us to be altogether too ritualistic a view and to constitute a violation of the spirit of the *Règles*.

4. At the same time we considered the situation which would arise if it were not clear how a specific name originally published in an abbreviated form ought to be spelled out. On this we took the view that recourse to the Commission would be needed in each such case as it arose. We had not, however, before us at that time an actual example of a situation of this sort. Quite recently, however, Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes (*Associate Curator of Birds, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*) has brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission the name published by Linnaeus in the abbreviated form *Lanius leucoryn*. This was a very good example, for, as Dr. Parkes has reported, this name has been spelled out by different authors in at least four different ways, namely: (i) *leucorynchos*; (ii) *leucorynchus*; (iii) *leucorhynchos*; (iv) *leucorhynchus*. Quite clearly this is a case where the spelling to be adopted when the abbreviation "*leucoryn.*" is spelled out can be settled only by an express Ruling by the International Commission.

5. The proposal now submitted is that the International Commission should render a *Declaration* in the following terms :—

Draft of suggested " Declaration "

(a) Where a specific name is published in an abbreviated form and it is evident what would be the correct spelling for that name if it were spelled out in full, it is to be so spelled out.

Example: In the case of a specific name published in the abbreviated form "*americ.*", it is evident that, when spelled out, that name would be *americanus* (-*a*). Accordingly, such a name is to be so spelled out.

(b) Where a specific name is published in an abbreviated form and it is not evident what would be the correct spelling for that name if it were spelled out in full, the question is to be referred to the International Commission for decision.

Example : In the case of a specific name published in the abbreviated form " *leucoryn.*" it is not evident whether the intention of the author was to use the spelling " *leucorynchus* " or the spelling " *leucorynchos* ", quite apart from the fact that both the foregoing spellings are technically defective in that the letter " h " which should appear between the letters " r " and " y " was omitted in the abbreviated form employed. In such a case the question of the spelling to be used when this name is spelled out should be referred to the Commission for decision.

(c) *Recommandation* : Authors and editors are recommended to avoid the publication of specific names in abbreviated form.

6. As regards the individual names cited above in the present application no problem arises in connection with the first (*americ.* Linnaeus, 1771, as published in the combination *Vermivora americ.*), for the work in which this name appeared has been suppressed by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 412 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 203—232), when also the specific name in question was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.* As regards the two other names concerned, a note has been made in the appropriate Commission File that the matter is to be reviewed as soon as a decision has been taken on the present application.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USE FOR " LABECERAS " SPATH, 1925 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA), A GENUS BASED UPON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE SPECIES

By **C. W. WRIGHT**
(*London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1154)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers under the Special Procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158—159) for use in connection with nominal genera based upon misidentified type species to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Labeceras* Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea).

2. The genus *Labeceras* was established by Spath (1925 : 179, 191) as " ex Whitehouse MS " with three nominal species included in it, *L. plasticum* Spath, *L. taylori* (Etheridge) and *L. laqueus* (Etheridge). Spath designated as " genotype " a specimen " BM C25355, the suture line of which I have figured in plate 31, fig. 7 " as " *Labeceras* sp.nov.". Since this type designation was not of a nominal species it was invalid.

3. In 1926 Whitehouse published the paper referred to by Spath as being in manuscript. In it he described (: 226) *Labeceras* as a new genus and designated as genotype " *Labeceras papulatum* sp.nov.". Spath's establishment of the genus in the previous year was valid despite the invalid designation of a type species, since the date was before 1931. Consequently Whitehouse's designation as type species of a nominal species which was not one of Spath's originally included species was invalid.

4. In 1938 Roman (: 52) designated as type species " *Labeceras taylori* Etheridge " and gave as reference " (Rec. Australian Museum, t. VII, pl. XLVI, 1909) ". This designation of one of Spath's originally included species would seem to be valid. However, Whitehouse had already (1926 : 227) pointed out that Etheridge had in 1909 been mistaken in identifying, under the name " *Crioceras taylori* Etheridge fil." his specimens from the Albian Tambo Series with *Ancyloceras taylori* Etheridge fil., 1892 (: 498, pl. 42, fig. 13) from the much earlier Roma Series. Whitehouse (1926) had consequently renamed Etheridge's 1909 specimens as *Labeceras bryani* (: 227, pl. xxxix, fig. 4a, b).

5. Roman, by his reference, made it clear that he intended by " *L. taylori* Etheridge " the taxonomic form represented by Etheridge's 1909 figures, which, unlike the form in Etheridge's 1892 figures, falls within the genus *Labeceras* as described by Spath. The form represented in the 1892 figures cannot at present be determined generically with certainty but it belongs to some genus of Aptian ANCYLOCERATIDAE. To treat this form as type species of the now well known and clearly circumscribed Albian genus *Labeceras*, as would be necessary on a strict application of the Rules, would cause quite unnecessary confusion, by making it necessary to synonymise *Labeceras* with some genus as yet undetermined of Ancyloceratidae and to give a new name to the taxonomic group now known as *Labeceras*, which is moreover the type genus of the family LABECERATIDAE Spath, 1925 (: 191).

6. One of the species originally included by Spath should obviously be the type species. *L. plasticum* Spath and *L. laqueum* (Etheridge fil.) are unambiguous nominal species but *L. bryani* Whitehouse, 1926 (=*Crioceras taylori* Etheridge fil., 1909 non *Ancyloceras taylori* Etheridge fil., 1892 ; = *Labeceras taylori* (Etheridge) in Spath, 1925) is without doubt the taxonomic group that was in the mind of Roman when he designated " *L. taylori* Etheridge " as the type species of *Labeceras*.

7. I therefore suggest that it would be most in accord with the spirit of the Rules and would cause least confusion if *L. bryani* Whitehouse were designated as type species and I invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature—

(1) under the Special Procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for use in the case of genera considered to have been based upon misidentified type species, to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Labeceras* Spath, 1925, made before the Ruling now asked for and to designate *Labeceras bryani* Whitehouse, 1926, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Labeceras Spath, 1925 (gender : neuter) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers as proposed in (1) above : *Labeceras bryani* Whitehouse, 1926) ;

(3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

bryani Whitehouse, 1926, as published in the combination *Labeceras bryani* (specific name of type species of *Labeceras* Spath, 1925) ;

(4) to place on the *Official List of Family Names in Zoology* :—

LABECERATIDAE Spath, 1925.

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS "CALYCOCERAS" HYATT, 1900 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH EXISTING PRACTICE

By **C. W. WRIGHT**
(*London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1161)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage, in order to avoid confusion. The facts of the case are as set out in the following paragraphs. At the same time proposals are made for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the following generic names, both of which, as will be seen, are involved in the present case : (a) *Mantelliceras* Hyatt, 1903 (: 113), of which the type species by original designation is *Ammonites mantelli* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (1 ; 119, pl. 55) ; (b) *Eucalycoceras* Spath, 1923 (: 144), of which the type species by original designation is *Ammonites pentagonus* Jukes-Browne, 1896 (: 156, pl. 5, fig. 1).

2. Hyatt when setting up (1900 : 589) the nominal genus *Calycoceras* designated as type species " *C.* (*Amm.*) *naviculare* Sharpe sp.". The species *navicularis* was, however established by Mantell (1822 : 198, pl. 22, fig. 5) and not by Sharpe. The latter (1853—1857 : 38, pl. 18, figs. 1—3, 5, 8) assigned to *navicularis* Mantell several forms, of which he figured two, now ascribed to two species both distinct from *navicularis* Mantell ; they are now known as *Calycoceras subgentoni* (Spath) (1926 : 83) and *Mantelliceras cantianum* Spath (1926 : 82). In view of the terms of Hyatt's designation of a type species for *Calycoceras* there is doubt which of the three nominal species mentioned should be regarded as type.

3. Hyatt did not suggest that any or all of Sharpe's specimens were specifically distinct from that of Mantell, but, as was his habit apparently, used Sharpe's figures as typical of the species in preference to the poor figure of Mantell, referring the nominal species deliberately or in error to Sharpe. Indeed it is clear from later remarks (1903 : 113) that Hyatt interpreted the species *navicularis* widely and regarded all of Sharpe's specimens as being conspecific.

4. Pervinquière (1907 : 280) gave a clear diagnosis of the genus *Calycoceras* in terms which would include both *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell and *Calycoceras subgentoni* (Spath). He did not mention a type species. Boule, Lemoine and Thevenin (1907 : 11 (31)) noted in passing that " *Acanthoceras naviculare* Mantell " had been made the type species of *Calycoceras* by Hyatt.

5. Spath in 1921 (: 315), in the belief that Mantell's figured specimen of *Ammonites navicularis* was not identifiable, chose as " lectotype " of *navicularis* the original of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 8 (British Museum specimen no. 36834) (see below). In 1926 Spath (a) (: 82) named the originals of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 2 *Mantelliceras cantianum* ; (b) (: 83) stated that " in its original sense *Calycoceras* is synonymous with *Mantelliceras* " (presumably on the assumption that the genus was essentially fixed to Sharpe's interpretation of the species *navicularis* and that that species was essentially fixed to the taxonomic group represented by the original of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 2) ; (c) named the original of Sharpe's plate 18, fig. 3 *subgentoni* and assigned it to the genus *Eucalycoceras* Spath, 1923 (: 1944) ; (d) stated that Mantell's *Ammonites navicularis* might be identical with " *Amm. laxicosta* Lamarck (including *Amm. navicularis* d'Orbigny, *loc. cit.*, pl. ciii) " ; (e) proposed " the new name *Metacalycoceras* gen. nov." for the group of *navicularis* Mantell—*laxicosta* Lamarck " because it is also impossible to use the generic name *Calycoceras* for this stock ", " type to be the example figured by d'Orbigny ".

6. Subsequently Spath (1937 : 277—279) (a) stated that, contrary to his earlier (e.g. 1921 : 315) view, Mantell's type specimen of *navicularis* was identifiable and gave a new description of the species ; (b) stated that Mantell's species was distinct from *Ammonites laxicosta* Lamarck ; (c) stated that " The genus *Calycoceras* can be considered monotypic, for it was defined in 1903 to apply to a definite form, and if Sharpe's *A. navicularis*, the genotype, subsequently turned out to comprise two distinct species, clearly the one form envisaged by Hyatt must be selected as the lectotype. *Mantelliceras cantianum* thus is valid but not the selection of 1921. This does away with the objection that *Calycoceras* ' cannot now be used ' and *Metacalycoceras*, therefore, becomes a synonym of *Calycoceras*. It also follows that the original of Sharpe's fig. 3 (and 5 ?) cannot be referred to *Eucalycoceras*, being the type of *Calycoceras* (*C. subgentoni*). Moreover *Mantelliceras* is now widely used and the attempt to replace it by *Calycoceras*, which was created first, would not only have led to great confusion but it would obviously be contrary to Hyatt's definition of *Calycoceras* ".

7. Roman (1938 : 438) gave as " genotype " of *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell. Wright & Wright (1951 : 25) gave the following entry :—

" Genus CALYCOCERAS Hyatt, 1900
(=*Metacalycoceras* Spath, 1926)
Type species *C. naviculare* (Mantell)

> Hyatt (1900, p. 589) designated as type species ' *C.* (*Amm.*) *naviculare* Sharp sp.'. This name is of course nomenclatorially irregular, and in fact Sharpe's species has been renamed (see below, *C. subgentoni*). In accordance with the decision of the 1948 International Congress on Zoology a nominal species once selected as type remains the type. Consequently the type species of this genus is *C. naviculare* (Mantell) and not *C. subgentoni* (Spath) (=*navicularis* Sharpe, non Mantell) ".

8. To sum up, Mantell's species *navicularis* can be interpreted from his figured specimen (refigured by Crick, 1919, pl. 4) ; there is no such nomenclatorial entity as *Ammonites navicularis* Sharpe, the term being an error by Hyatt ; the two forms figured by Sharpe as *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell have been renamed and are now commonly referred to as *Mantelliceras cantianum* Spath and *Calycoceras subgentoni* (Spath) ; *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell was clearly stated in 1907, 1938 and 1951 to be the type species of *Calycoceras* Hyatt.

9. None of the generic names dealt with in the present application has been taken as the base for a family-group name, the genera concerned being currently placed in the family ACANTHOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1900.

10. In order to remove doubt and avoid confusion (such as that exemplified in paras. 5 and 6) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is invited :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and to designate *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell, 1822, to be the type of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900 (gender : neuter) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers, as proposed in (1) above : *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell, 1822) ;
- (b) *Mantelliceras* Hyatt, 1903 (gender : neuter) (type species by original designation : *Ammonites mantelli* Sowerby (J.), 1814) ;
- (c) *Eucalycoceras* Spath, 1923 (gender : neuter) (type species, by original designation : *Ammonites pentagonus* Jukes-Brown, 1896).

(3) to place the following specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *navicularis* Mantell, 1822, as published in the combination *Ammonites navicularis* (specific name of type species of *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900) ;

(b) *mantelli* J. Sowerby, 1814, as published in the combination *Ammonites mantelli* (specific name of type species of *Mantelliceras* Hyatt, 1903) ;

(c) *pentagonus* Jukes-Browne, 1896, as published in the combination *Ammonites pentagonus* (specific name of type species of *Eucalycoceras* Spath, 1923) ;

(d) *subgentoni* Spath, 1926, as published in the combination *Mantelliceras subgentoni* ;

(e) *cantianus* Spath, 1926, as published in the combination *Mantelliceras cantianus.*

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" ANOPHELES " MEIGEN, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) (THE STONE/KNIGHT PROPOSAL)

(a) Support by Ernestine B. Thurman

(*U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1165)

(Letter dated 21st May 1957)

This is to report that I concur with the five opinions stated by Dr. Alan Stone and Dr. Kenneth L. Knight dealing with the designation of the type species of the genus *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera).

(b) Corrigendum

Attention is drawn to the fact that through an oversight the name " *Maculipennia* " unfortunately appeared as " *Maculipennis* " in the above application.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "HOPLITOPLACENTICERAS" (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) (UPPER CRETACEOUS) AS FROM PAULCKE, 1906, AND TO DETERMINE ITS TYPE SPECIES

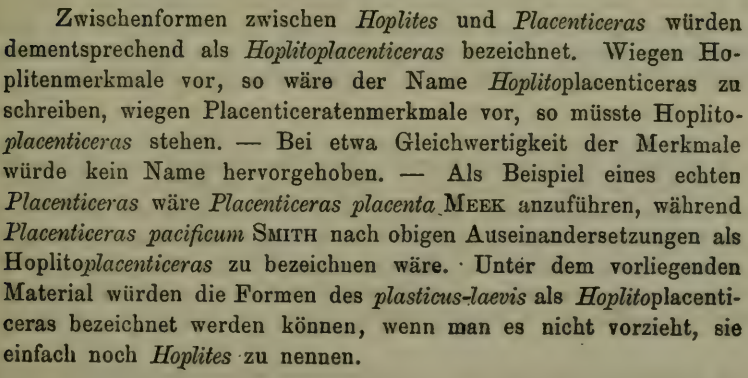
By **C. W. WRIGHT**
(*London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1197)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give a direction as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, the type species of the genus *Hoplitoplacenticeras* Paulcke, 1906, and, having done so, to place the name of that genus on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. In 1906 W. Paulcke described and figured a series of ammonites from the Upper Cretaceous Campanian stage in Patagonia. Among them was a group of forms which he regarded as transitional between the genera *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, and *Placenticeras* Meek, 1876. He headed the section of his paper which dealt with this group (: 12—54) " *Hoplites-Placenticeras* " but later had a heading " *Hoplito-Placenticeras* ". He explains (: 17) that these " transitional " forms can be described as " *Hoplitoplacenticeras* " : those that show strong hoplitoid characteristics might, he suggested, be written with the " Hoplito- " portion in roman, and the " -placenticeras " portion in italic type, while the reverse method might be employed for those with placenticeratoid characteristics. Paulcke's ideas are so peculiar that I annexe below a facsimile of the passage in question :—

Facsimile of the first complete paragraph on page 183 (= page 17 of separate) of Paulcke's paper



Zwischenformen zwischen *Hoplites* und *Placenticeras* würden dementsprechend als *Hoplitoplacenticeras* bezeichnet. Wiegen Hoplitenmerkmale vor, so wäre der Name *Hoplito*placenticeras zu schreiben, wiegen Placenticeratenmerkmale vor, so müsste Hoplito*placenticeras* stehen. — Bei etwa Gleichwertigkeit der Merkmale würde kein Name hervorgehoben. — Als Beispiel eines echten *Placenticeras* wäre *Placenticeras placenta* Meek anzuführen, während *Placenticeras pacificum* Smith nach obigen Auseinandersetzungen als Hoplito*placenticeras* zu bezeichnen wäre. Unter dem vorliegenden Material würden die Formen des *plasticus-laevis* als *Hoplito*placenticeras bezeichnet werden können, wenn man es nicht vorzieht, sie einfach noch *Hoplites* zu nennen.

3. Despite these generic names Paulcke described all his new species and subspecies of the group simply as " *Hoplites* ". He refers (: 20) to the " Gruppe des *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke " and the following " Untergruppen " :—

" *Hoplites plasticus-Hauthali* "
plasticus-crassus "
plasticus-costatus "
plasticus-semicostatus "
plasticus-laevis "

After preliminary discussion of each " Untergruppe " he describes each in the form normal for specific or subspecific descriptions, but describes no *H. plasticus plasticus.*

4. Cossman (1907 : 239) in a footnote to Sayn's review of Paulcke's paper pointed out that these proposals (paragraph 3 above) were completely contrary to the accepted rules of nomenclature.

5. However, the generic name *Hoplitoplacenticeras*, so spelt, has come into general use and is attributed to Paulcke. Spath used it in 1922 (: 111). Diener in his *Fossilium Catalogus* volume lists it and gives as type species " *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke ". Roman (1938 : 505) describes it and gives as type species " *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke ". Usher (1952 : 93) describes a new species and gives as type species of the genus " *Hoplites plasticus-hauthali* Paulcke ". In 1953 Spath refers to the genus and sets out the peculiar history of the name, described in paragraphs 2 to 3 above. He mentions also the name *Dechenoceras*, listed by Kayser in 1924 as the generic name of the species *Ammonites coesfeldiensis* Schlueter, 1867, a species which Spath and other authors regard as congeneric with the *plasticus* group. All the forms figured and described by Paulcke were so described in a way appropriate to subspecies, that is, as trinominals, apart from the fact that he linked the subspecific to the specific name with a hyphen. Clearly, he regarded them all as subspecies of one species which would consequently be the type species of his genus by monotypy.

6. Kayser's work is a textbook. The name *Dechenoceras* appears twice (: 175, 176), in the combination " *Dechenoceras coesfeldiense* Schlüter ", in lists of characteristic fossils. To the best of my knowledge the name has not appeared before or since, except in the reference by Spath, quoted in paragraph 5 above. It is possible that Kayser quoted it from the manuscript of a colleague in the expectation that the name would have been validated in print before the publication of his own book.

7. Despite the irregularity of its publication the name *Hoplitoplacenticeras* is in general use. Confusion would be caused if it were to be replaced by

Dechenoceras or some new name and no damage would be done to the name of any other animal if the name *Hoplitoplacenticeras* were to continue in use. It would be both logical and desirable that the name should continue to be attributed to Paulcke, in whose paper are to be found descriptions of a number of forms of the genus.

8. Paulcke described no nominate subspecies for his nominal species *Hoplites plasticus* and one of his subspecific names must therefore become synonymous with the nominate one. Usher's mention of *Hoplites plasticus-hauthali*, referred to above, may have been intended as a selection of *hauthali* as a synonym of *Hoplites plasticus plasticus* but, if it was so intended, his words cannot be accepted as a selection, if that term is rigidly construed. In 1953, however, Spath in the paper referred to in paragraph 5 above stated that " it is advisable to select a definite type species of *Hoplitoplacenticeras* from among the various *plasticus* forms of Paulcke and I propose to take as typical *H. plasticus* the species represented by Paulcke's pl. xiii, figs. 1, ia—d (1906, p. 204 =" *H. plasticus-semicostatus* ") which is intermediate between the extremes, *H. hauthali* and *H. laevis* ". I believe that the foregoing selection by Spath might be held to be valid, Spath clearly believing some or all of Paulcke's named forms as representing full species. In anticipation, however, of the possibility that the Commission might take the view that, rigidly construed, a formal lectotype selection for the nominal species *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke is required, I hereby select as the lectotype of that species the specimen figured as *Hoplites plasticus-semicostatus* by Paulcke as figures 1, 1a and 1b on plate XIII(4) of his paper.

9. No family-group-name problem arises in the present case, the genus *Hoplitoplacenticeras* Paulcke being currently placed in the family PLACENTICERATIDAE Hyatt, 1900 (type genus: *Placenticeras* (emend. of *Placentoceras*) Meek, 1870).

10. I therefore invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Hoplitoplacenticeras* as from Paulcke, 1906, with the nominal species *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, as type species ;

(2) to direct that the nominal species *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, be interpreted by the lectotype selection made in paragraph 8 above ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Hoplitoplacenticeras Paulcke, 1906, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : neuter) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above : *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, as interpreted in (2) above) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

plasticus Paulcke, 1906, as published in the combination *Hoplites plasticus* and interpreted as prescribed in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Hoplitoplacenticeras* Paulcke, 1906) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

semicostatus Paulcke, 1906, as published in the combination *Hoplites plasticus-semicostatus* (a junior objective synonym of the nominate subspecies of *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, through the lectotype selection approved in (2) above).

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "KOTOCERAS" YABE, 1927, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE NAMES "KOTOCERAS" KOBAYASHI, 1934 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER NAUTILOIDEA) AND "DAMESITES" MATSUMOTO, 1942 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By **C. W. WRIGHT**
(*London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1201)

The purpose of this application is to secure the current usage of the two generic names *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) and *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea). Both of these names are threatened by the existence of the name *Kotoceras* Yabe, of which *Damesites* Matsumoto on a strict application of the rules is a junior synonym and *Kotoceras* Kobayashi is a junior homonym.

2. In 1927 Yabe published in lists and without any description a new generic name for a group of Upper Cretaceous ammonites of the family DESMOCERATIDAE, in the following terms :—

(in a list on p. 36) " ' *Desmoceras* ' (*Kotoceras*, Yabe MS) *damesi* Jimbo
,, (,,) *laeve* Yabe (MS *nom.*) "
(in a list on p. 44) " ' *Desmoceras* ' (*Kôtoceras**) *damesi* Jimbo
,, (,,) *laeve** Yabe
,, (,,) *semicostatum** Yabe "
(on the explanation of plate 7, fig. 9 a, b)
" *Kotoceras* (*gen.nov.*) *damesi* "
(in this work an asterisk denotes a MS name)

3. Since the nominal genus or subgenus *Kotoceras* was published in 1927 and included a valid species (*Desmoceras damesi* Jimbo, 1894 : 172) it is presumably nomenclatorially available, despite the unsatisfactory nature of its establish-

ment and the apparent intention of its author that it should remain a provisional name for the time being.

4. In 1934 Kobayashi (: 391) published as a new nominal genus *Kotoceras*, for a group of Palaeozoic nautiloids, with an originally designated type species, of the new species *K. typicum* Kobayashi (: 392).

5. In 1935 Shimizu, in a work on the Upper Cretaceous cephalopods of Japan, refers frequently to zones named after various species of *Kotoceras* and on page 179 writes :—

> *Kotoceras damesi* (Jimbo). *Kotoceras* was created by YABE with *Desmoceras damesi* Jimbo as its genotype . . .

Shimizu, however, gave no description or differentiation of the genus.

6. In 1942 Matsumoto (: 24), under the impression that *Kotoceras* Yabe was invalid and that consequently *Kotoceras* Kobayashi was valid, established a new nominal genus *Damesites* for the Upper Cretaceous ammonite group in question, type species by original designation *Desmoceras damesi* Jimbo, 1894.

7. The name *Damesites* is now in general use (for example in numerous papers by Matsumoto on Japanese Cretaceous faunas, in the Ammonoidea volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and in a recent work by Spath (1953 : 42) who refers to " *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1943 (=*Kotoceras*, Shimizu, 1935 *non* Kobayashi, 1934) "). Undesirable confusion would be caused if the validity of *Kotoceras* Yabe, 1927, set up in such an indeterminate manner, were to be confirmed, with the consequences that *Kotoceras* Kobayashi would have to be renamed and that *Damesites* Matsumoto would fall into synonymy with *Kotoceras* Yabe.

8. No family-group-name problem arises in connection with either of the generic names dealt with in the present application, neither of which has been taken as the base for a family-group name. The genus *Damesites* Matsumoto is currently placed in the family DESMOCERATIDAE, while, as regards *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, it is not at present possible to form a judgment as to its family position.

9. It is recommended therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should, in exercise of its Plenary Powers :—

(1) suppress the name *Kotoceras* Yabe, 1927, for purposes of both the Law of Homonymy and the Law of Priority ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (gender : masculine) (type species by original designation : *Desmoceras damesi* Jimbo, 1894) ;

(b) *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (gender : neuter) (type species by original designation : *Kotoceras typicum* Kobayashi, 1934) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *damesi* Jimbo, as published in the binominal combination *Desmoceras damesi* (specific name of type species of *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942) ;

(b) *typicum* Kobayashi, 1934, as published in the binominal combination *Kotoceras typicum* (specific name of type species of *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934) ;

(4) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Kotoceras Yabe, 1927, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above.

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PROPOSAL TO PLACE ON THE " OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID WORKS IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE " THE BOOKLET " TESTACEA MINUTA RARIORA " BY WILLIAM BOYS, AS AUGMENTED BY GEO. WALKER, LONDON, [1784].

By **HENNING LEMCHE**
(*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1205)

During the work with an application now before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature concerning the name of the tectibranch gastropod *Bulla obtusa* Mtg., my investigation brought me to the publication entitled " Testacea Minuta Rariora—etc." or, in its full English version given immediately below the Latin one, " A Collection of the Minute and Rare Shells, lately discovered in the Sand of the Sea Shore near Sandwich ; by William Boys, Esq. ; F.S.A. Considerably augmented, and all their Figures accurately drawn, as magnified with the Microscope. By Geo. Walker, Bookseller, at Faversham, London ". No indication of the year of publication is to be found in that work, but Engelmann (*Bibliotheca historico-naturalis* **1** : 453) gives the year as (1784), which is the year generally accepted for the said publication. As the booklet is sometimes used for references of zoological names and is non-binominal, it would seem advisable to obtain a Ruling from the International Commission that the names therein are nomenclatorially invalid.

2. Concerning the authorship, it may be mentioned that Boys seems hardly to have done more than discovered the small shells in the sand, handling several samples over to Walker, who sorted them, together with examples comprised in several more samples collected from time to time by himself. Walker had the drawings published and, in close co-operation with Edward Jacobs, produced the text for which Walker, therefore, would seem to be responsible.

3. In the introduction, it is stated that (: V) " the assigning adequate trivial names to the shells, except in a few instances, hath been omitted, through the fear of giving such as might in any way interfere with those already given by Linnaeus — ". The " few instances " in which adequate trivial names are given, are the few cases where a determination to species of Linnaeus or some other author is given in small type below the description, but no new names are thereby introduced. The main text is drawn up in the old polyverbal descriptive way, as will appear from the citations given below.

(page 2, lower part)

FIG. 6

SERPULA (*Lagena*) striata sulcata rotunda.
The round striated and furrowed Flask Wormshell,
The colour whitish, transparent and glossy,
From Sandwich, Reculver, and Shepey—very rare.

FIG. 7

SERPULA (*Lagena*) marginata.
The bordered Flask Wormshell,
The colour white, transparent and glossy,
From Reculver—very rare.

(page 3, below middle)

FIG. 10

SERPULA (*Retorta*) rotunda margine cervice curvatim exerto.
The marginated Retort Wormshell,
The colour white and opaque,
From Sandwich—not common.

4. As shown above, there cannot be any doubt that the booklet as such is non-binominal in its nomenclature. A few of the names, however, might perhaps by someone be taken to represent binomina or trinomina. It appears desirable once and for evermore to do away with the booklet for nomenclatorial purposes, by placing its title on the *Official Index*.

5. Therefore, I now propose to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that it should place the booklet by William Boys and George Walker entitled the *Testacea minuta rariora*, [1784] on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" CLARIFYING CERTAIN PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH NAMES PUBLISHED IN WORKS WRITTEN IN LATIN

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1223)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to adopt a *Declaration* clarifying certain problems arising in connection with names published in works written in Latin. The problem here in question arises from the fact that, whereas in the case of works written in any language other than Latin, the requirement that zoological names shall consist of Latin or Latinised words or words treated as such makes it possible in almost every case readily to identify as zoological names Latin words occurring in the work concerned. This, however, is not always so easy in the case of works written in Latin.

2. Generic names published in works written in Latin are fairly numerous in the older literature and such names have always been accepted, many now being in common use. Generic names so published are generally recognisable without much difficulty owing to the fact that in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the *Règles* they are usually printed with an initial capital letter. Moreover, in an ordinary Latin sentence a noun occurring otherwise than as the first word of that sentence is not printed in this way and accordingly the use of a capital initial letter in such cases provides a useful indication that the word in question was being used as a generic name. In most cases also a clear indication is provided by the fact that, except on the hypothesis that the word in question was being employed as a generic name, it would be impossible to translate the sentence from the Latin in a way that would make sense. The acceptance of a word as a generic name when published in a work written in Latin is dependent upon its being published in the nominative singular, as has been made clear by the Commission by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 183, the substance of which was written into the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 139—140). The position as regards specific names published in works written in Latin is broadly similar to that of generic names, except that in their case (except in the case of proper nouns in some early works) they are not printed with capital initial letters. On the other hand, identification as specific names in such cases is commonly assisted by the fact that a new specific name normally makes its appearance in immediate juxtaposition with a specific name.

3. A similar problem arises in connection with subspecific names when published in works written in Latin. In the case of such names when consisting of noun substantives the indication that the word was intended by its original author to be a zoological name differs in no respects from those discussed above in connection with specific names. The position is, however, not always so clear when instead of a noun an adjective is employed. Even in these cases there is, however, often no ground for doubt. As a comparatively recent example we may cite the *Catalog der Lepidopteren des Palaearctishen Faunengebietes* by Otto Staudinger and Hans Rebel published in 1901, the whole of the descriptive indications in which are written in Latin and which abounds with new " varietal " (i.e. subspecific) names. The following are examples taken at random from the above work : *Erebia afer* var. *hyrcana* (: 51) ; *Cigaritis acamas* var. *transcaspica* (: 76) ; *Agrotis trux* var. *amasina* (: 152). In these cases it is perfectly obvious that the Latin adjectives concerned were published as subspecific names, this being demonstrated both by the schematic lay-out adopted in the *Catalog* and by the fact that after each name the author (Staudinger) added an abbreviated version of his name (" Stgr.").

4. There are cases, however, where the reader is not assisted either by the insertion of the author's name or by the use of so rigid a lay-out. Numerous examples of this kind may be found for example, in the Gmelin (13th) Edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus. We may cite here, as an example, a case in the Class Aves which has already been dealt with (though in other respects imperfectly) by the Commission in one of its older *Opinions* (*Opinion* 67) when it placed the generic name *Trichoglossus* Stephens, 1826, on the *Official List*. In this case the Commission cited as a subjective synonym of the name of the type species the name *Psittacus novae Hollandiae* [sic] Gmelin (1788, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(1) **:** 316). Reference to Gmelin's work shows that this name (in the defective spelling *novae Hollandia*) was introduced as the name of a " varietas " of what he called *Psittacus haematotus* and that at the same time he introduced another name, *moluccanus*, for what he regarded as another " varietas " of the above nominal species. The taxon concerned was for long known by the name *novaehollandiae* (correction of *novae Hollandia*) Gmelin, 1788, and the only reason why it is not now so known is that it has been found that by a First Reviser selection made by Jardine & Selby ([1831]) it is necessary to give precedence to the other name (*moluccanus*) published by Gmelin (as shown above) on the same occasion in the same work.

5. There is no doubt that the general practice of zoologists has been to accept as validly published names words employed as such works written in

Latin, though here and there in the literature a few such names will be found which have been either overlooked or rejected for one reason or another. Such cases represent, however, at most no more than a very small minority. It would certainly cause a most serious disturbance in current nomenclatorial practice if names published in the foregoing manner were now to be rejected. It seems desirable that the situation should be clarified by the adoption by the Commission of a *Declaration* making it clear that names of the kind discussed above are to be accepted as satisfying the requirements of the *Règles*.

6. In this as in other similar cases it seems desirable that the proposed *Declaration* should be so drafted as to have a strictly objective nomenclatorial basis, thus avoiding the difficulties which are always liable to arise in provisions involving subjective judgment. It is accordingly suggested that the proposed *Declaration* should be on the following lines :—

Draft of suggested " Declaration "

Where in any work written in the Latin language :—

(1) a noun (or a word treated as a noun) is employed as a generic name, it is to be accepted as having been validly published as such, provided that it was published in the nominative singular ;

(2) a noun or adjective is associated binominally with a word accepted under (1) above as having been employed as a generic name, the noun or adjective concerned is to be accepted as having been validly published as a specific name ;

(3) a noun or adjective is associated trinominally (either directly by or by being linked to a binomen by an expression such as " ssp.", " var.", etc.) with a word accepted under (2) above as having been employed as a specific name, the noun or adjective concerned is to be treated as having been published as a subspecific name.

PURCHASED
2 JUL 1957

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

(a) New Applications

Page

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* prescribing the gender to be attributed for generic names having the terminations " -ides ", " -ites " and " -oides " (Francis Hemming) 203

Proposed addition of the name *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca) (N. T. Mattox) 206

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the procedure to be adopted under Article 14 when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form (Francis Hemming) 210

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Labeceras* Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (C. W. Wright) 213

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, a type species in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (C. W. Wright) 216

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Hoplitoplacenticeras* as from Paulcke, 1906, and to determine its type species (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (C. W. Wright) 221

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Kotoceras* Yabe, 1927, for the purpose of validating the names *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (Order Nautiloidea), and *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (Order Ammonoidea) in the Class Cephalopoda (C. W. Wright) 225

Proposal to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* the booklet *Testacea Minuta Rariora* by William Boys, as augmented by Geo. Walker, London, [1784] (H. Lemche) 228

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying certain problems arising in connection with names published in works written in Latin (Francis Hemming) 230

CONTENTS

(*Continued from inside back wrapper*)

Comments on Applications

The *Viviparus*/*Paludina* complex (Class Gastropoda) (proposal by A. E. Ellis): support by H. B. Baker 205

Anopheles Meigen, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (proposal by A. Stone and K. L. Knight):

(a) support by Ernestine B. Thurman 220

(b) corrigendum 220

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Attention is drawn to the work " Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ", in which are published the decisions taken by the International Commission on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ". This work is issued in Parts as soon as possible after decisions have been taken on individual cases. It is an indispensable work of reference for all Institutions concerned with systematic zoology or palaeontology. Full particulars are obtainable from the Publications Officer, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

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26th August 1957

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

PURCHASED
30 AUG 1957

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology:

Page
Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 233
Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 233

(*continued inside back wrapper*)

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

Before the completion of the present volume (Volume 13) the publication of two other volumes of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " will have begun. The volumes in question will both be concerned with preparations for the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, to be held in London in July 1958. Of these two volumes, the first (Volume 14) will contain the draft of the English text of the " Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique ", as revised by the Paris (1948) and the Copenhagen (1953) Congresses and will be the principal document to be considered by the London Congress next year. The second of the volumes concerned (Volume 15) will contain comments received in regard to the draft of the English text published in Volume 14, together with such proposals as may be received for the further improvement of the " Règles ". This volume will, in effect, be the Agenda Volume for the Section on Nomenclature of the London Congress.

Subscribers are accordingly asked to check carefully the Volume numbers and Part numbers of all instalments sent to them to make sure that their sets are complete.

August 1957.

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 8 (pp. 233—264) *26th August* 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 8) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *parvula* Mörch, 1863 (*Aplysia*), protection of (Class Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1209);

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(2) *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, protection of (Class Pelecypoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1222);

(3) *padi* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Aphis*), validation of, for the European Bird Cherry Aphid (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1225);

(4) *lineata* Young & Bird, 1828 (*Terebratula*), interpretation of (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata) (Z.N.(S.) 1217);

(5) *subconcinna* Davidson, 1852 (*Rhynchonella*), interpretation of (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata) (Z.N.(S.) 1218);

(6) *anonyma* Lewis, 1872 (*Limenitis*), suppression of (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1180).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the status under Article 14 (agreement in gender) of adjectival specific names consisting of partly Latinised words (Z.N.(S.) 1064).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin*; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

26th August 1957.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" ON THE QUESTION WHETHER ADJECTIVAL SPECIFIC NAMES CONSISTING OF NOT FULLY LATINISED WORDS SHOULD BE TREATED, UNDER ARTICLE 14 OF THE "RÈGLES", AS CONSISTING OF "BARBAROUS" WORDS AND THEREFORE AS BEING EXEMPT FROM CHANGE IN GENDER

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1064)

The purpose of the present application is to place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature certain difficulties which have come to light in connection with the spelling to be adopted for specific names consisting of direct transliterations of Greek adjectives and to invite the International Commission to provide a solution by rendering a *Declaration* clarifying the action which under Article 14 of the *Règles* should be taken in such cases.

2. This problem was first brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission by Dr. Leo Sheljuzhko (*Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, München, Germany*) who in a letter dated 9th December 1955 enquired what was the correct form for the specific name *melaina* if placed in a genus having a name which was masculine in gender. The word "melaina" is a direct transliteration of the feminine form of a Greek adjective, a direct transliteration of the masculine of which is "melas" and of the neuter "melan". The question for consideration is how a specific or subspecific name consisting of the word "melaina" should be formed when combined with a generic name consisting of a word having either a masculine or a neuter gender.

3. In a case such as that discussed above there are broadly two alternatives : either a specific name such as *melaina* should take the form *melas* if placed in a genus having a name of masculine gender such as *Parnassius* (the genus to which the taxon bearing the above name cited by Dr. Sheljuzhko is currently referred) or (b) such a name should be treated as not being subject to change when the taxon bearing that name is placed in a genus having a name which is either masculine or neuter in gender.

---

4. As a preliminary to the further consideration of the present problem, I invited Professor the Rev. L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission, to examine and report on the problems involved. The very interesting Report subsequently furnished by Professor Grensted is attached to the present note as an Appendix. It will be seen from Professor Grensted's Report that he takes the view that the best course will be to treat specific names of the class discussed above as consisting (in the terminology of the *Règles*) of " barbarous " words and therefore as being exempt from the normal rules regarding the agreement in gender of adjectival specific names with the generic names with which they are combined. It will be seen also that in his Report Professor Grensted raises also the question of the treatment to be accorded to specific names belonging to a somewhat analogous group, namely names consisting of compound words which are adjectival in form in cases where the final component of the name is wholly Greek in form.

5. Professor Grensted's proposals appear to me to merit full support, for in addition to being logical and self-consistent, they provide a solution which is in harmony with current usage, the adoption of which would avoid unnecessary and undesirable name-changing.

6. If provision in regard to this matter is to be made in the revised text of the *Règles* by the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology when it meets in London next year, it is clearly desirable that the present problem should be thrown open to general discussion as soon as possible. It is for the purpose of providing a basis for such a discussion that, in agreement with Professor Grensted, I now submit for consideration the proposal that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should adopt a *Declaration* clarifying as follows the provisions of Article 14 in the above regard :—

Draft Declaration

(1) Where a specific name consists of a word which is an adjective in Greek or in any other language, except Latin, and where the exact form of that adjective is retained when the word in question is published as a zoological name, the name is to be treated as being composed of a " barbarous " word and accordingly is not to be subject to change in termination if the specific name consisting of that word is combined with a generic name having a gender different from that in which the specific name in question was cited at the time when it was first published.

> *Example* : A specific name consisting of the word " *melaina* ", that word being an exact transliteration of the feminine form of a Greek adjective, the transliteration of the masculine of which is " melas ", is to retain the form in which it was originally published, irrespective of the gender of any generic name with which it may be combined.

(2) The Rule prescribed in (1) above is to be applied also to any specific name consisting of a compound word where that word is adjectival in form and its final component is wholly Greek in form and origin.

Example: A specific name consisting of the compound word "*celebrachys*", being a word which is adjectival in form, its final component being wholly Greek in form and origin, is not to be changed to "*celebracheia*" if the taxon so named is placed in a genus having a name of feminine gender but is to retain its original form, irrespective of the gender of any generic name with which it may be combined.

APPENDIX

On the application of the Rule of Gender Agreement in the case of specific names which are adjectival but have not been Latinised

By **L. W. GRENSTED**, M.A., D.D.

(*Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Dr. Sheljuzhko, in a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, has raised a question as to the correct form of the sub-specific name in the case of *Parnassius mnemosyne melaina*. The name *melaina* was first used by von Honrath as the name for an aberration, but later von Bryk raised the form to the status of a sub-species, and accordingly gave *melaina* its masculine form in Greek, *melas*. This raises a question involving a number of specific names which are Greek in form and which have sometimes been attached to generic names with a curious disregard for agreement in gender. Specific names, under the Rules, are regarded as Latin. Should they, when wholly Greek in form, follow the laws of Greek grammar, or not ?

2. The common Greek adjective *melas*, *melaina*, *melan* is a case in point. *Melas* is only found in classical Latin as a proper name, and the feminine *melaina* is not found at all. In Souter's *Glossary of Later Latin* an obscure writer of 4th century A.D. is cited as giving the Latinised *melas*, *melaena*, *melan*, but this is nothing more than a transliteration of the genders of a common Greek adjective. It does not amount to its use. But it enables us to treat *melaena* as a proper Latin transcription of μέλαινα, a fact which may be of service in circumstances which might arise. In zoological nomenclature the use of *melas* begins with an anomaly, never challenged down to the present day, in *Erebia melas* Herbst, where *Erebia* is feminine and *melas* masculine. But *melas* in this case is doubtlessly the name *Melas*, taken from classical mythology, as with so many butterflies, and not the adjective. For *melaina* we have *Sitta melaina* Beseke (1787), and, twenty years later, *melaena* appears

in *Haltica melaena* Illiger (1807), followed by *Atherix melaena* Hoffmansegg (1820), *Mordella melaena* Germar (1824), *Baris melaena* Germar (1826), *Membracis melaena* Germar (1835), *Cetonia melaena* McCleay (1838), *Locusta melaena* de Haan (1842), etc. As all these names are feminine no question arises, and none can arise unless one of these species is transferred to a masculine genus, when the question raised by Dr. Sheljuzhko would have to be asked again.

3. *Melas* and *melaina* are purely Greek in form. It is more difficult to know how to regard *melaena*. One solution is to treat it as a neo-Latin adjective in spite of its obviously Greek origin. This solution appears in such regrettable forms as *Abramis melaenus* Agassiz (1835), *Aradis melaenus* Germar (1840), and *Sphaeridium melaenum* Germar (1824). Obviously Germar, who uses the specific name five times, treated it in that way. The alternative is to treat *melaena*, with *melaina*, as a fixed form, not varying in gender. The case can fairly be argued on either side.

4. In this connection the use of the very common Greek adjective micros-a-on is illuminating. This appears as a specific name with a complete and undisputed disregard of gender. Thus *micros*, used correctly with *Tachys*, *Trechus* and *Miarus*, appears in *Bembidium micros* (Sturm) C. R. Sahlberg, *Diss. Ent. Ins. Fenn.* 205 (1827), where the neuter *micron* would naturally be expected. Still more curious are *Bulimus micra* d'Orb, 1837, and *Obeliscus micra* H. Beck, 1837, where the feminine is doubtless based on *Helix micra* d'Orb, 1835. The danger here is that *micra*, like *melaena*, might come to be regarded as a Latin feminine, giving rise to a masculine *micrus*, a form which is wholly unclassical. The obvious suggestion is that an original *micros* or *micra* should remain unchanged, whatever may be the gender of any generic name under which the species concerned may come to be placed.

5. To confirm this we have *Metallina lampros* Herbst, where *Metallina* is feminine, for which the accepted name now is *Bembidion lampros*, where *Bembidion* is neuter, *lampros* being the masculine form of the Greek adjective.

6. In such a specific name as *Eulophus myodes* Walker the difficulty does not arise, for though *myodes* (μυώδης) is a purely Greek form it would not vary at all in any gender when put into Latin lettering.

7. The natural suggestion, upon this evidence, is that where a specific name is wholly Greek in form (or, indeed, of any other language than Latin) it should be treated as " barbarous " and not be subject to any change of

gender, even when there is a change of gender in the generic name to which it is attached. This rule might apply when the dipthong ai is transliterated ae, thus covering such cases as *melaena*, but there is an arguable case for treating melaenus-a-um as a neo-Latin adjective.

8. Such a form as *melaneus, melanea*, which has been used (as in *Saxicola melanea* Rueppell) is, of course, a true neo-Latin adjective, and would not come under such a rule.

9. The above rule should also apply in compound specific names where the final component of the name is wholly Greek and cannot naturally be given a Latin change of gender. Such names are rare, but a form such as *celebrachys* (*Eustrigiphilus celebrachys* Nitsch in Denny, 1842) would have as its natural Greek feminine *celebracheia*. It would be far better to keep the original form of the name unchanged.

10. There is one group of Greek adjectives which might perhaps be held to constitute an exception to the principle. These are compound two-termination adjectives ending in -os. These do not change in the feminine, but end in -on in the neuter, and were often taken over in their Greek form by Latin writers with a taste for Greek, such as Petronius and Pliny. Thus we find monochromos -on, monochordos -on, paraphoros -on, and many others. The case has not actually arisen with *Nymphalis polychloros* (L.), but *polychloros*, though not classical in either Greek or Latin, is clearly an adjective of this type, and there would be strong classical precedent for writing *polychloron* if the species were ever placed under a generic name of neuter gender. The case is a most unlikely one, and such specific names appear to be extremely rare, if indeed there is another to be found. Probably the best course would be to treat this case too as coming under the Rule suggested above.

11. This note is not intended to be a complete survey of the cases that may arise. Actually it is a very difficult matter to cover the field, since an Index of specific names does not afford a ready clue to their termination. It would be very desirable, before a final decision is taken in this matter, that comments should be obtained from experts in different parts of the field. It would be particularly helpful if specialists who may be aware of analogous cases which would not fall within the scope of the rule suggested above would furnish particulars of those cases, so that the rule might be expanded to such extent as may be necessary.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME " PARVULA " MÖRCH, 1863, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " APLYSIA PARVULA " (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **N. B. EALES**
(*Department of Zoology, Reading University, Reading*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1209)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to provide a secure basis for the name *Aplysia parvula* Mörch, 1863 (Class Gastropoda) by using its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *spuria* Krauss, 1848, as published in the combination *Aplysia spuria*, a *nomen dubium* which it has recently been claimed (Macnae, 1955) represents the circumtropical species named and characterised by Mörch under the name cited above.

2. The following is Mörch's description of his nominal species *Aplysia parvula* :—

> T. solida, subpellucida, alba, convexa, subovalis, angustata ; spira incurva, mamillata, utrinque subauriculata, latere dextro sinu arcuato brevissimo, superne marginato, inferne sulco profundo notato ; latere sinistro arcuato, juxta apicem acie canaliculato ; striae incrementi validae, inaequales, remotae ; striae radiantes obsoletessamae, striae solitaria dextralis, submediana, sat impressa. Long. 8½ mill lat. 5 m.
>
> a) Specimen flaccidium. C. molle, gracile, fusiforme ; epipodii lobi breves, postice integri, continui ; oculi sublaterales, ante basim tentaculorum posticorum siti ; tentacula gracilia, acuta. Long. 16 mill.
>
> b) Specimen contractum. C. coriaceum, durum, transverse rugosum et sulcatum ; foramen palii magnum, ovale (uti epipodii margo) linea nigra, marginatum. Long. 12 mill.
> Testam non vidi sed tactu ut speciminis praecedentis.
>
> Hab. ad ins St. Thomas (A. H. Riise et Dr. Hornbeck) St. Vincent (Guilding)

Cette espèce se rapproche beaucoup de l'*A. longicornis** Fér. (Rang Mon. t. XVII fig. 1—4) ; mais la coquille de l'espèce de Guilding est très differente, de forme étroite et bombée avec la spire infléchie.

J'ai vu, en 1854, la coquille de cette espèce sous le nom indiqué, mais non publié à ma connaissance, dans la collection du musée britannique.

3. Although Mörch's description is imperfect by modern standards, the convex suboval shell with persistent spire, the short parapodial lobes joined posteriorly, the delicate tentacles, large oval mantle foramen, margined, together with the parapodia, with black, and the resemblance to *A. punctata* are sufficient for the identification of the species. *Aplysia parvula* is the only species of the genus in which the spiral of the shell is retained.

4. The species named *Aplysia parvula* by Mörch may be conveniently redescribed in modern terminology as follows :—

Small or very small Aplysias, with rounded body, typically higher than wide. Skin soft, colour variable—purplish black, dark brown, tan, yellow, greenish grey or green, speckled with white or cream, sometimes with black and orange rims to the mantle foramen, siphon, parapodia, rhinophores, cephalic tentacles and anterior and posterior margins of the foot. Head small, neat, neck long. Foot narrow, pale, with slender pointed tail. Penis broad at the base, tapering. Parapodia short, not very mobile, fused posteriorly high up, closing in the mantle cavity. Mantle thin, with a large oval foramen. Purple glands well developed. Opaline gland simple, multiporous. Shell relatively large, oval or nearly circular, deeply concave, the apex with a distinct spire, anal sinus short and not deep. Typical radular formula 30 × 16.1.16. Rhachidian tooth with characteristically short and deeply incised basal plate and numerous denticulations. The nervous system is primitive in that all the ganglia of the nerve ring are distinct, the pleurovisceral cords are short and the visceral ganglia are separate.

5. We have now to consider the *species dubia* established by Krauss in 1848 under the name *Aplysia spuria*. This name was introduced by Krauss in a work in which he enumerated three species of *Aplysia* from Natal and the Cape area without giving figures of any of them. These species were :—

(a) *Aplysia maculata* Rang (P.S.), 1828 (*Hist. nat. Aplysiens* : 58) ;

(b) a species which Krauss said was very similar to *Aplysia maculata* Rang but lacked posterior tentacles. This species Krauss called " a spurious *Aplysia* ", giving it the name *Aplysia spuria* ;

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* i.e. punctata [intl'd, N.B.E.]

(c) a third species which Krauss neither described nor named.

6. The following is Krauss' description of his nominal species *Aplysia spuria* :—

> Extract from Ferdinand Krauss
>
> Die Südafrikanischen Mollusken
> Stuttgart, 1848
>
> p. 71 J. A. Wahlberg hat noch eine zweite Art mitgebracht, deren Schale vollkommen mit der Abbildung von Rang übereinstimmt*, aber das Thier ist vorn etwas kürzer, daher denn auch die Schale in der Mitte liegt, vorn und an den Mantellappen, die etwa den dritten Theil der Schale bedecken und schwarz eingefasst sind, wie gekörnt ; es hat, was die Hauptsache ist, nur zwei vordere kurze stumpfe Fühler, wahrend die hintern nicht zu erkennen sind ; es scheinen zwar an der Stelle, wo diese sein sollten, Andeutungen von zwei Grübchen zu sein, doch lässt sich darüber bei dem einzigen in Weingeist aufbewahrten Exemplar nichts mit Bestimmtheit angeben. Ohne mehrere Exemplare untersucht zu haben, möchte ich desshalb auch keine Diagnose geben ; sollte es sich aber bestätigen, dass es wirklich eine Art ohne oder mit zurückzeihbaren Fühlern ist, so möchte ich sie bei der sehr grossen Aehnlichkeit mit *A. maculata* Rang nicht von diesem Genus getrennt, sondern lieber *Aplysia spuria* genannt sehen. Der Körper ist 18‴ lang, 8‴ hoch ; die sehr dünne am Rande hornartige Schale 8.5‴ lang, 5.5‴ breit und 3.4‴ hoch. An der Natalküste.

7. It should be noted that Krauss described the shell of his species *Aplysia spuria* as corresponding exactly with that of *Aplysia maculata* Rang, a description which would not be applicable if Krauss' *spuria* really represented the same species as that represented by Mörch's *parvula*. Moreover, posterior rhinophores are present in all species and accordingly Krauss' *spuria* cannot properly be called " a spurious Aplysia ". The black edging to the mantle foramen is the only positive character of value given by Krauss, but even this is not diagnostic to the species level. Taking Krauss' description as a whole, it is impossible to be certain what species he was describing. Four species are known to occur in the area covered by his book and his description might apply to an immature specimen of any three of these (*parvula* ; *maculata* ; *juliana* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832), though not to the fourth (*dactylomela* Rang, 1828). Without Krauss' specimen it is therefore impossible to interpret his nominal species *Aplysia spuria*. That specimen was at one time in the Stockholm Natural History Museum but Dr. Odhner has informed me that it has disappeared and must be presumed to have been lost. In these circumstances the name *Aplysia spuria* Krauss must be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

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* i.e. *Aplysia maculata* Rang, 1828 [intl'd N.B.E.]

8. Since the publication by Mörch of the name *Aplysia parvula* for West Indian specimens, the species has been found in all oceans from about 40° north to 40° south latitude, i.e. it is circumtropical. It has been recorded from the West Indies, Florida, Madeira, Morocco, West Africa, the Gulf of Aden, Mauritius to the Cape, The East Indies, Japan, China, the South Sea Islands, Australia, New Zealand and California. Since the species has such a wide range it is not surprising that local names have been given to it, e.g., *norfolkensis* Sowerby, 1869 for specimens from Norfolk Island, off New South Wales. But in most cases it has been possible to check the identification by means of specimens from Museums, or from descriptions and figures in author's publications.

9. The following authors have used the name *Aplysia parvula* Mörch for this species :—

Baba, 1937, 1949, 1952, for Japanese specimens
Dall, 1885, for West Indian specimens
Dall and Simpson, 1901, for West Indian specimens
Engel, 1927, 1936, for West Indian specimens
Haas, 1920, for West Indian specimens
MacFarland, 1924, for Californian specimens
Pilsbry, 1895, copied from Mörch
Pruvot-Fol, 1932, systematics of Opisthobranchs
Risbec, 1931, a good account of Moroccan specimens
Thiele, 1908—16, for West Indian specimens

10. The only author who has applied the name *Aplysia spuria* Krauss to this species is Macnae (1955).

11. For the reasons set out above I ask the International Commission to afford protection to the well-known and widely used specific name *parvula* Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula*, from attempts to accord priority over it to the specific name *spuria* Krauss, 1848, as published in the combination *Aplysia spuria*, a name which it is impossible to interpret and which has been used only on a single occasion.

12. The detailed action now recommended is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *spuria* Krauss, 1848, as published in the combination *Aplysia spuria*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

parvula Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

spuria Krauss, 1848, as published in the combination *Aplysia spuria*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above.

References :

Krauss, F., 1848, *Die südafrikanischen Mollusken*, Stuttgart : 72

Macnae, W., 1955, " On four species of the genus *Aplysia* common in South Africa " *Ann. Natal Mus.* **13**(2) : 223—241

Mörch, O. A. L., 1863, " Contributions à la Faune malacologique des Antilles danoises " *J. Conchyliol.* **11** : 21—48 (This volume was also styled " 3rd Series, Tom. 3 ".)

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION REGARDING THE NOMINAL SPECIES " TURDUS MUSICUS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS AVES)

By **E. STRESEMANN**
(*Berlin, Germany*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1135)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 177—182)

(Letter dated 25th June 1957)

I beg to inform you that I am strongly in favour of the suppression of *Turdus musicus* Linnaeus, 1758, and the application of *Turdus iliacus* Linnaeus for the Redwing.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SECURE THAT THE GENERIC NAME "ANODONTA" LAMARCK, 1799 (CLASS PELECYPODA) SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAME FOR THE GENUS CONCERNED (PROPOSED VALIDATION OF A RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 94)

By **FRITZ HAAS**

(*Curator of Lower Invertebrates, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1222)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Glochidium* Rathke, 1797 (Class Pelecypoda), in order thereby to render the well-known generic name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, the oldest available name for the genus concerned. The present problem came to my notice when preparing the chapter on the Unionacea for the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.* When I made a preliminary communication on this subject to the Office of the Commission, I was informed by Mr. Hemming that the matter was even more urgent and important than I had supposed, for the name *Anodonta* Lamarck had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as long ago as 1926 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73(4) : 12—13). Mr. Hemming explained that the arrangements for the publication of the *Official List* in book form are now well advanced and, at his request, I have included in the present application certain additional matters which it is necessary should be dealt with before the *Official List* is published in the foregoing manner. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The well-known nominal genus *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, has as its type species by monotypy the nominal species *Mytilus cygneus* Linnaeus, 1758. As already explained, this generic name has been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 94. The gender of this generic name has been determined by the Commission as the feminine gender by the Ruling given in *Direction* 42 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomen.* **1** (D) : 153—170). The specific name *cygneus* Linnaeus, 1758, the specific name of the type species of *Anodonta* Lamarck, has been placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by a Ruling given in *Opinion* 336 (1955, *loc. cit.* **10** : 77—108).

3. Two years prior to the publication of the name *Anodonta* by Lamarck in 1799, Rathke published an article entitled " Om Dam-Muslingen " (" *Skrivter af Naturhistorie-Selskaber* ", Copenhague, **4** : 139—179, pls. 8—10). In this paper on page 166 he established a new genus and nominal species to which he gave the names *Glochidium* and *Glochidium parasiticum* respectively. At the time that he published the above paper Rathke, as is well known, considered that his *Glochidium parasiticum* was a parasite found in the outer gills of *Mylitus anatinus* Linnaeus (=*Anadonta anatina* (Linnaeus)). However, one year later in a second paper on the pond mussel (*loc. cit.* (2) : 173—185) Rathke realised that his nominal species *Glochidium parasiticum* was no parasite but was the immature stage of *Mytilus anatinus* Linnaeus. There is, therefore, no doubt whatever that the name *Glochidium parasiticum* Rathke, 1797, applies to the same species as *Mylitus anatinus* Linnaeus, 1758, and therefore that the generic name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, is a junior subjective synonym of the generic name *Glochidium* Rathke.

4. The generic name *Anodonta* Lamarck is, however, found in every local fauna and in every textbook of zoology. It has, moreover, been on the *Official List* without challenge for over 30 years. In the course of over 150 years this name has attained a vast popularity and it would be a manifest contravention of the principles of stability in nomenclature if this name were now to be rejected in favour of the name *Glochidium* Rathke which, as has been explained, has never been used as a generic name since the time of its original publication. The word " Glochidium " is, however, well known as a technical designation for the parasitic larval stage of species of this group and while it would be most confusing now to introduce this name as a generic name, it is desirable that this word should be retained as a technical designation for the stage referred to above.

5. I accordingly now ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Glochidium* Rathke, 1797, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonomy. It is desirable, however, that the Commission should give a Ruling that the foregoing action shall not affect the availability of the word " Glochidium " as a technical designation to denote the parasitic larval stage of species of the genus *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799. A Ruling in this sense would follow the precedent set by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 129 when, after having suppressed the generic name *Bipinnaria* Sars, 1835, it gave a Ruling that this action left unaffected the use of the term " Bipinnaria " as a technical designation to denote developmental stages.

6. The specific name *parasiticum* Rathke, 1797, as published in the combination *Glochidium parasiticum*, is junior by many years to its subjective synonym *anatinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mytilus anatinus*. Accordingly, it is not proposed that any action should be taken in regard to this name. Under the Completeness-of-Opinion-Rule, I should, however, have asked that the specific name *anatinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the above combination should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* if it were not for the fact that, as I am informed by Mr. Hemming, this action has already been taken by the International Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 336.

7. In addition, there are four Invalid Emendations of the name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799. Of these, one *Anodontigenus* [Renier], [1804], has, I am informed, already been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 427. The others, which should now also be placed on the *Official Index*, are the following: (i) *Anodon* Oken, 1815 (*Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* 3(1) : 326) (invalid also because published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 417); (ii) *Anodontes* Cuvier, 1817 (*Règne Anim.* 2 : 472); (iii) *Anodonte* Fischer de Waldheim, 1823 (*Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 6 : 230). There are also several junior homonyms of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, but no action requires to be taken in regard to these, as they have, I am informed, already been placed on the *Official Index* by the Ruling given in *Direction* 72 (now in the press).

8. For the reasons set out in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Glochidium* Rathke, 1797, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to give a Ruling that the action taken under (1) above shall not affect the availability of the word " Glochidium " as a technical designation to denote the parasitic larval stage of species of the genus *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799 ;

(3) to confirm the entry of the name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 94 ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Glochidium* Rathke, 1797, as proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, the entry so to be made to be endorsed as specified in (2) above ;

(b) the under-mentioned Invalid Emendations of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799 :—

(i) *Anodon*, Oken, 1815 (a name invalid also under the Ruling given in *Opinion* 417) ;

(i)) *Anodontes* Cuvier, 1817 ;

(iii) *Anodonte* Fischer de Waldheim, 1823.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE APPLICATION OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "PADI" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "APHIS PADI" TO THE EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY APHID (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)

By **J. P. DONCASTER**
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1225)

It is the purpose of the present application to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the application of the specific name *padi* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis padi*, to the common European Bird Cherry Aphid, in order to preserve a name which is appropriate and in common use, but the application of which in this sense is invalid according to the Rules.

2. The name *Aphis padi* Linnaeus is, and has been, applied by the majority of aphidologists to the European Bird Cherry Aphid, which, with the exception of one rather rare species, is the only aphid known to use *Prunus padus* as a primary host in Europe, although, according to the Rules, it would seem to apply to a totally unrelated species, the Mealy Plum Aphid. As the name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, has already been placed on the *Official List* for the Mealy Plum Aphid (*Opinion* 397, July, 1956) *padi* cannot supplant it (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 270, Conclusion 42(1)(b)), but the name *padi* cannot now be used in any other sense without appropriate action by the Commission.

3. Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (Ed. 10) **1** : 451) gives the following entry under the heading " APHIS " :

> Padi. 7. A. Pruni Padi,
>
> *Reaum. ins.* 3. *t.* 23. *f.* 9. 10.
>
> *Habitat in Pruno* Pado.

4. As Linnaeus did not describe *padi* and his citation of a host species (*Prunus padus*) does not, according to Conclusion 21 of the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 256), in itself constitute an " indication ", the aphid can be identified only from the citation of Réaumur's figures 9 and 10, which show aphids attacking leaves of plum. It must be accepted that the description in Réaumur's text (p. 317), relating to these figures is to be identified as the Mealy Plum Aphid, as this has been decided by *Opinion* 397. But as the reference to Réaumur cited for *padi* is identical with that cited for *pruni*, it would therefore appear that *padi* must, on the same reasoning, also be the Mealy Plum Aphid, unless it is contended that either or both of Réaumur's figures depict a species different from the one he described, for which there appears to be no valid evidence. Indeed, not only does Réaumur's description of the Mealy Plum Aphid (p. 317) include a reference to both figures 9 and 10 together, but earlier in his account (p. 296) he seems to imply that these figures illustrate two different sorts of damage caused by the same species.

5. This view, however, was not accepted by Theobald (1927, *Aphididae of Gt. Britain* **2** : 403) who, though he did not doubt that Réaumur's figure 9 applied to the Mealy Plum Aphid, considered that figure 10 applied to the unrelated Leaf-curling Plum Aphid and restricted the name *padi* to the latter. Theobald's interpretation was followed by many entomologists, who consequently found themselves at variance with other workers ; but, in any case, the divergence of opinion on the identity of *Aphis padi* Linnaeus would appear to show that, if it is not the Mealy Plum Aphid, it must be considered unidentifiable.

6. The case for validating the name *padi* for the Bird Cherry Aphid is strong. Not only is the name highly appropriate in that it indicates the only known primary host of the species in Europe, but most authors of major works on aphid systematics have used the name *padi* in this sense. They include Schrank, who published the first clearly recognisable description of the Bird Cherry Aphid under this name (1801, *Fauna Boica* **2** : 115), Kaltenbach, Walker, Koch, del Guercio, van der Goot, Mordvilko, Börner and Hille Ris Lambers. The morphology and biology of the Bird Cherry Aphid have been described by Rogerson (1947, *Bull. ent. Res.* **38**(1) : 158), who used the now widely accepted combination *Rhopalosiphum padi* (Linnaeus). The validation of *padi* for the Bird Cherry Aphid, therefore, would stabilise a name already well established and about the application of which there is a wide measure of agreement.

7. Although, as already noted, the citation of a host plant unaccompanied by any description does not constitute a valid " indication " under the existing *Règles*, it cannot be doubted that, when Linnaeus cited *Prunus padus* as the host for his species *Aphis padi*, he intended to convey that that name applied to the European Bird Cherry Aphid, since the citation of that host is entirely inappropriate for the species figured by Réaumur on the plate cited by Linnaeus. Thus, a solution on the lines now recommended would not only serve the valuable purpose of stabilising the name for the European Bird Cherry Aphid but would also be in harmony with the intention of Linnaeus, even though under the present *Règles* he failed to give effect to that intention.

8. For the reasons stated above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to direct that the nominal species *Aphis padi* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to the description given therefor by Schrank in 1801 (*Faun. boic.* **2** : 115) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

padi Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Aphis padi*, the entry so to be made to be endorsed that the nominal species so named be interpreted in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers in (1) above.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY A. E. ELLIS REGARDING THE "VIVIPARUS/PALUDINA" COMPLEX (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **MRS. W. S. S. VAN DER FEEN**
(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, Holland*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 857)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 38—43)

(Letter, dated 31st May 1957, communicated by A. E. Ellis)

In the first place I have to thank you for your reprint, proposing the stabilisation of the names of the two European *Viviparus*. I hope it will be accepted in this way, although there will result a lot of confusion with names used by central-European conchologists.

PROPOSED DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES "TEREBRATULA LINEATA" YOUNG & BIRD, 1828 (PHYLUM BRACHIOPODA, CLASS ARTICULATA)

By **D. V. AGER**
(*Imperial College of Science and Technology, London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1217)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give directions under its Plenary Powers that the nominal species *Terebratula lineata* Young & Bird, 1828 (Phylum Brachiopoda) be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated therefor by the present applicant in 1956 (Ager (D.V.), 1956 : 40).

2. The nominal species *Terebratula lineata* Young & Bird, 1828 (: 232, pl. vii, fig. 10) was stated in the original description to be " very common in the ironstone bands, and in the dogger " of the Jurassic rocks on the Yorkshire coast. The single specimen that was originally illustrated, and which therefore must be the holotype, cannot be found in any of the Yorkshire museums or in any of the other major collections of British Jurassic brachiopods. It is therefore presumed lost.

3. The nominal species *Terebratula bidens* Phillips, 1829, was proposed a year later (: 162, pl. xiii, fig. 24), though the author apparently accepted in his faunal list (*op. cit.* : 162) that this was in fact the same as Young & Bird's *lineata*. *T. bidens* was described as coming from the Ironstone Series of the Yorkshire Lias, as was another species described at the same time—*Terebratula triplicata* Phillips, 1829 (: 162, pl. xiii, fig. 22). The latter only differs from *T. bidens* in the possession of an extra costa in the fold of the brachial valve. This is a trivial difference and any collection shows both variants freely associated and inseparable by other means.

4. Three names have therefore been in common usage for what appears to be almost certainly the same species. The nominal species *T. lineata* Young & Bird has a priority of one year over *T. bidens* and *T. triplicata* Phillips. These latter are only subjective synonyms, but the closeness of the relationship has been recognised by most authors (e.g. Davidson, 1852). The form (or forms) concerned is very common in the Ironstone Series of the Middle Lias (*spinatum* Zone) on the Yorkshire coast. It is well-known and is well represented in collections, but its importance has been overlooked due to the original confusion of names and subsequent complications not relevant to the present discussion. The present author has found the form to be of stratigraphical value (Ager, 1956 : 40—41).

5. The holotypes of *T. bidens* and *T. triplicata* are not now preserved in the York Museum (where they were said by Phillips to be deposited) they are not with other Phillips material at Oxford and they have not been noted elsewhere. Sherborn (1940 : 107) recorded the unusual circumstances in which some of Phillips' collection was dropped into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge, and this may have been the fate of these specimens. They may therefore be presumed lost.

6. *T. lineata* Young & Bird was referred to the genus *Rhynchonella* by Tate (1876) as were Phillips' two species by Davidson (1852). Buckman placed *lineata* provisionally in his new genus *Rhynchonelloidea* (1918 : 39) and the present author has confirmed this attribution (Ager, 1956 : 40).

7. Though the original figure was very poor and the description insufficient, these are enough to define the species. The specimen designated as neotype by the present author agrees with what is known of the lost holotype. It was collected personally from the thin bed of shale immediately above the basal ironstone band in the *Pecten* Seam (*spinatum* Zone) of the Yorkshire Ironstone Series, in the cliff section just south-east of Staithes. It was described and figured by the author in 1956 (Ager, 1956 : 40—43, pl. iii, figs. 6 a—c). It was presented to the British Museum (Natural History) which has proper facilities for preserving type specimens and which gives research students access to its collections. The following are attached to the specimen :—

(1) Green spot.

(2) Yellow number-label BB 14882, the official registration number of the specimen.

(3) The number J 1013/1 written in indian ink, this being the writer's own number for the specimen.

8. Accompanying the specimens are the following labels :—

(1) Neotype. *Rhynchonelloidea lineata* (Young & Bird). Middle Lias (*spinatum* Zone). Cliff section, S.E. of Staithes, Yorkshire. Dr. D. V. Ager coll., Oct. 1955. BB.14882. Figd. Ager, D.V. Mon. Pal. Soc. 1956 vol. 110 pl. III figs. 6 a—c.

(2) *Rhynchonelloidea lineata* (Young & Bird). Neotype. Thin bed of shale immediately above the basal ironstone band in the *Pecten* Seam (*spinatum* Zone). Cliff section, south-east of Staithes, Yorkshire. DVA collection (J.1013/1). To be figured in monograph. BB.14882.

9. The purpose of designating a neotype in this instance was to stabilise the usage of the binomen *Rhynchonelloidea lineata* (Young & Bird) which refers to a well-known form of stratigraphical value. The specific name in question is the oldest one available.

10. The International Commission is therefore requested to use its Plenary Powers :—

(1) to give directions under its Plenary Powers that the nominal species *Terebratula lineata* Young & Bird, 1828, be interpreted by reference to the specimen designated and figured as the neotype of that species by the present applicant in 1956 (: pl. iii, figs. 6 a—c).

(2) to place the undermentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *lineata* Young & Bird, 1828, as published in the combination *Terebratula lineata*, interpreted as specified in (1) above.

References :

Ager, D. V., 1956, " A monograph of the British Liassic Rhynchonellidae " pt. i, *Palaeont. Soc.* **110**

Buckman, S. S., 1918, " The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds, Northern Shan States, Burma " *Palaeont. indica* (n.s.) **3** (No. 2) (1917)

Davidson, T., 1852, " A monograph of the British fossil Brachiopoda " vol. I, Pt. iii, *Palaeont. Soc.*

Sherborn, C.D., 1940, " Where is the —— collection ? " Cambridge

Tate, R., 1876, " Class Palliobranchiata " *in* Tate & Blake, *The Yorkshire Lias* London

Young, G. & Bird, J., 1828, *A geological survey of the Yorkshire coast.* Ed. 2, Whitby

PROPOSED DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES " RHYNCHONELLA SUBCONCINNA " DAVIDSON, 1852 (PHYLUM BRACHIOPODA, CLASS ARTICULATA)

By **D. V. AGER**
(*Imperial College of Science and Technology, London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1218)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give directions under its Plenary Powers that the nominal species *Rhynchonella subconcinna* Davidson, 1852 (Phylum Brachiopoda) be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated therefor by the present applicant in 1956 (Ager (D.V.), 1956 : 10).

2. The nominal species *Rhynchonella subconcinna* Davidson, 1852 (: 90, pl. xvii, fig. 17) was described from a single specimen (which is therefore the holotype) from the Marlstone Rock-bed (*spinatum* Zone) in the Lower Jurassic of Ilminster, Somerset. The holotype, which was said to be from the collection of Charles Moore, is not preserved in the Davidson collection at the British Museum (Natural History) or in the Moore collection, now at the City Museum, Bristol. It has not been observed in any of the major British collections of Lower Jurassic brachiopods. It is therefore presumed lost.

3. There appears to be no doubt that the nominal species *Rhynchonella fodinalis* Tate, 1876 (: 424, pl. xv, figs. 16, 16a) is a synonym of Davidson's species. The type-specimens of the former are preserved in the Geological Survey Museum (Registration Numbers 28628—9) and differ in no appreciable manner from the neotype designated by the present author.

4. The two names *R. subconcinna* and *R. fodinalis* have been used extensively in literature, though the synonymy was suspected at an early date by Davidson (1878 : 207). This confusion has resulted mainly from the fact that the two names were originally applied to forms at opposite ends of the English Lower Jurassic outcrop, *R. subconcinna* from Somerset and *R. fodinalis* from Yorkshire. The situation has been further aggravated by the action of Buckman, (1918 : 43, 59) in referring *R. fodinalis* to the genus *Quadratirhynchia* Buckman,

1914, and *R. subconcinna* provisionally to the genus *Furcirhynchia* Buckman, 1914. The present author (Ager, 1956 : 10) regards the two forms as synonymous and as referable to the genus *Tetrarhynchia* Buckman, 1917.

5. *R. subconcinna* is a somewhat generalised form, lacking in distinctive characters, and the name has been carelessly applied by various authors to forms of various ages having no connection with the original.

6. Though the synonymy referred to in paragraph 4 is purely subjective, it is considered desirable that the name having priority should be firmly established. The synonymy was in fact recognised by J. F. Walker on the label of the specimen selected as neotype (see paragraph 8 below).

7. The specimen designated as neotype by the present author in 1956 agrees with what is known of the lost holotype. It comes from the Marlstone Rock-bed at South Petherton in Somerset, immediately adjacent to the type locality of Ilminster. It closely resembles Davidson's original figures and some poorly-preserved specimens labelled with the same name in the Charles Moore collection at Bristol (mentioned above). The neotype was described and figured by the present author (Ager, D. V., 1956 ; 10—12, pl. i, figs. 5 a—c). It is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) which has proper facilities for preserving type specimens and which gives research workers access to its collections. The following are attached to the specimen :—

(1) Green spot.

(2) Yellow number-label B 33239, the official registration number of the specimen.

(3) White label : " S.Pth." (=South Petherton, the locality at which the specimen was found).

8. Accompanying the specimen are the following labels :—

(1) Rhyn. sub-concinna M. Lias South Petherton Ilminster.

(2) Written on the pill box containing the specimen : B 33239 Rhynchonella subconcinna Dav. R. Fodinalis Tate Mid Lias South Petherton Ilminster.

(3) NEOTYPE. *Tetrarhynchia subconcinna* (Dav.) B 33239. Figd. Ager, D. V. Mon. Pal. Soc. 1956 vol. 110 pl. I figs. 5 a—c.

9. The purpose of designating a neotype in this instance was to stabilise the usage of the binomen *Tetrarhynchia subconcinna* (Davidson). The specific name in question is the oldest available name and has enjoyed uninterrupted usage since its first publication.

10. The International Commission is therefore requested to use its Plenary Powers :—

(1) to give directions that the nominal species *Rhynchonella subconcinna* Davidson, 1852, be interpreted by reference to the specimen designated and figured as the neotype of that species by the present applicant in 1956 (: pl. 1, figs. 5a—c).

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *subconcinna* Davidson, 1852, as published in the combination *Rhynchonella subconcinna*, interpreted as specified in (1) above.

References :

Ager, D. V., 1956, " A monograph of the British Liassic Rhynchonellidae " pt. i, *Palaeont. Soc.* **110**

Buckman, S. S., 1918, " The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds, Northern Shan States, Burma " *Palaeont. indica* (n.s.), **3** (No. 2) (1917)

Davidson, T., 1852, " A monograph of the British fossil Brachiopoda " vol. **1**, pt. iii, *Palaeont. Soc.*

Davidson, T., 1878, *Ibid* vol. **4**, pt. ii

Tate, R., 1876, " Class Palliobranchiata " *in* Tate & Blake, *The Yorkshire Lias* London

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIFIC NAME " ANONYMA " LEWIS (W.A.), 1872, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " LIMENITIS ANONYMA " (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*London*)

and

N. D. RILEY, C.B.E.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1180)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take such action as may be necessary to make it clear that the name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) possesses no status of availability in zoological nomenclature. For the reasons given below we are of the opinion that the above name and also the name *Neptis innominata* introduced in the same paper were published as an ironical protest against various changes which had recently been introduced in the nomenclature of the European butterflies, that they were not seriously put forward for use for the species concerned and therefore that they are already invalid under a decision by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress discussed later in the present paper. The circumstances of this case are set out below.

2. The names referred to above were published in 1872 (*The Zoologist* (2)(7) : 3074—3075) in a paper entitled " New Names for European Butterflies " written by an author named W. A. Lewis. Both names appeared on page 3074.

3. Lewis' paper started with the following sentence : " The following corrections of synonymy appear to be rendered necessary by Dr. Staudinger's ' Catalog der Lepidopteren ' (1871), and Mr. W. F. Kirby's ' Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera ' (1871) ". This is followed by the names quoted above, to each of which was attached the word " mihi ". No descriptions were given for the new nominal species so established, the "indications" provided consisting of bibliographical references to names published by previous authors for the species concerned. Lewis' note was then brought to a close by the following sentence :—" I propose to take an early opportunity of explaining these 'reforms' and of commenting upon the others (to the number of several dozens) now imminent. There appears a good prospect that we shall very soon have a quite new and really serviceable nomenclature ".

4. Lewis never published his promised explanation and the paper discussed above is fortunately his only venture into the field of zoological nomenclature.

5. Viewed superficially, Lewis' paper has at first sight the appearance of being a serious contribution to the subject, but closer inspection leaves no doubt in our mind that in fact it was not. In particular we are led to this conclusion by the following considerations : (1) The paper was written shortly after the publication of Staudinger's (1870) and Kirby's (1871) Catalogues, both of which had been severely criticised for the number of changes in current nomenclature introduced. If Lewis had been a specialist in this group of insects and had held views similar to that of the authors referred to above, he might well have thought it desirable to introduce further changes, but, as he was not such a specialist, it seems much more likely that he was one of those entomologists who objected to the changes introduced by Staudinger and Kirby respectively and that his purpose in writing the paper under consideration was to protest against, and to ridicule, the policy of name-changing adopted by the above authors. (2) That this was Lewis' intention seems to be strongly supported by the equivocal wording of the concluding sentence of his paper (quoted in paragraph 3 above). For if this was not his attitude why should he have placed in inverted commas the word " reforms " when describing the action taken by himself in his paper ? This action of his seems inexplicable if he really considered that the introduction of the new names published in his paper represented a reform. If he had genuinely considered these names necessary, why should he have thought it necessary to promise an explanation of his reasons for bringing them forward. The remark that the introduction of these names, coupled with the promised introduction of other new names " to the number of several dozens " would very soon lead to " a quite new and really serviceable nomenclature " seems to be meaningless on any assumption other than that he was writing ironically and that in fact he was strongly opposed to the changing of well-established names. (3) These conclusions appear to us to be greatly strengthened by the choice by Lewis of the words " *anonyma* " and " *innominata* " as the new specific names which he was then introducing, for it seems to us impossible to believe that the adoption of these words as specific names could be regarded by anyone as being calculated to promote " a really serviceable nomenclature ".

6. We are of the opinion therefore that the two names discussed above were introduced by Lewis as a protest against the recent action by Staudinger and Kirby in changing well-known names and that these two objectionable—and indeed ridiculous—names were not seriously put forward for use for the species concerned. If, as we believe, this is the correct interpretation of Lewis' paper, the names *anonyma* Lewis and *innominata* Lewis, as " names published for some purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature " fall within the scope of the provision on this subject inserted in the *Règles* by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (see 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63, Decision 114) and possess no status in zoological nomenclature. We recognise, however, that it is sometimes difficult to determine with certainty whether a given paper is written seriously or whether it was composed in a spirit of irony or sarcasm. Moreover, even when the intention of a paper is clearly ironical to one reader, it may not appear so to another. In particular, an ironical intention in a paper, though clear to readers in whose native tongue the paper was written may not be so clear, and may not be clear at all, to readers whose native tongue is some other language. While adhering to our interpretation of Lewis' paper, we conclude therefore that this is a case where the Copenhagen decision referred to above is incapable of providing a definite and final decision. That situations of this kind might be expected to arise was indeed anticipated by the Copenhagen Congress, for in the concluding section of the Decision referred to above it laid down that " any case where it is not clear whether the name in question was intended for use in zoological nomenclature should be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for decision ". It is in accordance with this provision that we now bring this case before the Commission. In view of the difficulties which, as we have explained, are sometimes involved in determining whether or not a given name was " published for some purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature ", we do not ask the Commission to pronounce upon Lewis' two names from this point of view. One of those names is (as we shall show) already objectively invalid for other reasons, while as regards the other our only object is to prevent its becoming the oldest available name for the species concerned. This being so, we consider that the simplest and most practical course will be to ask the International Commission to suppress the name concerned (*anonyma* Lewis) under its Plenary Powers, without reference to the question whether or not that name is already invalid under the Copenhagen decision discussed above.

(a) The species of " Limenitis " involved

7. In order to appreciate the position—from the taxonomic point of view—of the name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, it is necessary briefly to recall the chequered history of the nomenclature employed for the two small European species of the genus *Limenitis* Fabricius involved in this case. One of these species occurs in England, where it is known as " The White Admiral " ; the second has a

more southerly distribution in Europe and does not extend as far as England. We may refer to these species as Species " A " and Species " B " respectively. The first name to be given to either species was *Papilio camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 304). This name, as is now known, applies to Species " A ". Shortly after its publication this name was abandoned by Linnaeus who in 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : 781) renamed Species " A " *Papilio sibilla*. The first authors to deal simultaneously both with Species " A " and with Species " B " were Denis & Schiffermüller (1775, *Ankünd. syst. Werk. Schmett. Wien. Gegend* : 172) who used the specific name *sibilla* Linnaeus (in the incorrect form *sibylla*) for Species " A " and applied to Species " B " the name *camilla* which they treated as a new name. This arrangement continued in use until the early years of the present century, when a change was necessitated by the revival of the specific name *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, which for so long had been so strangely neglected. The change so introduced marked a sharp break in historical continuity, for it involved not only the attribution of the name *camilla* to Linnaeus instead of to Denis & Schiffermüller but also—and much more serious—the transfer of the name *camilla* from Species " B " to Species " A ". This made it necessary to provide another name for Species " B ". The oldest available name for that species was then believed to be the name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 165), as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*. This was not a very satisfactory name, as by some authors (e.g. Werneburg, 1864, *Beitr. SchmettK.* **1** : 389) it had been identified with the species then known as *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). At the time in question it was, however, considered that this name applied to Species " B " and it was accordingly then introduced for that species. Thereafter for the next twenty-five years the name *rivularis* Scopoli was in general use for Species " B ". A further break, however, occurred in 1933 when Higgins (*Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* **7** : 60, fig. 1 (facsimile of fig. 443 by Scopoli of *Pap. rivularis*) demonstrated that Werneburg had been correct when he synonymised the name *rivularis* Scopoli with the *Neptis* species described in 1775 by Denis & Schiffermüller as *Papilio lucilla*. Copies of Scopoli's *Ent. carn.* almost invariably lack the plates which are extremely scarce. A copy containing the plates had, however, been examined by Higgins who had found that Scopoli's figure (fig. 443) of his *Papilio rivularis* represented unmistakably a specimen of the species known as *Neptis lucilla*. That figure was taken by Higgins as the standard of reference for the interpretation of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, and thus became the lectotype for that species. Higgins (: 61) provided the Austrian subspecies of Species " B " with a name, calling it *Limenitis schiffermulleri*, which he based upon *Papilio camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, to which reference has been made above. The question of the name to be used for Species " B " as a whole remained, however, unsettled at that time, it being necessary to carry out a search of the literature in order to determine what was the oldest available name for any of the taxa subjectively associated with Species " B " as subspecies. This search was conducted as rapidly as possible and in the following year it was shown (Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* 67 : 2) that the oldest available name was *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, which was thereupon introduced for Species " B ".

The name *reducta* which was published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var *reducta*, was a name proposed by Staudinger (1901, *in* Staudinger & Rebel, *Cat. Lepid. pal. Faunengeb.* **1** : 22) for the subspecies of Species " B " occurring in Southern Armenia and Northern Persia.

8. We consider it important that there should be no further disturbance in the name to be used for Species " B " and we are of the opinion that such a disturbance would be particularly objectionable if it were to be occasioned by the introduction of the long-forgotten name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, which moreover, as we have explained, we hold to be already objectively invalid and therefore unavailable for use in zoological nomenclature. Fortunately, the name *anonyma* has thus far been employed by only two authors in works of a general character (Verity, 1950 (*Farfalle diurne d'Italia* **4**) ; 1952 (*Var. géogr. sais. Pap. diurn. France* **2**) ; Forster, 1955 (*Die Schmett. Mitteleurop.* **2**)) and has not had time to come into any general use, being still unknown to most workers. The moment is therefore very opportune for its suppression under the Plenary Powers. This is the course which we recommend for the consideration of the International Commission. As part of this proposal we ask that the name *anonyma* Lewis, suppressed as proposed, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. Under the Completeness-of-Opinions Rule the specific name *camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Papilio*) (as a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Papilio*)) should be placed on the same *Index*, while the following names should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : (a) *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Papilio*) [oldest available specific name for Species " A "] ; (b) *reducta* Staudinger, 1901 (*Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var.) [oldest available specific name for Species " B "] ; (c) *schiffermulleri* Higgins, 1933 (*Limenitis*) [oldest available name for the Central European subspecies of Species " B ", being based upon the invalid name *Papilio camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775] ; (d) *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 (*Papilio*), as defined by the lectotype selected by Higgins (1933) [oldest available specific name for the *Neptis* species formerly known by the later name *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)].

(b) The species of " Neptis " involved

9. The species of the genus *Neptis* Fabricius involved in the present case is the species which (as explained in paragraph 7 above) was for long known as *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) but which, as Higgins (1933) showed was first named as *Papilio rivularis* by Scopoli in 1763. Lewis in the paper with which we are here concerned rejected the name *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller] as a " n. Cat.", meaning presumably that he regarded it as having been a *nomen nudum* as introduced by those authors, and, believing it to be without a valid name, gave it the name *Neptis innominata*. The name so given would have been superfluous, even if Lewis had been correct in rejecting the name *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], for it would have been a junior subjective synonym of the name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763. Contrary to the view expressed by Lewis, the name *lucilla* Schiffermüller though only very briefly described, is not a *nomen nudum* and therefore possesses the status of availability. Accordingly, the name *innominata* Lewis is not only a junior subjective synonym of *rivularis* Scopoli but is in addition a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller]. It is thus an objectively invalid name, quite apart from the question whether or not it was seriously published as a name for use in zoological nomenclature, a subject on which we have expressed our view earlier in the present paper. In the circumstances the only action required is to place the name *innominata* Lewis, 1872, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, for the necessary counterpart action, namely the addition of the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, has already been recommended in paragraph 8 above.

Recommendations

10. For the reasons set out in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* ;

(b) *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, as published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. *reducta* ;

(c) *schiffermulleri* Higgins, 1933, as published in the combination *Limenitis schiffermulleri* ;

(d) *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*, as interpreted by the lectotype selected by Higgins (1933) (fig. 443 published by Scopoli) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, as proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) *camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller,] 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla*);

(c) *innominata* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Neptis innominata* (a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio lucilla*).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAMES "CHRYSOPHANUS" AND "BITHYS", BOTH OF HÜBNER, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By **JEAN BOURGOGNE**

(*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 802)

(Letter dated 17th June 1957)

(For the application here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 13—21)

Vous avez été très aimable de m'adresser les separata de vos études sur les noms de genre, *Chrysophanus* et *Bithys*, et je vous en remercie.

Le temps m'a malheureusement manqué pour examiner ces questions de près, sinon je vous aurais écrit à ce sujet. Mais ma compétence en matière de nomenclature est assez faible de sorte que mon opinion n'a pas une grande valeur.

Je vous dirai simplement que j'approuve vos efforts faits en vue d'éviter de nouveaux bouleversements dans la nomenclature et pense que c'est dans ce sens que les decisions doivent être prises, si c'est possible lorsqu'il s'agit de noms constamment employés.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "TOXORHYNCHITES" THEOBALD, 1901 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **ERNESTINE B. THURMAN**

(*Dept. of Entomology, University of Maryland, Maryland, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1166)

(For the application here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 128—131)

(Letter dated 7th June 1957)

This is to report that I concur with the opinions as stated by Dr. Alan Stone and Dr. Kenneth L. Knight dealing with the genus *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera).

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSALS OF C. E. TOTTENHAM FOR THE EMENDATION TO "ERYTHROPTERUS" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "ERYTROPTERUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 ("STAPHYLINUS") (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA), AND TO THE PROPOSAL OF PIERRE BONNET FOR THE EMENDATION TO "THERIDIUM" OF THE GENERIC NAME "THERIDION" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA)

By **ERICH M. HERING**

(*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*)

(Commission References : Z.N.(S.) 242, 1008)

(For the proposals in these cases see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 84—88 ; 96—97)

(Statement received 23rd April 1957)

Es war ein begrüssenswerter Fortschritt, als die "Copenhagen Decisions" im Gegensatz zu der nicht so strengen Formulierung der *Règles* die Möglichkeiten der Emendation zoologischer Namen noch stärker eingeschrankt hatten. Besonders wichtig war dabei der Paragraph 71, der in (1)(a)(I) festlegte, dass ein Irrtum der Transliteration in das lateinische Alphabet kein Recht gibt, die Original-Schreibweise eines Namens zu ändern. In den Sitzungen des Colloquiums, die zur Formulierung der C. D. geführt haben, war immer wieder der richtige Gedanke augedeutet worden, dass philologische Erwägungen erst in zweiter Linie für Aenderungen der Schreibweise zoologischer Namen herangezogen werden sollten. Wie unbedenklich auf anderen Geistesgebieten in dieser Hinsicht vorgegangen wird, zeight eine auch nur flüchtige Betrachtung der Bildung der allgemein anerkannten Termini in der Medizin.

Wollte jeder Spezialist auf seinem Gebiet die durch falsche Transcription oder Transliteration gebildeten Namen zur Genehmigung der Emendation der International Commission vorschlagen, so bliebe dieser zur Erledigung wichtiger Aufgaben überhaupt keine Zeit mehr, denn : die Zahl der falsch gebildeten Namen ist Legion ! Es kommt hinzu, dass in gewissen Fällen auch verschiedene Klassiker verschiedene Schreibweisen angewendet haben, und dass auch der Philologe manchmal mehr als eine Schreibweise als richtig anerkennen muss. Wie viele Namen, die aus dem Griechischen stammen, sind mit der Original-Endung "-on" beibehalten worden. Es erscheint nicht statthaft, von ihnen nun nur eine oder mehrere, wie *Theridion* zu *Theridium*, zu emendieren, während andere Namen mit der gleichen Endung unverändert bleiben. Dem sprachlich Gebildeten sehen die zahlreichen Namen mit der Endung "*-pterix*" ebenso abscheulich aus wie etwa "*erytropterus*". Wenn aber einige Spezialisten auf ihrem Gebiete Aenderungen herbeiführen lassen, die anderen nicht, kommt es in kurzer Zeit zu einem Wirrwarr, in dem sich niemand mehr zurechtfindet. Bleibt es beim strikten Verbot der Emendation, und ist die Kommission konsequent, braucht man nur die Original-Beschreibung nachzuschlagen, um zu wissen, wie ein Name richtig zu schreiben ist. Im anderen Falle muss die grosse, dauernd noch steigende Zahl der veröffentlichten *Opinions* durchgesehen werden, wenn man Sicherheit über eine Schreibweise haben will, das bedeutet eine grosse Erschwerung der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit. Durch solch eine Durchlöcherung des Emendation-Verbotes gelangt die rein philologisch motivierte Emendation durch die Hintertür der Kommissions-Entscheidung wieder zu der Stellung, die ihr durch § 71 ff, der C.D. entzogen werden sollte. Die Kommission hat in früheren *Opinions* in 4 Jahrzehnten nur 12 Emendationen genehmigt, im Märzheft des "*Bulletin*" werden deren gleichzeitig schon 3 vorgeschlagen ! Es sei der Kommission bei der Behandlung aller Emendation-Vorschläge zugerufen : "Landgraf, werde hart !"

Die International Commission möge aus den angezeigten Gründen die drei im Titel genannten Vorschläge ablehnen.

30 AUG 1957

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

(a) New Applications

Page

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* on the question whether adjectival specific names consisting of not fully Latinised words should be treated, under Article 14 of the *Règles*, as consisting of "barbarous" words and therefore as being exempt from change in gender (Francis Hemming) 235

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *parvula* Mörch, 1863 (*Aplysia*) (Class Gastropoda) (N. B. Eales) 240

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to secure that the generic name *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, shall be the oldest available name for the genus concerned (Class Pelecypoda) (F. Haas).. 245

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the application of the specific name *padi* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Aphis*) to the European Bird Cherry Aphid (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (J. P. Doncaster) 248

Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the interpretation of the nominal species *Terebratula lineata* Young & Bird, 1828 (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata) (D. V. Ager) .. 251

Proposed determination under the Plenary Powers of the interpretation of the nominal species *Rhynchonella subconcinna* Davidson, 1852 (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata) (D. V. Ager) 254

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872 (*Limenitis*) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Francis Hemming & N. D. Riley) 257

CONTENTS

(*Continued from inside back wrapper*)

Comments on Applications

Page

musicus Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*) (Class Aves) (proposal by E. Mayr & C. Vaurie) : support by E. Stresemann 244

Viviparus/Paludina complex (Class Gastropoda) (proposal by A. E. Ellis) : support by Mrs. W. S. S. van der Feen 250

Chrysophanus and *Bithys*, both of Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (proposal by F. Hemming & N. D. Riley) : support by J. Bourgogne 263

Toxorhynchites Theobald, 1901 (Class Insecta, Class Diptera) (proposal by A. Stone & K. L. Knight) : support by Ernestine B. Thurman 263

erythropterus, emendation to, of the specific name *erytropterus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Staphylinus*) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (proposal by C. E. Tottenham) and *Theridium*, emendation to, of the generic name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) (proposal by P. Bonnet) : objection by E. M. Hering .. 264

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PURCHASED
-1 OCT 1957

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Contents :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology: Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 265
Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 265

(*continued inside back wrapper*)

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-1 OCT 1957

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 9 (pp. 265—296) *30th September* 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Part 9) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, validation of (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata) (Z.N.(S.) 399) ;

(2) *Pentila* Westwood, [1851], validation of, and designation for, and for *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], of type species, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 476) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage ; *dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793 (*Apis*), validation of (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 770) ;

(4) *adspersus* Rathke, 1837 (*Palaemon*), protection of (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.) 446).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the question whether in the case of a zoological name in which two adjacent vowels constitute separate syllables a symbol signifying the diaeresis should under Article 20 be placed over the second of the vowels concerned (Z.N.(S.) 1013).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science.*

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,

London, N.W.1, England.

30*th September* 1957.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " PHRYNOSOMA " WIEGMANN, 1828 (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA), A NAME PLACED ON THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " BY THE RULING GIVEN IN " OPINION " 92

By **HOBART M. SMITH**

(*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 399)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828 (Class Reptilia). This seems to me to be important for two reasons : First, this name was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* thirty years ago by the Ruling given in the Commission's *Opinion* 92 (1926, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 4) : 3–4). Second, there is associated with this generic name a considerable literature of an anatomical, histological and ecological nature as well as of a taxonomic character. The facts bearing on this case are set out below.

2. The nominal genus *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828 (*Isis* (Oken) 1828 : 367) was established with three included nominal species but with no designated or indicated type species. From these included species the first to be selected as the type species of this genus was *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 206), that species having been so selected by Fitzinger in 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 17). At this point it will be convenient to deal with a question connected with the interpretation of the above nominal species which needs to be cleared out of the way before consideration is given to the senior synonyms of the generic name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann. It must be noted that, when in 1758 Linnaeus established this nominal species, he supplemented the short Latin diagnosis provided by citing references to Seba (: pl. 83, figs. 1, 2) and to Hernandez. He gave the locality for this species as Mexico. To the species in the genus *Lacerta* standing immediately before *L. orbicularis*, Linnaeus then gave the name *Lacerta hispida* (: 205–206), for which he cited two references, the first, to his own work the *Museum Adolphi Friderici*, the second to Seba. In the case of Seba, Linnaeus cited two plates, first, Seba's pl. 109, fig. 6, second, Seba's pl. 83, figs. 1, 2. It will be seen therefore that already by this date Linnaeus' ideas about his species *Lacerta orbicularis* were

confused, as the figures of Seba's on which he largely based that species were also cited by him as part of the basis for the preceding nominal species to which he then gave the name *Lacerta hispida*. This confusion was greatly increased by Linnaeus' treatment of the subject in 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(1) : 365, 366). On this occasion Linnaeus suppressed all reference to *Lacerta hispida* as such and transferred to *Lacerta orbicularis* the bibliographical references which in 1758 he had cited under the name *Lacerta hispida*. He seems, however, to have recognised that this was not a very natural arrangement, for he divided *Lacerta orbicularis* into two " varieties "; for the first, which he called var. α, he cited the references which in 1758 he had cited under the name *Lacerta hispida* ; for the second, which he called var. β, he cited the references which in 1758 he had cited for *L. orbicularis*, adding at the same time the reference " *Syst. nat.* 10. *p.* 206. *n.* 24 ", i.e. a reference to his own *L. orbicularis* of 1758. By the foregoing treatment Linnaeus in 1766 perpetuated the confusion into which he had fallen in 1758, by citing Seba's plate 83, figs. 1, 2, both under var. α and under var. β, the " varieties " into which he now divided the nominal species *Lacerta orbicularis*. For practical purposes this matter was put straight by Laurenti in 1768 (*Specimen med.* : 51), when he restricted Seba's pl. 83, figs. 1 and 2 to *Lacerta orbicularis* and that author's plate 109, fig. 6 to *Lacerta hispida*. This arrangement has been generally followed by later writers and corresponds with current practice. So far however no author has formally selected a lectotype for *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758. It is clearly desirable that this should be done, in order to complete the foundation on which the current interpretation of that nominal species is based. Accordingly, I now select the specimen figured as figs. 1 and 2 on plate 83 in Volume 1 of the work by Seba published in 1734 under the title *Locupletissimi Rerum naturalium Thesauri accurati Descriptio* to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758. This selection has the further advantage of definitely fixing the type locality for this nominal species as " Mexico ", this being not only the locality given by Linnaeus in 1758 but also the locality of the specimen figured by Seba (which is derived from Hernandez, Libr. IX, c. 16).

3. We may now turn to examine the generic names which are senior synonyms of *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann and which it is now desired should be suppressed by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers. It should be noted that these names are variant spellings of one another, differing in spelling through the use of the letters " yi ", " y " and " j " as alternatives for the consonantal " i ". When in 1949 I first communicated with the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case there was a proposal awaiting consideration by the International Congress of Zoology that variant spellings of this type should be ignored for the purpose of determining whether any given pairs of generic names should be regarded as being homonyms of one another. This suggestion was negatived by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, when it inserted in the *Règles* a provision that " a generic name is not to be treated as a homonym of another such name if it differs from it in spelling by even one letter " (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 78, Decision 152). So far therefore as this question is concerned, the ground has been cleared for the taking of a decision in the present case.

4. Before we examine in detail the names which require to be considered, we must note that all the authors who used these names must have derived them—either directly or indirectly—from Cuvier, all the names concerned being variants of the name *Tapaya*. In a few cases only, however, was Cuvier's name actually cited. In those cases where Cuvier was treated as the author, the name was attributed either to the Second Edition of the *Règne Animal* (page 37 not page 57 as often incorrectly stated) which was published in 1829 or to the First Edition (: 35) of that work published in 1817. The explanation is no doubt that in the *Règne Animal* Cuvier recognised a group to which he applied the vernacular (French) name " Les Tapayes " but to which he did not give a Latin name. The names with which we are concerned are in order of date as follows :—

(a) *Tapaja* Oken, 1816, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (2) : 295

(b) *Tapaia* Oken, 1816, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (2) : vi (Table of Contents)

(c) *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, *Isis* (Oken) **1817** : 1183

(d) *Tapaya* Oken, 1817, *Isis* (Oken) **1817** : 1183

(e) *Tapayia* Gray (J.E.), 1825, *Ann. Phil.* **26** : 197

(f) *Tapaya* Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Class. Rept.* : 17

5. Both of the names published by Oken in 1816 in his *Lehrbuch—Tapaja* Oken, 1816, and *Tapaia* Oken, 1816—are invalid owing to the rejection by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes of the work in which they were published (*Opinion* 417). The above names are no more than Original Spellings for a single generic name and, as no author has so far determined which is to be accepted as the Valid Original Spelling and which the Invalid Original Spelling, it will be convenient for purposes of record that this should now be done. As shown in paragraph 4 above, the spelling used by Oken in his main text was *Tapaja*, the spelling *Tapaia* appearing only in the table of contents. It seems reasonable therefore to conclude that in this work Oken considered *Tapaja* to be the correct spelling. Accordingly, I here select that spelling to be the Valid Original Spelling, thus making *Tapaia* Oken, 1816, an Invalid Original Spelling. Oken did not designate or indicate a type species for the genus *Tapaja* as introduced by himself in the *Lehrbuch*. It is desirable, however, for the purposes of synonymy that this genus should be provided with a type species and I therefore select from his included species the nominal species *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Tapaja* Oken, 1816. This name would thus be the oldest available name for, and the valid name of, the genus currently known as *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, if it were not for the fact that work in which it was published has been rejected by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes.

6. The name *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, was published in a contrasting tabular comparison of Cuvier's (1817) classification with that adopted by Oken himself. Oken introduced this name in the column devoted to the " Oken System " for the taxon for which in the column showing Cuvier's classification the name given was *Tapaya*. Cuvier, however, as has been explained in paragraph 4 above, did not employ a Latin name for this group, using for it only the French term " Les Tapayes ". Accordingly, both of the above names are attributable to Oken as from his *Isis* paper of 1817. These names are therefore no more than Original Spellings for a single generic name. It is essential at this point to determine which of these spellings is the Valid Original Spelling and which an Invalid Original Spelling, for whichever is the Valid Original Spelling is an available name, unless disqualified under some other head, while under the Copenhagen Rules whichever is an Invalid Original Spelling possesses no status in nomenclature and does not preoccupy any later use of the spelling concerned. The foregoing question has not hitherto been considered in the literature and accordingly I now select the spelling *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, to be the Valid Original Spelling of this generic name, the spelling *Tapaya* thus becoming an Invalid Original spelling and consequently devoid of status in zoological nomenclature. This action appears to correspond with Oken's intention in his *Isis* paper, for the spelling *Tapaia* is the spelling then used by him in the column describing his own system, as contrasted with the spelling *Tapaya* which in that paper he used only when describing the system adopted by Cuvier.

7. The type species of *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, is *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy. Accordingly, as the name *Tapaia* is not a junior homonym of any previously published generic name, it is an available name possessing rights under the Law of Priority. Further in view of its type species, it is a senior objective synonym of *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, of which also (as shown in paragraph 2 above) *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus is the type species. It is the object of this part of the present application to seek the validation of the name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of its senior synonym *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, a name which has never been used for the genus concerned. The name *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, so suppressed, should then be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, together with the name *Tapaya* Oken, 1817, which, as an Invalid Original Spelling, is already objectively invalid.

8. The nominal genus *Tapayia* Gray, 1825, has as its type species by monotypy the nominal species *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758. This name is therefore a junior objective synonym of *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, and also a senior objective synonym of *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828. Since it is the purpose of this application to secure the validation of the name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, it is recommended that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Tapayia* Gray as well as the name *Tapaia* Oken (the suppression of which has already been proposed in paragraph 7 above).

9. The nominal genus *Tapaya* Fitzinger, 1826, also has as its type species the nominal species *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, and is therefore a junior objective synonym both of *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, and of *Tapayia* Gray, 1825, and a senior objective synonym of *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828. This name is an available name, since the only earlier generic name consisting of the same word—*Tapaya* Oken, 1817—is an Invalid Original Spelling for another name (*Tapaia* Oken, 1817) and possesses no status in zoological nomenclature. Accordingly, in order to secure the validation of the name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, it will be necessary for the name *Tapaya* Fitzinger to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, concurrently with the suppression under those Powers of the two names of earlier date specified in paragraph 8 above.

II. The problems associated with the generic name "Agama" Daudin, [1802]

10. The nominal species *Lacerta hispida* Linnaeus, 1758, which (as shown in Part I of the present application) was confused by Linnaeus with *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, both in 1758 and again in 1766 and was not clearly defined until in 1768 the confusion in this matter was dispelled by Laurenti, is currently regarded as representing a taxonomically valid species. Accordingly, under the "Completeness-of-Opinions" Rule, the specific name *hispida* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta hispida* and as interpreted by Laurenti (1768), should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

11. The nominal species *Lacerta hispida* Linnaeus, 1758, is currently assigned on taxonomic grounds to the genus *Agama* Daudin, [1802] (*in* Sonnini's Buffon, *Rept.* **3** : 333). It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the generic name *Agama* Daudin on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* both because it is a name to some extent involved in the present case, and because it is an important genus currently accepted as the type genus of the family AGAMIDAE. Certain difficulties arise in connection with this name, both at the generic-name level and at the family-group-name level. The first of these problems is discussed in the present Part, the problems arising at the family-group-name level being dealt with later in Part III.

12. The genus *Agama* was established by Daudin for a number of nominal species, one of which was the new nominal species *Agama colonorum* Daudin, [1802] (**3** : 336). In the synonymy of this species Daudin cited the older nominal species *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 207). Up to 1948 there was considerable doubt as to the method to be adopted for determining what species should be regarded as having been " originally included " species for any given genus. The meaning of the *Règles* in this regard was, however, clarified by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 when it decided to insert in the *Règles* a provision that the nominal species to be regarded as having been included in a given nominal genus at the time when the name of that genus was first published are (i) the nominal species cited by the original author as valid taxonomic species belonging to that nominal genus and (ii) any nominal species, the names of which were cited on that occasion as synonyms of nominal species falling in (i) above (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 179–180, Decision 69(3)(a)). Under the foregoing provision the nominal species *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, 1758, having been identified by Daudin with his nominal species *Agama colonorum* by the citation of the specific name *agama* Linnaeus in the synonymy of *colonorum* Daudin, ranks as one of the nominal species originally included in this genus. In view of the tautonymy between the Linnean name for this species and the generic name published by Daudin, the nominal species *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus 1758, is the type species of the genus *Agama* Daudin, [1802] by absolute tautonymy under Rule (d) in Article 30 and has been the type species of that genus ever since it was first established. The foregoing interpretation of Article 30 corresponds with the prior practice of specialists in this case, for already as far back as 1928 (*Abh. senckenb. naturforsch. Ges.* **41** : 25) Mertens & Muller had stated that " *colonorum* = *agama* " was the type species of this genus.

13. The species discussed above was for many years known by the specific name *colonorum* Daudin, but in 1900 (*Bihang. K. svenck. Vet.-Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm **26** (Section 4) (No. 1) : 11) Andersson showed that the material on which Daudin had based his nominal species *Agama colonorum* consisted predominantly of specimens of the species now identified with *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, three out of the four specimens concerned being referable to that species, while the fourth was a specimen of the quite different species *Lacerta plica* Linnaeus, 1758. For many years after the publication of Andersson's paper the present species continued to be known by the name *colonorum* Daudin. In 1928, however, in his " Liste der Amphibien und Reptilien "

Mertens abandoned Daudin's name, applying to this species the specific name *agama* Linnaeus. In the following year Mertens was followed by Flower (1929, *List Vertebr. Anim.* **3** : 96) and—and this was even more important—by Loveridge (1929, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **151** : 48). From that time onwards the specific name *colonorum* Daudin seldom appeared in the literature, the species always being called by the name *agama* Linnaeus. Today this specific name is very well known, the species concerned being divided into countless subspecies.

14. At this point it is necessary to consider the question whether the specific name *colonorum* Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Agama colonorum*, should be regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama*, or whether it should more properly be looked upon as a junior objective synonym of that name. From this point of view the name *colonorum* Daudin could be regarded as being (a) a direct substitute for (*nom. nov. pro*) the name *agama* Linnaeus cited by Daudin in the synonymy of his new species, or (b) a name proposed partly as a substitute for *agama* Linnaeus but in part also based on actual specimens, or (c) a name which was not intended to be a substitute for *agama* Linnaeus, being no more than the name of a carelessly constructed composite species based partly upon actual specimens and partly upon the description of the specimens on which Linnaeus had established his nominal species *Lacerta agama*. Of these possibilities the third may be immediately dismissed as being artificial and unrealistic. In my view there can be no doubt that Daudin regarded his nominal species as in part at least a substitute nominal species for that established by Linnaeus under the name *Lacerta agama*. Although according to modern ideas Daudin was in error in rejecting the name *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, there can be little doubt that in so doing he was prompted by the dislike of absolute tautonymy between generic and specific names that was widely felt by zoologists of his day and that it was his decision to establish a new genus consisting of the word " Agama " which led him to replace the specific name *agama* Linnaeus by a new name (*colonorum*). Daudin said nothing to imply that he was describing his species *Agama colonorum* at least in part upon actual specimens though the investigations by Andersson (1900) referred to in paragraph 13 above suggest that this was the case. However, from a nomenclatorial point of view it makes no difference whether the specific name *colonorum* Daudin was established wholly, or only partly, as a substitute for *agama* Linnaeus, for in either case the two names are objective synonyms of one another, the nominal species concerned having the same specimen as type specimen. It should perhaps be recalled by way of explanation that the rule set out above in relation to taxa belonging to the species-name group was adopted in 1953 by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 75–76, Decision 142).

15. In the light of the particulars given above, we may complete as follows the recommendation submitted in paragraph 11 above that the name *Agama*

Daudin, [1802], should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. First, it should be noted that this name is feminine in gender. Second, the type species of this genus should be recorded as being *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy.

16. The other action which requires to be taken in this connection is the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the name *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama*, with an endorsement that this is the specific name of the type species of *Agama* Daudin, [1802], and the addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *colonorum* Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Agama colonorum*, with an endorsement that it is a junior objective synonym of *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama*.

III. Family-Group-Name Problems

17. No family-group-name problem arises in connection with the first of the generic names dealt with in the present application, *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, that generic name not having been taken as the base for a name in the family-group category. The genus so named is currently placed in the family IGUANIDAE.

18. The generic name *Agama* Daudin, [1802], the second of the names with which we are concerned, has, however, been taken as the base for a family-group name, the genus so named being currently placed in the family AGAMIDAE. That family-group name should now be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. There are, however, certain difficulties in connection with this family-group name which must first be considered. These difficulties are discussed below.

19. It was stated by Boulenger (1885, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.* **1** : 250) that the nominal family AGAMIDAE was first established by Gray (J.E.) in 1827 (*Phil. Mag.* (2) **2** : 57) and this statement has been widely copied by later authors. However, this statement is correct only in so far as it refers to the first publication of a family-group name correctly formed with the termination " -IDAE ". Gray was not the first author to establish a nominal family-group taxon based on the genus *Agama* Daudin, [1802], for one year earlier such a taxon had been established by Fitzinger (1826, *Neue Class. Rept.* : 11, 17) under the name AGAMOIDEA. This family-group name should therefore be cited as AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826.

20. The next point which we have to note is that in the same work as that in which Fitzinger established his nominal family-group taxon AGAMOIDEA, he established also two other nominal family-group taxa, both of which represent the same taxon as that currently known by the name AGAMIDAE. The names concerned, both of which have page precedence over the name AGAMOIDEA, are: (a) PNEUSTOIDEA (*Neue Class Rept.* : 11, 15); (b) DRACONOIDEA (*ibid.* : 11, 16). Fitzinger's PNEUSTOIDEA contained three genera, of which two (*Lyriocephalus*; *Phrynocephalus*) are currently recognised as belonging to the family AGAMIDAE, while the third (*Pneustes* Merrem, 1820) has never been satisfactorily identified. Fitzinger's DRACONOIDEA is based upon the genus *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758, which is a valid genus currently placed in the family AGAMIDAE. Since the Copenhagen Congress the relative precedence to be given to generic and specific names published in the same book and on the same date is determinable in accordance with the First Reviser Principle and not by page precedence (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66–67, Decision 123). No express provision on this subject has as yet been made in relation to family-group names, but it is reasonable that a similar procedure should be followed in regard to this class of name. Indeed, a proposal in this sense is at present before the International Commission (Hemming, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 264–266). In the circumstances the proper course appears to be to proceed on the assumption that the relative precedence to be accorded to family-group names published on the same date and in the same work is subject to the same rule as that already laid down in relation to generic and specific names. This question has not hitherto been considered in the literature in relation to the particular names discussed above. Accordingly, in order to secure the position of the family-group name AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826, from the above point of view, I now, as First Reviser choose the family-group name AGAMOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826, to be a name to have precedence over the following names published in the same book and on the same date, namely the names PNEUSTOIDEA Fitzinger and DRACONOIDEA Fitzinger.

21. The next point which requires to be considered is the status of the name AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, in relation to the older family group name STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825 (*Zool. J.* **1** : 457). This name was clearly marked by Bell as a new name by the insertion of the word " Mihi " immediately after it. In other respects, however, it was introduced in a very unsatisfactory manner, for Bell did not give any diagnosis for his new family-group taxon and did not even specify its type genus, doing no more than place in it the genus *Uromastyx* Merrem. It was, however, common knowledge to Bell's contemporaries—just as it is perfectly well known to modern specialists—that Bell's intention in publishing the family-group name STELLIONIDAE, was to establish a nominal family-group taxon having as its type genus the nominal genus *Stellio* Daudin, [1802] (*in* Sinnini's Buffon, *Rept.* **4** : 5). Gray (J.E.) later in the same year (1825, *Ann. Phil.* (2) **10** : 196) took the view that the way in which this family-group name had been published by Bell was so unsatisfactory that it did not suffice to secure the status of availability for the name

STELLIONIDAE as so published. He accordingly republished this family-group name as a new name of his own, specifying *Stellio* Daudin as the type genus. In this matter subsequent authors have followed Gray and have attributed this family-group name to him and not to Bell. The minimum requirements which must be met for a family-group name to acquire availability have recently been clarified by the International Commission in *Declaration* 31 which provides that such a name is not to be rejected on the ground that the author publishing that name did not specify the name of its type genus. In these circumstances and having regard to the fact that the Copenhagen Congress had already prescribed that it is not necessary—though it is desirable—that an author establishing a nominal family-group taxon should provide an " indication " for that taxon in addition to incorporating in its name the stem of the stem of the name of its type genus, it is clear that Gray was in error in rejecting the name STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825, on the ground that it had been published without an " indication ".

22. During much of the XIXth century the name *Stellio* Daudin, [1802], was treated as a nomenclatorially available name but was regarded as a junior synonym of *Agama* Daudin, [1802]. About twenty-five years ago Stejneger and Malcolm Smith pointed out that the name *Stellio* had been validly published by another author many years before it was published by Daudin, having been introduced in 1768 by Laurenti (*Specimen med.* : 56). Following this discovery Stejneger fearing that in consequence the name *Stellio* as from Laurenti might be re-introduced into the literature deliberately selected as the type species of this genus the unidentifiable species *Stellio saxatilis* Laurenti, 1768 (*op. cit.* : 57) (Stejneger, 1932, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **35** : 618). In 1936 Stejneger returned to this subject (*Copeia* 1936 : 138), observing that the type selection which he had made for *Stellio* Laurenti was " calculated to prevent the specter of *Stellio* becoming active again in herpetological literature ". Stejneger's was undoubtedly the first—and therefore the valid—type selection for the genus *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768. By reason of that selection that generic name became a *nomen dubium* and could in no circumstances represent a threat to the generic name *Agama* Daudin, [1802].

23. While the re-appearance of the generic name *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768, has fortunately no bearing on the present case at the generic-name level, it imports a valuable new element into it at the family-group-name level. For as we now see, the generic name *Stellio* Daudin, [1802], which is the name of the type genus both of STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825, and of the independently established STELLIONIDAE Gray, 1825, is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768. Under a decision by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36, Decision 54(1)(b)) a family-group name based upon the name of a type genus which is invalid as a junior homonym of another generic name is itself to be rejected as invalid. Accordingly, the family-group name STELLIONIDAE as published by Bell in 1825 and the same name as published later in the same year by Gray are both invalid. Thus all threat from these names to the well-established name AGAMIDAE is removed. These invalid names should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* at the same time that the name AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826 is placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

IV. Recommendations

24. In the light of the considerations set out in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

- (a) *Tapaia* Oken, 1817 ;
- (b) *Tapayia* Gray (J.E.), 1825 ;
- (c) *Tapaya* Fitzinger, 1826 ;

(2) to confirm the generic name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above, in its position on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, at the same time substituting the following entry on that *List* for that made thereon by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 92 :—

> *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Fitzinger (1843) : *Lacerta orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, as interpreted by the lectotype selected by Smith (H.M.) in paragraph 2 of the present application).

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

> *Agama* Daudin, [1802] (gender : feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy under Rule (d) in Article 30 : *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta orbicularis* and as interpreted by the lectotype specified in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828) ;

(b) *hispida* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta hispida* and as interpreted by Laurenti (J.N.) (1768), acting as First Reviser ;

(c) *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama* (specific name of type species of *Agama* Daudin, [1802]) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Tapaja* Oken, 1816, a spelling selected from two Original Spellings to be the Valid Original Spelling in paragraph 5 of the present application (invalid because published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 417) ;

(b) *Tapaia* Oken, 1817 (a spelling selected from two Original Spellings to be the Valid Original Spelling in paragraph 6 of the present application (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above) ;

(c) *Tapaia* Oken, 1816 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Tapaja* Oken, 1816, by selection in paragraph 5 of the present application ; invalid also because published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 417) ;

(d) *Tapaya* Oken, 1817 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Tapaia* Oken, 1817, by selection in paragraph 6 of the present application) ;

(e) *Tapayia* Gray (J.E.), 1825, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above ;

(f) *Tapaya* Fitzinger, 1826, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above ;

(g) *Stellio* Daudin, [1802] (a junior homonym of *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

colonorum Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Agama colonorum* (a junior objective synonym of *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama*) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826, a name having precedence over the family-group names PNEUSTOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826, and DRACONOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826, published in the same work and on the same date, through the First Reviser selection made by Smith (H.M.) in paragraph 20 of the present application (type genus : *Agama* Daudin, [1802]) ;

(8) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) AGAMOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826 (an Invalid Original Spelling for AGAMIDAE) ;
- (b) the under-mentioned family-group names, each of which is invalid because the name of its type genus (*Stellio* Daudin, [1802]) is a junior homonym of a generic name of older date (*Stellio* Laurenti, 1768) :—
  - (i) STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825 ;
  - (ii) STELLIONIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1825.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "MANSONIA" BLANCHARD, 1901 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By **HARRY D. PRATT**

(*Department of Health & Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1193)

(For the proposals in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 160–166)

(Letter dated 24th July 1957)

I have noticed a Nomenclature Notice in *Entomological News* regarding the generic name *Mansonia*. I have published two papers on this genus (" Notes on American Mansonia Mosquitoes " *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* 55(1) : 9–19 ; " *Mansonia indubitans* Dyar and Shannan—a new Mosquito addition to the United States Fauna " *J. Kans. ent. Soc.* 18(4) : 121–129). I sincerely hope that this generic name can be used instead of *Taeniorhynchus* which I believe is more correctly used as a sub-generic name in the genus *Aedes*.

Dr. Stone has ably summed up the arguments in favour of *Mansonia* in John Lane's (1953) *Neotropical Culicidae*, 2 : 590. I feel certain that most mosquito taxonomists in the United States would prefer to have the generic name *Mansonia* placed on the *Official List* instead of *Taeniorhynchus*.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAMES "LIPTENA" WESTWOOD, [1851], AND "PENTILA" WESTWOOD, [1851] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) FOR USE IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSE AND TO PREVENT THE TRANSFER OF THOSE NAMES TO GENERA FOR WHICH THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*London*)

and

H. STEMPFFER
(*Paris*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 476)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to preserve for use in their accustomed sense the names of two important African genera of LYCAENIDAE—*Liptena* Westwood, [1851], and *Pentila* Westwood, [1851]—and to prevent the extremely confusing transfer of these names to genera for which they have never been used which would result if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to be applied in the present case.

2. The following are the references for the generic names involved in the present case :—

Tingra Boisduval, 1847, *in* Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 589 (type species, by monotypy : *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, *in* Delagorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 589)

Pentila Westwood, [5th December 1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76 (type species by monotypy : *Pentila zymna* Westwood, [5th December 1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 6)

Liptena Westwood, [5th December 1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77 (type species, by selection by Scudder (S.H.) (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 208) : *Liptena acraea* Westwood, [5th December 1851], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77, fig. 6)

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 13, Part 9. September 1957.

Megalopalpus Röber, 1886, *CorrespBl. ent. Ver. Iris* **1** : 51 (type species, by original designation : *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, 1886, *CorrespBl. ent. Ver. Iris* **1** : 51, pl. 4, fig. 4)

Parapontia Röber, 1892, *in* Schatz, *in* Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* **1** (Th. 2) (6) : 280 (type species by monotypy : *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts.* **3** : [120], pl. [60], fig. 7)

Telipna Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 198 (type species, by original designation : *Liptena acraea* Westwood, [5th December 1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77, fig. 6).

3. A large part of the difficulties in the present case arise from the unsatisfactory way in which the names *Pentila* and *Liptena* were first validly published (by Westwood in 1851) and from the fact that the first of these names had already been published, four years previously, as a *nomen nudum*. These aspects of the case are discussed in the immediately following paragraphs.

4. The generic name *Pentila* was first published by Doubleday in 1847 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 57) but this name is invalid as from the date on which it was so published (a) because he gave no diagnosis for the genus so named (a deficiency which would not have been fatal to the availability of this name if he had cited the name of any previously established nominal species as that of a species belonging to this new genus) and (b) because the only nominal species which he cited as belonging to *Pentila* was *Pentila undularis*, a manuscript species of Boisduval's, the name of which was therefore at that time a *nomen nudum*. Thus, the name *Pentila* as published by Doubleday was a name possessing no nomenclatorial foundation and is itself a *nomen nudum*.

5. It is necessary now to examine the way in which the generic names *Pentila* and *Liptena* were published by Westwood in his supplement to Doubleday's *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*. These names appeared both on the legends of plates published in this supplement and also in the accompanying text. What is important at this stage is to determine whether the plates and the text were published simultaneously or whether one was published before the other and, if so, which. For the nominal species associated with these nominal genera are not in all respects the same on the plates as in the text. Until fairly recently the relative dates of publication were not known with certainty and this is one of the causes of the confusion which has arisen in this case, some authors having treated the text and the plates (pls. 76 and 77) as having been published simultaneously, others taking the view that the plates were published before the text. Fortunately, all doubts on this subject have been removed by the demonstration by Hemming in 1941 (*J. Soc. Bibl.*

nat. Hist. **1** : 335–464) of the dates on which each sheet of the text and each plate of this work were published. This paper shows that plates 76 and 77 were published on 5th December 1851 in Part 50 and that the portion of the text containing the names *Pentila* and *Liptena* (i.e. the portion containing page 503), which were issued in Part 54, was not published until 12th August 1852. Thus, the plates concerned have over eight months' priority over the corresponding portion of the text. We must note at this point that the contention sometimes formerly advanced that generic names published on the legends of plates cannot be accepted for nomenclatorial purposes is without foundation, having been finally disposed of by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 255) by the insertion in the *Règles* of a provision that any generic name published in the foregoing way before 1st January 1931 is to be accepted as having been duly published with an " indication ". We see therefore that the names *Pentila* Westwood and *Liptena* Westwood rank for priority as from 5th December 1851, the dates on which those names appeared on the legends to plates 76 and 77 respectively. Further, the only nominal species which are eligible to become the type species are the nominal species cited in the legends to the above plates as belonging to these genera. (Before leaving Westwood's supplement to Doubleday's *Gen. diurn. Lep.*, we may note that in the text (: 503) he cited *Liptena* only as a synonym of *Pentila*, transferring to that genus the two species which he had figured on plate 77 as belonging to *Liptena*. Though of interest as showing a change in Westwood's taxonomic ideas, his treatment of these nominal genera in the text of his supplement is of no nomenclatorial significance, for, as we have seen, the names of these genera had been published on the legends of plates 76 and 77 eight months' earlier and in consequence the interpretation of the genera so named depends exclusively upon the treatment accorded to them when the names *Pentila* and *Liptena* were published on the foregoing plates.)

6. Now that we know definitely when and where the names *Pentila* and *Liptena* were first published, we have no difficulty at all in determining what under the *Règles* are the respective type species of the genera so named. On plate 76 the only nominal species cited as belonging to the genus *Pentila* Westwood was the nominal species *Pentila zymna* Westwood (a nominal species then established for the first time), which is therefore the type species of *Pentila* Westwood by monotypy. On plate 77 two nominal species, both at that time new species, were cited as belonging to the genus *Liptena* Westwood. These were *Liptena abraxas* Westwood (fig. 5) and *Liptena acraea* Westwood (fig. 6). From these species which alone are eligible for consideration as possible type species for *Liptena* Westwood, *Liptena acraea* Westwood was the first to be selected as the type species, this selection having been made by Scudder in 1875. Under the *Règles* this species is therefore the type species of *Liptena* Westwood.

7. Although it has long been known that the current interpretation of the genera *Liptena* Westwood and *Pentila* Westwood was untenable, the changes in current usage which would follow a strict application of the normal provisions of the *Règles* are so devastating that no worker has attempted to apply those provisions in this case. Thus, *Liptena acraea* Westwood, the type species of *Liptena* Westwood under the *Règles*, is a species currently placed in the genus *Telipna* Aurivillius, 1895, of which indeed it is the type species. If in this case the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to be applied the name *Liptena* Westwood would have to be transferred to the genus now known as *Telipna* Aurivillius, the latter name disappearing as a junior objective synonym of *Liptena* Westwood. This confusing and objectionable change would make it necessary to apply to the genus currently known as *Liptena* Westwood the name *Parapontia* Röber, 1892, the type species of the genus so named being *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], a highly representative member of the genus *Liptena* as currently understood. The effect of applying the normal provisions of the *Règles* to the generic name *Pentila* Westwood would be equally startling and confusing, for *Pentila zymna* Westwood, the valid type species of this genus is currently referred to the genus *Megalopalpus* Röber, 1886. The latter name would disappear as a junior subjective synonym of *Pentila* Westwood and another name would need to be provided for the large genus currently known by the name *Pentila*. It is at this point that a further flaw in the accepted nomenclature of this group comes into view, for we have to note that under the *Règles* not only does the name *Pentila* apply to a genus different from that for which it is currently employed but that, even if this were not so, it would still not be the valid name for that genus, for that name, as so used, is a junior subjective synonym of the long-forgotten and virtually unknown name *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847.

8. The far-reaching nature of the disturbance which would be created by the changes described above will be immediately apparent when it is realised that they would involve the transfer of almost one hundred and fifty species from the genera in which they are customarily placed to genera to which they have never been assigned. Thus, the thirty species of *Telipna* would in future have to be known as *Liptena* ; the sixty-eight species of *Liptena* would have to be transferred to the genus *Parapontia* ; the four species of *Megalopalpus* would be known as *Pentila* ; finally the forty-six species of *Pentila* would have to go by the name *Tingra* Boisduval. Moreover, all the faunistic works so far published would become unintelligible, for every author has followed Aurivillius in his disposition of the names *Liptena*, *Telipna* and *Pentila*.

9. But it is not only at the generic-name level that the most serious confusion would arise if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to apply in the present case, for even more baffling changes would be involved at the family-group-name level. Of the genera with which we are concerned three (*Telipna*, *Pentila* and *Liptena*, in each case as currently understood) are placed in the subfamily LIPTENINAE Kirby (W.F.), 1896 (*in* Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Handb. Lep. **1**, Butts. **2** : 133), while the fourth (*Megalopalpus*) does not even belong to the subfamily LIPTENINAE. As was pointed out by Aurivillius (1898) and later by Bethune-Baker (1914), this genus is an isolated African representative of an entirely distinct Indo-Oriental subfamily which is now known as the MILETINAE Corbet (A.S.) & Pendlebury (H.M.), 1956 (*Butts. Malay Penins.* (ed. 2) : 259, 264), a group having the genus *Miletus* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 71) as type genus. The subfamily LIPTENINAE is itself commonly divided into two tribes, the PENTILINI Aurivillius, [1921] (*in* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **13** : 298) and the nominate tribe LIPTENINI. Of the three Liptenine genera here in question two (*Telipna* and *Pentila* as currently understood) belong to the PENTILINI, while *Liptena* (as hitherto interpreted) belongs naturally to the nominate tribe LIPTENINI. It will be seen at once how great would be the confusion resulting from applying the normal provisions of the *Règles* to the names of the type genera of the foregoing family-group taxa. The genus *Pentila*, the type genus of the tribe PENTILINI, would cease to belong to the subfamily LIPTENINAE, while within that subfamily the tribe now known as PENTILINI, which comprises the genus now known as *Telipna* but which in future would be known as *Liptena*, would become the nominate tribe LIPTENINI. Some other name would have to be found for the tribe comprising the genus now known as *Liptena* (which would have to be known as *Parapontia*), for this would no longer include *Liptena* and could not in future be known as the LIPTENINI.

10. It will be seen from the particulars given above that the most profound and far-reaching confusion not only at the generic-name level but also at the family-group-name level would result from the application in this case of the normal provisions of the *Règles*. For this reason alone there are, in our view, very strong reasons in favour of remedial action being taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. These reasons appear to us to be irresistable when account is taken of the exceptional morphological interest of this group and the peculiar examples of mimicry exhibited by some of the species concerned, as regards which a considerable literature has grown up. It is for these reasons that in the present application we ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to stabilise current nomenclatorial practice and to prevent the very serious confusion which would otherwise be inevitable. The main features of the action necessary to give effect to the solution which we recommend are twofold. First, it would be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847, for otherwise that name by reason of its priority would render impossible the use of the name *Pentila* Westwood, [1851] which has for so long been applied to the genus concerned. Second, it would be necessary for the Commission under the same Powers to designate both for *Pentila* Westwood and for *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], type species in harmony with current and long-established practice. As regards the choice to be made of the species to be designated as the type species of these genera, we consider that the best course would be (i) to designate as the type species of *Liptena* Westwood the nominal species *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], that species having for long, though incorrectly, been regarded as the type species of this genus, and (ii) to designate as the type species of

Pentila Westwood the nominal species *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, this being a species which is intrinsically suitable for selection as type species and is moreover the type species of the older-established nominal genus *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847, the name of which it is proposed (for the reasons explained above) should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in order to make way for the continued use of the generic name *Pentila* Westwood.

11. The proposal which for the reasons set out in the present application we now submit for consideration is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to suppress the generic name *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(b) to set aside all indications or selections of type species for the under-mentioned genera made prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate as the type species of those genera the nominal species severally specified below :—

Name of Genus (1)	*Nominal species proposed to be designated as type species of the genus specified in Col.* (1) (2)
Liptena Westwood, [1851]	*Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866]
Pentila Westwood, [1851]	*Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Liptena* Westwood, [1851] (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866]) ;

(b) *Pentila* Westwood, [1851], as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847) ;

(c) *Telipna* Aurivillius, 1895 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Liptena acraea* Westwood, [1851]) ;

(d) *Megalopalpus* Röber, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, 1886) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
   (a) *undularis* Hewitson, [1866], as published in the combination *Liptena undularis* (specific name of type species of *Liptena* Westwood, [1851]) ;
   (b) *tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, as published in the combination *Tingra tropicalis* (specific name of type species of *Pentila* Westwood, [1851]) ;
   (c) *acraea* Westwood, [1851], as published in the combination *Liptena acraea* (specific name of type species of *Telipna* Aurivillius, 1895) ;
   (d) *simplex* Röber, 1886, as published in the combination *Megalopalpus simplex* (specific name of type species of *Megalopalpus* Röber, 1886) ;
   (e) *zymna* Westwood, [1851], as published in the combination *Pentila zymna* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
   (a) *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above ;
   (b) *Parapontia* Röber, 1892 (a junior objective synonym of *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], as defined under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
   (a) LIPTENINAE Kirby (W.F.), 1896 (type genus : *Liptena* Westwood, [1851]) ;
   (b) PENTILINI Aurivillius, [1921] (type genus : *Pentila* Westwood, [1851]).

SUPPORT FOR THE HEMMING/STEMPFFER APPLICATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE GENERIC NAMES "LIPTENA" AND "PENTILA" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) FOR USE IN THEIR ACCEPTED SENSE

By **N. D. RILEY**, C.B.E.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 476)

(For the application here referred to see pages 280–286 of the present Part)

(Letter dated 21st June 1957)

I am most happy to support the application to the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the use of the generic names *Liptena* and *Pentila* in their present accepted sense. As you so clearly demonstrate in the application, to apply these names strictly in accordance with the Rules would make a phantasy of the Commission's attempts to achieve stability in nomenclature. A point which might be stressed even more strongly than you do in the application is that these genera as at present used include a large number of species of astonishing taxonomic and bionomic interest. They present variations of structure and pattern which as yet are not by any means fully understood, and certainly in some cases are of mimetic significance.

PROPOSED DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR THE GENUS "CENTRIS" FABRICIUS, 1804, AND PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE SAME POWERS OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "DIMIDIATA" FABRICIUS, 1793, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "APIS DIMIDIATA" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HYMENOPTERA)

By **CHARLES D. MICHENER**

(*University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 770)

The principal purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Centris* Fabricius, 1804 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera). The second purpose of the application is to ask for the validation under the same Powers of the specific name *dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata*, the specific name of the type species of *Eulaema* Lepeletier, 1841, a genus, the name of which is also involved in the present case. I am opposed to any excessive use of the Plenary Powers, but, in my opinion, their use for the purposes specified above is fully justified, since otherwise serious confusion would certainly result.

2. The name concerned is *Centris* Fabricius (1804, *Systema Piezatorum* : 354). Many species were originally included in it and these are now placed among several genera of bees. From 1804 to about 1850 considerable confusion existed as to what the generic units should be and authors placed species in various genera for reasons often no longer apparent. During this period two type selections involving originally included species were made, as follows :—

(i) *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 2 : 316), selected by Blanchard, 1840, *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes*, 3 : 405.

(ii) *Apis hirtipes* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 2 : 315) (a junior subjective synonym of *Apis rustica* Olivier, 1789, *Ency. méth.* 4 (Ins.) : 64) designated by Blanchard, 1849, in Cuvier, *Règne Animal* (Ed. 3), *insectes*, 2 (texte) : 217 ; atlas : pl. 128 *bis*, fig. 7.

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3. *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, the valid type species of *Centris* Fabricius does not belong to that genus as currently understood but is a member of the genus now usually known by the name *Eulaema* Lepeletier, 1841.

4. Lepeletier, in 1841 (*Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, Hyménoptères* **2** : 11), described the genus *Eulaema* for *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius and its allies, a group of apine bees, and used the name *Centris* for a group of anthophorine bees similar to *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 386). Lepeletier was followed in this procedure by most subsequent bee students, as shown by the following partial list of major works : Smith, 1854, *Catalogue of Hymenopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum*, part II, Apidae ; Dalla Torre, 1896, *Catalogus Hymenopterorum*, vol. X, Apidae ; Friese, 1900, " Monographie der Bienengattung Centris ", *Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus.* [Wein], **15** : 237–350. Shorter works by many authors, including Alfken, Cockerell, Cresson, Cameron, Cheesman, Friese, Lutz, Moure, and Schwarz follow the same usage for the generic names *Centris* and *Eulaema*, even though the first validly selected type species of *Centris* is a species of *Eulaema*.

5. Schrottky (1905, *Z. syst. Hymenopterologie Dipterologie* **5** : 23–26 ; 1905, *An. Cien. Paraguayos* (1) (No. **4**) : 13 ; 1909, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **11** : 160 ; and 1914, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1914** : 220) pointed out that *Centris* should be applied to a group of apine bees (usually called *Eulaema*) and used the name *Hemisia* Klug, 1807, to replace the name *Centris* of authors for the anthophorine genus. In this Schrottky followed Spinola (1851, in *Historio Fisco y Politico de Chile, Fauna* **6** : 167). Based upon the type designations, this procedure is entirely correct but Schrottky's argument that the Fabrician description of *Centris* applies better to the apine than to the anthophorine group is incorrect, as was pointed out by Cockerell, *in* Lutz and Cockerell (1920, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **42** : 549).

6. The only authors to follow Schrottky in the use of the generic names *Hemisia* Klug (type species : *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, by designation of Cockerell, 1906, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **32** : 105) and *Centris* Fabricius (type species : *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793) are Sandhouse (1943, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **92** : 557) and Michener (1944, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **82** : 186 ; 1951, *J. Kansas Ent. Soc.* **24** : 1).

7. In the genus usually known as *Centris* (=*Hemisia*), a survey of my card file (known to be incomplete, yet fully representative) shows that 233 names were proposed under the name *Centris*, 18 under the name *Hemisia*, and some, of course under other generic names. In the genus usually known as *Eulaema* (=*Centris* with type species *dimidiata*), none of the forms were described under the name *Centris*.

8. It is obvious that transfer of the generic name *Centris* from the anthophorine genus to the apine genus would cause much more confusion than uniformity, even though under the Rules it is the nomenclatorially correct procedure. It is therefore requested that the Commission use its Plenary Powers to set aside all type selections hitherto made for the genus *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, and, having done so, designate *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, as type species of this genus. This procedure will conserve both the name *Centris* and the name *Eulaema* in their traditional senses. It gives *Centris* Fabricius and *Hemisia* Klug the same type species, which is desirable in view of the long recognized synonymy of these names, dating formally from Dalla Torre (1896) and recognized at the subgeneric level by recent authors. Furthermore, it makes use of an originally included species as the type species of *Centris* Fabricius.

9. The solution recommended involves the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* both of the generic name *Centris* Fabricius and of the name *Eulaema* Lepeletier. In connection with this latter name another problem arises which calls for action by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, for the name *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, the name of the type species of the latter genus is a junior homonym of two older identical names : *Apis dimidiata* Olivier, 1789 (*Ency. méth.*, Ins. **4** : 64) and *Apis dimidiata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1790] (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(5) : 2780). So far as I have been able to learn, neither of these names has ever been referred to in the literature (except for catalogue references, like Dalla Torre, 1896), since the dates on which each was respectively first published. Certainly neither of these names is in accepted usage. I would therefore strongly urge that these names be suppressed under the Plenary Powers and the name *dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, thereby validated. In the case of the earlier of these names, the action now recommended is particularly important quite apart from the need for validating the name *dimidiata* Fabricius, for judging by the description the species described by Olivier is probably a species of the genus *Centris*. It would be confusing in the extreme to have different species with, at one time or another, the same specific name (*dimidiata*) in two genera which have both gone under the name *Centris* at one time or another. To make matters worse, *dimidiata* Olivier and *dimidiata* Fabricius were from the same region, Cayenne

10. The genus *Centris* Fabricius is currently accepted as the type genus of a tribe CENTRIDINI. This name was originally published by Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.) in 1901 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **7** : 47) in the defective form CENTRINI. This Invalid Original Spelling was corrected to CENTRIDINI by Moure in 1945 (*Rev. Ent.*, R. de J. **16** : 293). In a subsequent personal communication Moure has informed me that he made this correction because the name *Centris* is probably based on the Greek word κεντρίς, genitive κεντρίδος. This word was also used in Latin with the genitive " Centridis ". The stem of this word is thus clearly " Centrid- ", and the tribal name should therefore be CENTRIDINI. The name in its corrected form should now be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, while the spelling CENTRINI should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*. To this latter *Index* should also now be added the name HEMISIINI Michener, 1944 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 82 : 286), for under the proposals now submitted the name of its type genus (*Hemisia*) will become a junior objective synonym of *Centris* (paragraph 8 above), the names CENTRIDINI and HEMISIINI thus becoming objective synonyms of one another, the former, as the older name, taking priority.

11. For the reasons set out above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate the nominal species *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type species of the above genus ;

(b) to suppress the under-mentioned specific names for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *dimidiata* Olivier, 1789, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* ;

(ii) *dimidiata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1790], as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Centris* Fabricius, 1804 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above : *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775) ;

(b) *Eulaema* Lepeletier, 1841 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Taschenberg (1883) : *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Apis haemorrhoidalis* (specific name of type species of *Centris* Fabricius, 1804) ;

(b) *dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (specific name of type species of *Eulaema* Lepeletier, 1841);

(c) *rustica* Olivier, 1789, as published in the combination *Apis rustica*;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—

Hemisia Klug, 1807 (a junior objective synonym of *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, as defined under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*:—

(a) *dimidiata* Olivier, 1789, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata*, and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b)(i) above;

(b) *dimidiata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1790], as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata*, and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b)(ii) above;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*:—

CENTRIDINI (correction of CENTRINI) Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 (type genus: *Centris* Fabricius, 1804) (first published in correct form as CENTRIDINI by Moure (J.) (1945));

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*:—

(a) CENTRINI Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 (an Invalid Original Spelling for CENTRIDINI);

(b) HEMISIINI Michener (C.D.), 1944 (type genus: *Hemisia* Klug, 1807) (invalid because under the Ruling under the Plenary Powers asked for in (1)(a) above the species which is the type species of *Hemisia* Klug, 1807, will become also the type species of *Centris* Fabricius, 1775, and in consequence the generic name *Hemisia* Klug, 1807, will become a junior objective synonym of *Centris* Fabricius, 1775, and the family-group name HEMISIINI Michener, 1944, will become a junior objective synonym of CENTRIDINI (correction of CENTRINI) Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901).

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE QUESTION WHETHER IN THE CASE OF A ZOOLOGICAL NAME IN WHICH TWO ADJACENT VOWELS CONSTITUTE SEPARATE SYLLABLES A SYMBOL SIGNIFYING THE DIAERESIS SHOULD UNDER ARTICLE 20 OF THE " RÈGLES " BE PLACED OVER THE SECOND OF THE VOWELS CONCERNED

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1013)

The purpose of the following note is to draw attention to a problem arising out of the decision by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 57, 58, *Decision* 101) to repeal Article 20 in the *Règles* relating to the use of diacritic marks over letters in words when used as the scientific names of animals, and to seek a decision on the issue so disclosed.

2. It will be recalled that as part of the decision referred to above the Copenhagen Congress agreed that, where on a zoological name being published, a diacritic mark was annexed to one of the letters of which that name was composed—because such a mark had been annexed to the letter in question in the word concerned before it was Latinised for use in zoological nomenclature—an additional vowel should be inserted to indicate that a diacritic mark had been so used. In the case of a name based on a German word, one of the vowels in which had borne an umlaut prior to its being Latinised, Article 20 always provided, as an optional course, for the insertion of the letter " e " to signify the presence in the original word of an umlaut over the preceding vowel. This arrangement will now no doubt become mandatory.

3. The *Règles* have never contained any provision relating to the use or otherwise of the symbol [¨] to signify a diaeresis between two adjacent vowels. This was of no practical consequence so long as Article 20 contained a mandatory provision relating to the use of diacritic marks, for it naturally followed that zoologists employed the conventional symbol to indicate a diaeresis where such existed.

4. The situation has, however, been changed by the decision of the Copenhagen Congress that diacritic marks are not in future to be used over or under letters comprised in words used as zoological names, for it is necessary now that a decision should be taken as to the use in zoological names of the symbol denoting a diaeresis.

5. The diaeresis represents a concept quite distinct from that represented by diacritic marks, for it draws attention not to the use of what is essentially a different letter—e.g. the letter " ä " being essentially a letter different from the letter " a "— but to the fact that the second of the two adjacent vowels concerned requires to be pronounced separately. The use of a symbol to indicate a diaeresis provides a useful guide to pronunciation and it seems to me therefore that it would be convenient for the *Règles* to contain a provision authorising and regulating the use of that symbol.

6. It is suggested that the provision in question should read as follows :—

Draft of suggested provision

In the case of a zoological name which either consists of, or is compounded with, a word in which, prior to its use as such a name, two adjacent vowels were separated into two syllables by a diaeresis, this division is to be indicated by the use of the sumbol [¨] placed over the vowel which constitutes the second syllable. *Example* : The vowels of the name " Chloe " are divided into two syllables by a diaeresis. Accordingly, when this word is used as a zoological name, it should be written as *Chloë* and not as *Chloe*.

7. In submitting the foregoing proposal, I have pleasure in acknowledging the assistance and advice rendered by Professor the Reverend L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS RECOMMENDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THAT THE NAME "PALAEMON ADSPERSUS" RATHKE, 1837 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAME FOR THE TAXON IN QUESTION

By **L. B. HOLTHUIS**

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(For the original application submitted in this see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 142–153)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 446)

I much regret to have to report that since the preparation of the application which I submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*, and matters incidental thereto (1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 142–153) certain additional information has come to light which makes it necessary to amplify in some respects the application previously submitted.

2. First, it is necessary to note that in 1826 (*Natuurk. Verhand. Hollandsche Mij. Wetensch.* **15** : 262) Anslijn in the introduction to a paper in Dutch concerning the Insecta of the Netherlands introduced (: 1) in a rather casual way the new name *Palaemon communis* as a substitute for the name *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758. I have been quite unable to trace any later use of this name or even to find a reference to its existence in the literature either in Sherborn's *Index Animalium* or elsewhere. The name *Palaemon communis* Anslijn has priority over the name *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, and, unless supplementary action is taken by the Commission, would replace that name if in response to the application already submitted the Commission were to suppress the specific name *squilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla*. In my earlier application I have explained how important it is to put an end to the confusion and diversity of practice which has grown up in the matter of the name to be used for this prawn and have recommended that order should be restored by the Commission taking action to secure that the specific name *adspersus* Rathke—a name which is well understood by all carcinologists and as to which no difficulties of interpretation exist—shall be the oldest available name for this important species. The introduction of the totally unknown specific name *communis* Anslijn for this species would inevitably usher in a new era of confusion and would, in my view, be totally at variance with modern ideas as to the need for avoiding objectionable name-changing. I therefore now supplement my previous application by asking that the specific name *communis* Anslijn, 1826, as published in the combination *Palaemon communis*, be suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

3. Second, it is necessary to draw attention to two ancient *nomina dubia* which represent a potential threat to the stability of the specific name *tenuicornis* Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Palaemon tenuicornis*, another of the names which in my earlier application I asked should be protected by being placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The *nomina dubia* here in question are :—

Penaeus punctatissimus Bosc, [1801–1802], *in* Castel (R.R.), Suite à Buffon, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 109, pl. 14, fig. 3

Penaeus adspersus Tilesius, 1818, *Neue Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **1**(1) : 4, pl. 21a, fig. 1

4. The descriptions and figures given by Bosc and Tilesius respectively have been discussed in some detail in a paper by myself published in 1952 (*Occ. Pap. Allan Hancock Found.* **12** : 166, 167). In each case both description and figure are extremely poor and cannot be assigned with certainty to any known species, though they show some resemblance to the species now known as *Leander tenuicornis* (Say, 1818). Neither of these *nomina dubia* serves any useful purpose and it is accordingly recommended that both of these names should now be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority, though not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

5. Finally, the present opportunity may conveniently be taken to draw attention to the name *Astacus locusta* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **1** : 513), a name which was not mentioned in my earlier application. This name is a senior subjective synonym of *Palaemon tenuicornis* Say, 1818, discussed above, but it cannot be used for that species, for that name is invalid in the genus *Astacus*, where it is a junior secondary homonym of *Astacus locusta* (Linnaeus, 1758) (=*Cancer locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 634) through the action of Pennant (1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 21) in transferring *locusta*

Linnaeus to the genus *Astacus*. The specific name *locusta* Linnaeus is the valid name for the species concerned, which is currently placed in the genus *Gammarus* Fabricius, 1775. In order to complete the action required in this case, (i) the specific name *locusta* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Astacus locusta* should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with a note that it is invalid for the reason explained above, and (ii) the specific name *locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer locusta*, should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

6. The concrete proposals which I now submit and which I regret were not included among the recommendations previously submitted are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, when taking its decision on my earlier application, should in addition :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) *communis* Anslijn, 1826, as published in the combination *Palaemon communis* ;

(b) *adspersus* Tilesius, 1818, as published in the combination *Penaeus adspersus* ;

(c) *punctatissimus* Bosc, [1801–1802], as published in the combination *Penaeus punctatissimus* ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the three specific names specified in (1) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) *locusta* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Astacus locusta* (invalid, because a junior secondary homonym of *locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer locusta*, through the action of Pennant (1777) in transferring that species to the genus *Astacus*) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

locusta Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer locusta*.

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1 OCT 1957

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

New Applications

Page

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata) (H. M. Smith) 267

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to preserve the generic names *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], and *Pentila* Westwood, [1851] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) for use in their accustomed sense (Francis Hemming & H. Stempffer) 280

Proposed designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, and proposed validation under the same Powers of the specific name *dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793 (*Apis*) (C. D. Michener) 287

Proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the question whether in the case of a zoological name in which two adjacent vowels constitute separate syllables a symbol signifying the diaeresis should under Article 20 be placed over the second of the vowels concerned (Secretary to the International Commission) 292

Supplementary action under the Plenary Powers recommended for the purpose of securing that the name *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, shall be the oldest available name for the taxon in question (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (L. B. Holthuis) 294

CONTENTS

(*continued from inside back wrapper*)

Comments on Applications

Page

Mansonia Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (proposal by A. Stone & K. L. Knight) : support by H. D. Pratt.. 279

Liptena and *Pentila*, both of Westwood, [1851] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (proposal by F. Hemming & H. Stempffer) : support by N. D. Riley 286

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Attention is drawn to the work " Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ", in which are published the decisions taken by the International Commission on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ". This work is issued in Parts as soon as possible after decisions have been taken on individual cases. It is an indispensable work of reference for all Institutions concerned with systematic zoology or palaeontology. Full particulars are obtainable from the Publications Officer, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

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PURCHASED
- 6 JAN 1958

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 297

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases 297

(*continued inside back wrapper*)

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– 6 JAN 1958

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Double-Part 10/11 (pp. 297—322, i—xxviii) 30th December 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 13, Double-Part 10/11) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following cases :—

(1) *Selene* Lacépède, 1803 ; *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817 (*Muraena*) ; *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821 (*Mollienesia*) ; *fuscus* Storer, 1839 (*Syngnathus*) : establishment of precedence of, over other names published in the same work and on the same date (Class Pisces) (Z.N.(S.) 952) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(2) *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913 ; *Monograptus triangulatus* var. *major* Elles & Wood, 1913 ; *Monograptus communis* var. *rostratus* Elles & Wood, 1913 : designation of lectotypes for (Class Graptolithina) (Z.N.(S.) 1248).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

(c) Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1956

Attention is drawn to the publication in the present Part of the Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1956 and of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

30*th December* 1957.

PROPOSED AMPLIFICATION IN CERTAIN RESPECTS OF THE SUGGESTED " DECLARATION " RELATING TO THE PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED UNDER ARTICLE 14 WHEN A SPECIFIC NAME IS PUBLISHED IN AN ABBREVIATED FORM

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1042)

Two suggestions are here put forward for the amplification of the *Declaration* which I recommended in Application Z.N.(S.) 1042 (1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 210—212) should be adopted by the International Commission for the purpose of clarifying the procedure to be adopted under Article 14 of the *Règles* in the case of a specific name published in an abbreviated form.

2. These suggestions are :—

(a) a proposal submitted by myself arising out of a letter which I recently received from Mr. Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr (*Creole Petroleum Corporation, Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela*) ;

(b) a proposal submitted by Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) in a note in which he recorded his support for the adoption of the *Declaration* which I had recommended.

3. The proposal now submitted by myself has as its object the exclusion from the scope of the proposed *Declaration* of a specific name consisting of a word compounded (i) of the surname of a person, and (ii) preceded by one or more of that person's initials. To take one of the examples cited by Mr. Dusenbury, it was never my intention to recommend that a specific name consisting of the word " *alowensi* ", composed of a latinised version in the genitive singular of the modern surname " Owens ", preceded by the initials " A.L.", should be expanded to include a full writing-out of the names represented by above initials " A.L." even if the words represented by these initials could be ascertained. The proper course in my view, is that such a name as *alowensi* should be treated as an arbitary combination of letters in the same way as the International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, directed that a specific name consisting of a phonetic reproduction of the initials of persons should be treated. Mr. Dusenbury's letter and my reply are

reproduced in Annexe 1 to the present note. The proposal which I submit for the clarification of the above matter is set out in paragraph 4 of my letter to Mr. Dusenbury.

4. Professor Bradley's proposal, which is reproduced in Annexe 2, is that the *Declaration* should provide that in the case of a name published after the close of 1957 no name published in an abbreviated form, other than a name compounded of a cardinal number printed as a number instead of being printed as a word, should possess any status in zoological nomenclature.

5. Finally, it would, I think, be well that it should be made clear in the *Règles* in some appropriate form that no generic name, whatever its date of publication, possesses the status of availability if published in an abbreviated form. This provision seems to be necessary, for a generic name, to be acceptable, should be published in such a way as to make it clear at once to all zoologists—and not merely to specialists in the group concerned—whether it is a homonym of some previously published name and whether a given name, if subsequently published, would be liable to rejection as a junior homonym of a name published in this objectionable way.

ANNEXE 1

Correspondence between Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr. (Jusepín, Monagas, Venezuela) and Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(a) Letter dated 4th August 1957 addressed by **Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr.** to **Francis Hemming**

Specific names published in an abbreviated form

Floyd Hodson (1926, " Venezuelan and Caribbean Turritellas ", *Bulletins of American Paleontology* **11** (No. 45) : 201, 204—205) described two new fossil gastropods which he named " *Turritella plebeia* Say *A-L- Woensi*, n. subsp." and " *Turritella G-A- Weaveri*, n.sp.". Because of the rules against capitalisation of specific names and against the employment of hyphens in specific names, the paleontologists of our company have been writing these names as " *alowensi* " and " *gaweaveri* ". Hodson's description of these forms states that the first was " named in honor of Mr. A. L. Owens, Geologist for the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela " and that the second was " named in honor of Mr. G. A. Weaver who was an invaluable collaborator in the field work during 1924—25 ".

Obviously, initials are a form of abbreviation, hence, if your proposal (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 210—212) to spell out all abbreviated specific names is adopted, as I think it should be, it would necessitate emending Hodson's names to include the complete first and middle names of the two geologists honoured by him. By referring to old membership lists of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, I find that A. L. Owens is Allen L. Owens and that G. A. Weaver is George A. Weaver, but I have so far been unable to ascertain their middle names. Doubtless, this could be accomplished with sufficient expenditure of time and effort. Do you advise me to pursue this course ? Or can you suggest an easier one ?

(b) Reply dated 10th September 1957 addressed to **Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr.** by **Francis Hemming**

Names published in an abbreviated form

In reply to your letter of the 4th August, I should explain that it was my intention in putting forward Application Z.N.(S.) 1042 (Hemming, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 210—212) to seek a decision from the Commission as to the treatment to be accorded to names published in an abbreviated form in cases where the words of which those names consisted were either Latin or Latinised words of a clearly recognisable kind. You will remember that the example which I cited was that of the word " americ." which was clearly an abbreviated form of the Latinised word " americanus ".

2. It was certainly no part of my idea that the proposed *Declaration* should involve the writing out in full of the initials of the first name or first names of a zoologist in those cases where such initials were incorporated with the surname of that zoologist in a specific name.

3. In my view, it is very undesirable that specific names should be formed in this way. When, however, such a name is published, it should be treated in the same way as names based upon a phonetic reproduction of the initials of a zoologist, as regards which a Ruling has already been given by the International Congress of Zoology. This latter problem was raised by Mr. R. G. Fennah in connection with the name *veedee* published by Ross in 1943 in the combination *Aglaostigma veedee*. Fennah explained that this specific name was presumably intended to represent the initials " V.D." written phonetically, these letters being the initials of E. C. Van Dyke and E. P. Van Duzee, both of whom were listed as collectors of the species concerned. (Fennah, 1945, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 8—9). This application was considered by the Commission in Paris in 1948 and it was then decided to ask the International Congress of Zoology to insert words in the *Règles* which would secure that a name such as *veedee* Ross would become an available name (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 252). The basis of the decision then taken was that a name such as *veedee* should be treated as an arbitrary combination of letters.

4. In order to make this matter absolutely clear I propose, now that you have raised this special case, to recommend to the Commission that the following new Point (c) should be inserted in the proposed *Declaration.*

> (c) The foregoing provisions do not apply to a specific name based upon a modern patronymic comprising not only the surname, but also one or more of the initials, of the person in whose honour the specific name was devised, a name so published to be treated as an arbitrary combination of letters.

5. I propose further to recommend that the " Recommendation " which now forms Point (c) of the proposal, which would become Point (d), should be expanded to cover names falling in the suggested new (c) above as well as in the original (a) above, that is to say that it should be recommended that authors should avoid (i) publishing specific names in abbreviated form, and (ii) devising specific names consisting of words comprising the initials of a person as well as that person's surnames.

(c) Letter dated 6th October 1957 addressed by **Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr.** to **Francis Hemming**

I am very much pleased with your solution of the problem of the specific name based upon a modern patronymic and including initials, and I wish to support your proposed recommendation to the Commission covering the point I raised. Your solution will promote stabilization of the nomenclature, for it will allow us to continue to use the name *Turrutella plebeia alowensi* Hodson and *Turritella gaweaveri* Hodson as before.

ANNEXE 2

Support for and proposed extension of the " Declaration " suggested by Secretary Hemming to cover the case of a name proposed in an abbreviated form

By **J. CHESTER BRADLEY**

(*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

I wish to express my support of the *Declaration* proposed by the Secretary. But the practice of proposing a name in abbreviated form is so abominable that I recommend that it be outlawed for the future. Therefore, may I suggest the following provision to replace paragraph (c), the " Recommendation ".

" Subsequent to the year 1957, the name of a taxon proposed in an abbreviated form shall have no status in nomenclature, either under the Law of Priority, or the Law of Homonymy. But this shall not be construed to apply to a name compounded with a cardinal numeral which is not written as a word ".

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE IN THE INTERESTS OF STABILITY " FIRST REVISER " SELECTIONS MADE FOR THE GENERIC NAME " SELENE " LACÉPÈDE, 1803, AND FOR THE SPECIFIC NAMES " ROSTRATA " LESUEUR, 1817 (" MURAENA "), " LATIPINNA " LESUEUR, 1821 (" MOLLIENESIA "), AND " FUSCUS " STORER, 1839 (" SYNGNATHUS ") (CLASS PISCES)

By **REEVE M. BAILEY**

(*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 952)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to set aside long-neglected " first reviser " selections for the names of one genus and three common species of American fishes, each of these being a case where application of the decision by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66–67) to substitute the " first reviser " principle for that of page precedence would result in undesirable and unnecessary changes in accustomed practice. Each of the taxa concerned was originally named at least twice by its describer in the same publication. In each case the name selected by the " first reviser " has been used only infrequently by subsequent workers or is wholly unfamiliar. The names which it is desired to protect are on the other hand in general use. Both the genus and the three species concerned are geographically widespread, and two of the species involved are well known to non-zoologists. The generic name which it is desired to conserve is *Selene* Lacépède, 1803 ; the corresponding specific names are : *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena rostrata* ; *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Mollienesia latipinna* ; *fuscus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus fuscus*. These names are discussed in turn below.

" Selene " Lacépède, 1803 (Order Perciformes, Carangidae)

2. This generic name was introduced by Lacépède, 1803 (*Hist. nat. Poissons*, **4** : 560), for *Selene argentea* Lacépède, 1803. At the same time *Argyreiosus* Lacépède (*op. cit.* **4** : 566) was proposed for *Zeus vomer* Linnaeus, 1758 Günther, 1860 (*Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 458), was apparently the first to recognize that the names *argentea* and *vomer* apply to the same species, and as "first reviser" adopted *Argyreiosus* as the generic name. Following the principle of position precedence, however, most subsequent authors have employed *Selene*: Jordan & Gilbert, 1883 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **16** : 439); Jordan & Evermann, 1896 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**(1) : 935); Smith, 1907 (*N. Card. geol. and econ. Surv.* 2 : 210); Meek & Hildebrand, 1925 (*Field Mus. nat. Hist., Zool.* **15**(2) : 371); Bigelow & Welsh, 1925 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **40**(1) : 236); Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1928 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **43**(1) : 224); Breder, 1929 (*Field Book of Marine Fishes of the Atlantic Coast*, Putnam's Sons, N.Y. and London : 138); Ginsburg, 1952 (*Inst. mar. Sci.* 2(2) : 112); Bigelow & Schroeder, 1953 (*Fishery Bull. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv.* **53**(74) : 379). A preponderant majority of authors have followed these and other general works in their use of *Selene*. Jordan, Evermann, & Clark, 1930 (*Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* for **1928** (Pt. 2) : 275), however, in recognizing the principle of first reviser, reinstated *Argyreiosus*. They have been followed infrequently,

"Anguilla rostrata" (Lesueur), 1817 (Order Anguilliformes, Anguillidae).

3. The lengthy synonymy of the American eel is listed in Jordan, Evermann. & Clark, 1930 (*Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* for **1928** (Pt. 2) : 77), and its nomenclature and synonymy have been discussed, among others, by Bean, 1909 (*Science* (*n.s.*), **29** : 871–872), Jordan, 1917 (*Copeia*, No. **49** : 86), and Ginsburg, 1951 (*Texas J. Sci.* **3**(3) : 435), all of whom employ the specific name *rostrata*. Lesueur, 1817 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** (No. 5)), named the species five times in the following sequence of precedence: *Muraena rostrata* (: 81), *Muraena bostoniensis* (: 81), *Muraena serpentina* (: 81), *Muraena argentea* (: 82), and *Muraena macrocephala* (: 82). That the names *rostrata* and *bostoniensis* apply to the same species was apparently first recorded by Günther, 1870 (*Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.* **8** : 31), who selected the name *bostoniensis* as the name to be used for this species.

4. The junior synonym, *Anguilla chrisypa* Rafinesque, was employed commonly until 1909 (Bean, *op. cit.*). Since then the name *rostrata* Lesueur has been used by most authors, *e.g.*, Schmidt, 1924 (*Rep. Smithson. Inst.* for **1924** : 279); Bigelow & Welsh, 1925 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **40**(1) : 236); Jordan, Evermann, & Clark, 1930 (*Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* for **1928** (Pt. 2) : 361); Ege, 1939 (*Dana Rept.* **16** : 89); and Bertin, 1956 (*Eels, a biological Study*. London : 167). Jordan, 1929 (*Man. Vert. Animals Northeastern U.S.* (13th ed. : 56), however, called attention to the selection of *bostoniensis* by Günther, the first reviser, and employed this name, as did Hubbs and his associates, among others, until the rule of first reviser was invalidated (temporarily) by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948. Thus *rostrata*, with position precedence, was revalidated. After reverting to the rule of the first reviser following the Copenhagen Congress in 1953, it is again correct under the Rules to call the American eel by the specific name *bostoniensis*. Practically all American workers, however, now prefer the customary name, *Anguilla rostrata* (Lesueur).

" Poecilia " (or " Mollienesia ") " latipinna " (Lesueur), 1821 (Order Cyprinodontiformes, Poeciliidae)

5. Lesueur, 1821 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **2**(1) : 3–4), described *Mollienesia latipinna* (from New Orleans) and *Poecilia multilineata* (from East Florida). It appears that Agassiz, 1853 (*Amer. J. Sci. Arts*, (2) **16** : 135) was the first to indicate that these names apply to the same species. He wrote :—

> " You may remember the remarkable genus *Mollienesia* described by Lesueur from specimens obtained from Lake Ponchartrain and from Florida. If you do not, pray look for the figures in the Journal of the Acad. of Nat. Sci., vol. 2, to appreciate the facts here mentioned. From its structure and from the sexual differences observed among other Cyprinodonts, I have long entertained the opinion that this genus had been established upon the males of Poecilia multilineata also described by Lesueur (same Journal), and both admitted as distinct in the great natural history of fishes by Cuvier and Valenciennes. Having found both together in all the Gulf States, I have watched them carefully, and in Mobile as well as in New Orleans, I have seen them day after day in copulation during the months of April and May ; so that their specific identity is now an established fact. I have caught hundreds of them and found all the Poecilias to be females and all the Mollinesias males ; and what is further very interesting, the females viviparous. I have been able to trace their whole embryonic development in the body of the mother, in selecting specimens in different stages of gestation ".

6. Later, 1855 (*ibid.* **19** : 136), Agassiz reaffirmed his conviction that these nominal species were identical and clearly indicated his choice of name : " . . . all those that answer to the description of Mollienesia latipinna are males and all those corresponding to the description of Poecilia multilineata are females. There are several species of this family much smaller than *this Poecilia multilineata* [italics mine] ". Thus Agassiz, as first reviser, selected the name *multilineata*. Günther, 1866 (*Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.* **6** : 348), perhaps unaware of Agassiz's brief papers, also regarded the two nominal species as identical and chose the name *latipinna*. To my knowledge all subsequent authors have followed this action. In the interest of stability it is hoped that *Mollienesia latipinna* Lesueur may be added to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* in preference to the name *Poecilia multilineata* Lesueur. According to individual subjective judgment this species is currently placed either in the genus *Poecilia* or in the genus *Mollienesia*.

“ Syngnathus fuscus ” Storer, 1839 (Order Syngnathiformes, Syngnathidae)

7. The only western-Atlantic pipefish found north of Chesapeake Bay, Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1925 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **43**(1) : 182) was originally named twice, as *Syngnathus fuscus* and as *Syngnathus peckianus* by Storer, 1839 (*Fishes of Massachusetts* : 162–163). Shortly thereafter Storer, 1846 (*Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* : 491 [: 238 in separate]) recognized that these nominal species were identical and selected the name *Syngnathus peckianus* as the name to be used for this species. This name was employed also by Günther, 1870 (*Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus.* **8** : 157) & Jordan, 1929 (*Man. Vert. Animals Northeastern U.S.* (13th ed.) : 114). The name *fuscus* has had general usage (the species being variously assigned to the genera *Syngnathus*, *Siphostoma*, and *Syrictes*), for example by Jordan & Gilbert, 1883 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **16** : 383) ; Jordan & Evermann, 1896 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**(1) : 770) ; Smith, 1907 (*N. Carol. geol. and econ. Surv.* **2** : 171) ; and Bigelow & Welsh, 1925 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **40**(1) : 175) ; Hildebrand & Schroeder, 1928 (*Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish.* **43**(1) : 182) ; Breder, 1929 (*Field Book of Marine Fishes of the Atlantic Coast*, Putnam's Sons : 103) ; Jordan, Evermann, & Clark, 1930 (*Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* for **1928** (Pt. 2) : 242) ; Herald, 1942 (*Stanford Ich. Bull.* **2**(4) : 133) ; and Bigelow & Schroeder, 1953 (*Fishery Bull. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv.* **53**(74) : 312).

8. For the reasons set forth above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked in the interest of stability and universality in nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to set aside, in respect of each pair of names specified below, all selections made by First Revisers as to the relative precedence to be accorded to the names specified in Col. (1) and Col. (2) respectively, the names comprised in each of the pairs concerned being names published in the same work and on the same date as one another and being names currently regarded by specialists as applicable to the same taxon :—

Name proposed to be used in preference to name specified in Col. (2) (1)	*Name proposed to be rejected in favour of name specified in Col.* (1) (2)
(i) *Selene Lacépède*, 1803	*Argyreiosus* Lacépède, 1803
(ii) *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena rostrata*	*bostoniensis* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena bostoniensis*

Name proposed to be used in preference to name specified in Col. (2) (1)	*Name proposed to be rejected in favour af name specified in Col.* (1) (2)
(iii) *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Mollienesia latipinna*	*multilineata* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Poecilia multilineata*
(iv) *fuscus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus fuscus*	*peckianus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus peckianus*

(b) to direct that in the case of the names comprised in each of the pairs of names specified in (a) above the name specified in Col. (1) be accorded precedence over the name specified in Col. (2) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Selene Lacépède, 1803, a name taking precedence over the name *Argyreiosus* Lacépède, 1803, under the Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1883) : *Selene argentea* Lacépède, 1803) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena rostrata*, a name taking precedence over the name *bostoniensis* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena bostoniensis*, under the Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in (1) (b) above ;

(b) *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Mollienesia latipinna*, a name taking precedence over the name *multilineata* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Poecilia multilineata*, under the Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above ;

(c) *fuscus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus fuscus*, a name taking precedence over the name *peckianus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus peckianus*, under the Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above ;

(d) *vomer* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Zeus vomer*.

9. The present application has been transmitted to a number of representative ichthyologists in Canada and the United States. The following persons support all items of paragraph 8 :

> Henry B. Bigelow, James E. Böhlke, Charles M. Breder, Jr., W. I. Follett, William A. Gosline, Earl S. Herald, Robert H. Kanazawa, Ernest A. Lachner, Giles W. Mead, Robert Rush Miller, Edward C. Raney, C. Richard Robins, William C. Schroeder, Leonard P. Schultz, W. B. Scott, Royal D. Suttkus, William Ralph Taylor, Vadim D. Vladykov, Loren P. Woods.

John L. Hart also supports the application except that he expresses no opinion on *latipinna*. William E. Ricker supports retention of *rostrata*, but expresses no opinion on the other names. Among the respondents none objects to any of the items set out in paragraph 8.

10. So far as is known, the generic name *Selene* Lacépède, 1803, has never been taken as the base for a family-group name. This genus is currently assigned to the family CARANGIDAE. Accordingly, no family-group-name problem arises in the present case.

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME " LABECERAS " SPATH, 1925 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By **D. T. DONOVAN**

(*Department of Geology, University of Bristol*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1154)

(For the application here referred to see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 213–215)

(Letter dated 6th September 1957)

I am writing to support Mr. C. W. Wright's application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to designate *Labeceras bryani* Whitehouse, 1926, as the type species of the genus *Labeceras* Spath, 1925.

REQUEST FOR A RULING DETERMINING THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE WORK ENTITLED " HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES POISSONS " WRITTEN PARTLY BY CUVIER AND PARTLY BY VALENCIENNES AND PUBLISHED IN THE PERIOD 1828–1850

By **REEVE M. BAILEY**

(*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1228)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give a Ruling as to the authorship to be attributed to names published in the period 1828–1850 in the work entitled *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* under the combined authorship of Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) and Valenciennes (A.). This is one of the most important works in ichthyology and now that it is known that, contrary to general previous belief, Cuvier and Valenciennes were not jointly responsible for the whole work, it is important in the interests of stability and uniformity that an authoritative Ruling should be given as to the authorship of the many important names first published in this work. The *Histoire Naturelle* was published in two simultaneous editions during the period 1828–1850. The *Regular Edition* consists of 22 octavo volumes of text and one of plates. The *Strasbourg Delux Edition*, in royal octavo, has 22 volumes, each with the same text coverage as the *Regular Edition*, but the plates are distributed through the volumes. The pagination differs in the two editions.

2. Traditionally, the many names originally proposed in the *Histoire Naturelle* have been attributed to both authors jointly. The title pages of all volumes bear the names Cuvier and Valenciennes. But the signatures appearing in the volumes themselves (see Bailey, 1951, *Copeia* No. **3** : 249–251) reveal the actual authorship. Each author prepared certain volumes or parts of volumes : Cuvier wrote volumes 1, 3, 4, and 5 ; Valenciennes drafted volumes 10–22 (after Cuvier's death) ; and volumes 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were written in part by each, the exact pagination being specified in the table of contents of the volume concerned. Thus, while " Cuvier and Valenciennes " constitutes a convenient and simple form of citation, it is not an accurate attribution of authorship. Even as one credits " Lesueur, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes " for a description contributed by another collaborator in the preparation of this monumental work, by analogy one should write " Cuvier (or Valenciennes), *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes " if one wishes to denote both authorship and place of publication.

3. Since 1951 (Bailey, *op. cit.*) many authors have adopted the practice of attributing species in accordance with designated authorship. One reason for failure to do so is the uncritical but common practice of copying authority from older works. The determination of true authorship in the *Histoire Naturelle* is somewhat obscure and there are two editions that differ in pagination. Table 1 in the Annexe to the present application shows the responsible author for those volumes prepared in part by both men. The pagination given is that in the (original) Regular Edition. Table 2 shows the dates of publication.

4. In view of the above, I make the following requests to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) that it give a Ruling that the new names included in the work entitled *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* written partly by Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) and partly by Valenciennes (A.) and published in the period 1828–1850 be attributed to Cuvier or, as the case may be, to Valenciennes and dated in accordance with the particulars relating to authorship and date set out in the Annexe attached to the present application, save as regards the new names published for a small number of species, the descriptions of which in the above work are clearly marked as having been written by some other author ;

(2) that it place the above work endorsed as in (1) above on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature.*

ANNEXE

Authorship of various portions and Dates of Publication of the " Histoire Naturelle des Poissons " by Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828–1850

TABLE 1

Authorship

Volume	Pagination		Author
	Regular Edition	Strasbourg Edition	
2	1–238	1–177	Cuvier
	238–249	177–185	Valenciennes
	249–262	185–195	Cuvier
	262–386	195–290	Valenciennes
	387–490	291–371	Cuvier
6	1–425	1–320	Valenciennes
	426–491	321–369	Cuvier
	493–559	371–420	Valenciennes
7	1–440	1–330	Cuvier
	441–531	331–379	Valenciennes
8	1–470	1–346	Cuvier
	471–509	347–375	Valenciennes
9	1–198	1–147	Cuvier
	199–329	148–244	Valenciennes
	330–359	244–266	Cuvier
	359–371	266–275	Valenciennes
	372–427	276–316	Cuvier
	429–512	317–379	Valenciennes

Volumes 1, 3, 4, and 5 are by Cuvier ; volumes 10–22 by Valenciennes.

TABLE 2

Dates of Publication

Octavo issue

Volume	Date (from title page)	Date of Publication*
1 and 2	1828	Oct. 1828
3	1829	Apr. 1829
4	1829	Nov. 1829
5	1830	July 1830
6	1830	Sept. 1830
7	1831	Apr. 1831
8	1831	Jan. 1832
9	1833	Mar. 1833
10	1835	Sept. 1835
11	1836	July 1836
12	1837	Mar. 1837
13	1839	Apr. 1839
14	1839	Jan. 1840
15	1840	Nov. 1840
16	1842	Aug. 1842
17	1844	July 1844
18	1846	Aug. (or Sept.) 1846
19	1846	May 1847
20	1847	Nov. 1847
21	1848	Sept. 1848
22	1849	Jan. 1850 (*i.e.*, end of 1849)

* From Sherborn (1925, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9), **15** : 600)

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THREE TAXA BELONGING TO THE CLASS GRAPTOLITHINA LECTOTYPES WHICH WILL SECURE THE CONTINUED USE OF THE NAMES CONCERNED IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By **O. M. B. BULMAN**, Sc.D., F.R.S.

(*Cambridge University, Department of Geology, Cambridge*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1248)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to stabilise the usage of three names in the Class Graptolithina by designating for the taxa concerned lectotypes in harmony with the current interpretation of those taxa. In each case the need for the action now recommended has arisen through the injudicious selection as the lectotype of a syntype which does not agree either with the original description or with the current interpretation of the unit in question. The problem described above has come to light in the course of a revision of the Triangulate Monograptids from the *gregarius* zone (Lower Llandovery) undertaken by Mrs. Margaret Sudbury (*née* Walker) in this Department. Arrangements are being made for the early publication of Mrs. Sudbury's revision and it would greatly increase the value of that work and promote stability in the nomenclature of the group concerned if it were possible for the International Commission to take decisions on the questions now submitted before that paper is published. Particulars of the three cases concerned are given in the following paragraphs.

Case No. 1

3. The name with which we are here primarily concerned is *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913 (*Mon. Brit. Grapt.*, Palaeont. Soc. (9) : 483, pl. xlviii, figs. 5a—d, text-fig. 339). In 1941 (*Rozpr. české Akad.* 52 (No. 30) : 8) Přibyl (A.) & Münch (A.) selected as the lectotype of this taxon the specimen figured by Elles & Wood as fig. 5a. Those authors' material is now in the Sedgwick Museum and Birmingham University and an examination of the specimen figured by them under the above number shows that the figure in question is inaccurate and misleading, since the proximal end of this specimen does not in fact show the sicula, and it can only be identified as *similis* with reserve.

3. As a result of the foregoing lectotype selection, the name *similis* Elles & Wood can no longer be applied with certainty to the species customarily so known and becomes virtually a *nomen dubium*. In the interest of stability in nomenclature the International Commission is asked to use its Plenary Powers to set aside the lectotype selection described above and in its place to designate as the lectotype of *similis* the specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as text-fig. 339 (original in the Sedgwick Museum, registered under the Museum Number A21479), the interpretation of which is not open to any doubt.

Case No. 2

4. The second of the taxa to be considered was described as a variety of *Rastrites triangulatus* Harkness (R.), 1851 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **7** : 59, pl. 1, figs. 3a—d) under the name *Monograptus triangulatus* var. *major* Elles & Wood, 1913 (*Mon. Brit. Grapt.*, Palaeont. Soc. (9) : 472, pl. xlvii, figs. 5a—d, text-figs. 328a, b). From among the specimens figured by Elles & Wood, Přibyl & Münch (1941, *loc. cit.* : 6) selected as the lectotype of this taxon that illustrated as figure 5a.

5. A re-examination of the original material in the collection of the Geological Survey and Museum, London, the Sedgwick Museum and the British Museum (Natural History), has shown that the foregoing was a most unfortunate lectotype selection, for the specimen shown as fig. 5a is not referrable to *major* at all, being a true *triangulatus* Harkness. Accordingly, as matters now stand, the name *major* Elles & Wood falls as a junior subjective synonym of *triangulatus* Harkness, and the taxon hitherto known as *major* Elles & Wood is left without a name. In order to prevent the disturbance in current practice which would result from the foregoing changes, the International Commission is asked to use its Plenary Powers to set aside the lectotype selection discussed above and to designate as the lectotype of the foregoing taxon the specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as text-fig. 328b, which is now preserved in the Geological Survey Museum under the Registered Number 26326.

Case No. 3

6. The third of the taxa involved in the present application was described as a variety of *Monograptus convolutus* var. *communis* Lapworth (C.), 1876 (*Geol. Mag.* **13** : 358, pl. xiii, figs. 4a, 4b) under the name *Monograptus communis* var. *rostratus* by Elles & Wood, 1913 (*Mon. Brit. Grapt.*, Palaeont. Soc. (9) : 481, pl. xlix, figs. 2a—c, text-fig. 337). In 1945 (*Bull. int. Acad. tscheq. Sci.* **54** (No. 19) : 31) Přibyl specified the specimen shown by Elles & Wood as figure 2a as the " holotype " [sic] of *rostratus*. This specimen was apparently so described by Přibyl because Elles & Wood stated that the above figure

represented a " typical specimen " of *rostratus*, but this cannot be interpreted as a designation of the above specimen as the holotype, for in the same work Elles & Wood stated also that the specimen shown in their figure 2b was a " well-preserved and typical specimen ". While therefore Přibyl was in error in regarding the specimen shown in figure 2a as the holotype of *rostratus*, the statement in his paper must be regarded as constituting a valid selection of that specimen to be the lectotype of this taxon.

7. A re-examination of the specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as fig. 2a, which is now preserved in the collection of Geological Department of Birmingham University, shows that it does not belong to the same species as that described by Elles & Wood and illustrated in their other figures, being referable to a new species at present without a name (apart from *rostratus*). It would be highly confusing if this new species had to be known by the name *rostratus* Elles & Wood and if a new name had to be provided for the species described by those authors as *rostratus* and now universally known by that name. The International Commission is therefore asked to use its Plenary Powers to set aside the lectotype selection for *rostratus* Elles & Wood made by Přibyl in 1945 and in its place to designate the specimen figured by those authors as fig. 2b (also shown as text-fig. 337) to be the lectotype of this taxon. The specimen so recommended is in the collection of the Geological Survey of Scotland, where it is preserved under the Registered Number 2630.

Recommendations

8. The three names as now proposed to be interpreted under the Plenary Powers should all be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. So also should the names of the taxa (*fimbriatus* Nicholson ; *triangulatus* Harkness ; *communis* Lapworth) which enter into this case by reason of the fact that the taxa now proposed to be interpreted were published as varieties of the taxa so named. It is therefore now recommended that the names *triangulatus* Harkness and *communis* Lapworth should be placed on the above *Official List*. A corresponding recommendation is not, however, now made in regard to the name *fimbriatus*, for, although this name represents a taxonomically valid unit and certainly should be placed on the *Official List*, there are certain nomenclatorial problems associated with this name which require first to be considered. A separate application in regard to this name is in preparation for submission to the International Commission.

9. In the light of the considerations advanced above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all lectotype selections hitherto made for the nominal taxa specified in Col. (1) below and, having

done so, to designate as their respective lectotypes the specimens severally specified in Col. (2):—

Nominal taxon for which it is proposed that a lectotype be designated under the Plenary Powers (1)	*Specimen proposed to be designated under the Plenary Powers to be the lectotype of the nominal taxon specified in Col.* (1) (2)
(a) *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913	The specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as text-fig. 339 now preserved in the Sedgwick Museum (Regd. No. A21479)
(b) *Monograptus triangulatus* var. *major* Elles & Wood, 1913	The specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as text-fig. 328b now preserved in the collection of the Geological Survey and Museum, London (Regd. No. 26326)
(c) *Monograptus communis* var. *rostratus* Elles & Wood, 1913	The specimen illustrated by Elles & Wood as fig. 2b on pl. xlix (which is also the specimen shown on text-fig. 337) now preserved in the collection of the Geological Survey of Scotland (Regd. No. 2360)

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—

(a) *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, as published in the combination *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. *similis* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above;

(b) *triangulatus* Harkness (R.), 1851, as published in the combination *Rastrites triangulatus*;

(c) *major* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, as published in the combination *Monograptus triangulatus* var. *major* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above;

(d) *communis* Lapworth (C.), 1876, as published in the combination *Monograptus convolutus* var. *communis* ;

(e) *rostratus* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, as published in the combination *Monograptus communis* var. *rostratus* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " AUTHORISING THE USE OF THE SYMBOL FOR THE DIAERESIS

By **CHARLES H. BLAKE**

(*Hillsboro, North Carolina, U.S.A.*)

(Commission Reference: Z.N. (S.) 1013)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 292–293)

(Letter dated 12th October 1957)

In connection with the proposal to make a declaration relative to the use of the diaeresis, I present the following considerations. So far as the ordinary languages of Western Europe are concerned, the diaeresis has only one function, namely, to indicate that two successive vowels are pronounced separately rather than as a diphthong. Since scientific names are, by definition, either of Latin origin or Latinized words of other languages, it would seem that the diaeresis can only be used in places where the Romans themselves would have used it. For example, it is necessary in *aëdon*. On the other hand it is not necessary in *Picoides*. This is in spite of the fact that the diaeresis was originally published on the second *i* because it was used to show that the diphthong was pronounced as in Greek and not as in French. I cannot at the moment call to mind any case in which the same spelling with and without a diaeresis has different meanings but would not be surprised if such cases occur.

I favor, then, the retention of the diaeresis in its proper places with the proviso that it not be confused with other diacritical marks.

COMMENTS ON THE " INDIANA " CASE (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER OSTRACODA)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1159)

(For the Plans referred to below as Alternative " A " and " B " respectively see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 191–193)

(a) Support for Alternative " A "

(i) By **VALDAR JAANUSSON** & **ANDERS MARTINSSON**

(*Uppsala Universitets, Uppsala, Sweden*)

(Letter dated 29th September 1957)

Both alternatives given in Z.N.(S.) 1159 are good solutions of the problem. We are, however, slightly in favour of Alternative " A " as it seems to be more in accordance with Matthew's intentions. *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931, functions as a direct substitute for the genus which Matthew felt the need to create, and is founded on the false premise that *Indiana ovalis* is the type species of Matthew's genus.

(ii) By Mlle. **C. DECHASEAUX**

(*Laboratoire de Paléontologie, Sorbonne, Paris*)

(Letter dated 15th October 1957)

En recherchant, à la suite de votre lettre du 17 Sept. les notes concernant la rédaction, dans le *Traité de Paléontologie* des genres *Bradoria*, *Indiana* etc., je retrouve l'indication :

Indiana type *I. lippa*, de préférence à *I. ovalis* c'est dire que l'Alternative " A " que vous proposez est celle que je crois devoir adopter et " défendre ", voici pourquoi :

(a) Si *Indiana lippa* est choisi pour type de *Indiana*, l'espèce *Indiana ovalis* ayant pour certains paléontologistes les caractères d'une *Bradoria* sera placée dans ce genre. Aucun problème ne se pose.

(b) Si *Indiana ovalis* est choisie pour type de *Indiana*, les paléontologistes que lui reconnaissent des traits de *Bradoria* le nommeront *Bradoria* et mettront le nom *d'Indiana* en synonymie, ce qui me paraît très fâcheux car c'est un nom amplement consacré par l'usage.

Dans cette même Alternative " B ", *Indianites* ayant pour type *I. lippa*, de nombreux stratigraphes et même des paléontologistes continueront à appeller *Indiana* ce que la Commission aura décidé de nommer, avec Ulrich et Bassler *Indianites*, d'où une confusion regrettable et une source d'erreurs dans des travaux de comparaisons entre des régions différentes.

Cette deuxième alternative me paraît donc surtout présenter des inconvénients.

(b) Support for Alternative " B "

(i) By H. B. WHITTINGTON

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 26th September 1957)

I am not a specialist on Ostracods, but Professor Ernst Mayr has urged me to read Mr. Sylvester-Bradley's application and to express an opinion. It seems to me that the alternate proposal " B " as published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 191–193 is the more desirable solution to this difficult problem.

(ii) By R. S. BASSLER

(*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 10th October 1957)

What a lot of trouble one ostracod can cause and how sorry I am that Ulrich & Bassler did not leave their second 1931 paper on *Indiana* unpublished (*Wash. Acad. Sci.*). Anyhow, Sylvester-Bradley's Alternative " B " seems to be the just decision giving credit to Matthew. I choose it.

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION REGARDING THE BOOKLET "TESTACEA MINUTA RARIORA" BY BOYS & WALKER, [1784]

By **ARTHUR N. DUSENBURY, Jr.**
(*Creole Petroleum Corp., Jusepín, Venezuela*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1205)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 228–229)

(Letter dated 4th August 1957)

I wish to support the proposal by Dr. Henning Lemche to reject the publication of William Boys and George Walker [1784] entitled "Testacea minuta rariora, nuperrime detecta in arena littoris Sandvicensis (A Collection of the Minute and Rare Shells, lately discovered in the Sand of the Sea Shore near Sandwich)". The nomenclature used in this booklet is clearly binary but not binominal. It could thus be considered valid up until 1948 but not thereafter.

The three polyverbial names cited by Dr. Lemche as evidence of the non-binominal character of the nomenclature were applied by Boys & Walker to shells which they apparently considered to be the calcareous tubes of the annelid worm *Serpula* Linnaeus, 1758. At present, all three shells are placed in the Phylum Protozoa, Class Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera.

In addition to the three species mentioned by Dr. Lemche, Boys & Walker described in this same booklet three other polyverbial species of "*Serpula*", and seven polyverbial species of "*Nautilus*", all of them actually species of Foraminifera. These names were all replaced by acceptable binominal names, provided, like the three mentioned first, by Walker and Jacob, (1798). The rejection of the publication of Boys and Walker [1784] should thus cause no difficulties of importance in foraminiferal nomenclature.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" TO TREAT BARBAROUS WORDS AS EXEMPT FROM CHANGE IN GENDER

By **LEO SHELJUZHKO**
(*Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich, Germany*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) (1064)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : [illegible]-239)

(Letter dated 22nd June 1957)

melas/melaina Was meine Meinung betrifft, nach der Sie mich anfragen, so bin ich volkommen mit Ihrer Ansicht einverstanden, dass in solchen Fällen, wie der Vorliegende, keine Änderung der Namen vorgenommen werden soll. Ich glaube nämlich, dass solche Änderungen nur verwirrend wirken müssten.

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "PARVULA" MORCH, 1863, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "APLYSIA PARVULA" (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **H. ENGEL**

(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1209)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 240–244)

(Letter dated 25th October 1957)

I have pleasure in telling you that I quite agree with the proposal of Dr. Eales to use the Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *parvula* Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula* (Class Gastropoda).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL THAT "-IDES", "-ITES" AND "-OIDES" NAMES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO BE OF MASCULINE GENDER

(Commission Reference: Z.N. (S.) 951)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 203–205)

(a) By **W. A. MACFADYEN**

(*London*)

(Letter dated 8th July 1957)

I see in *Nature* of 22 June 1957, pp. 1279–1280 that comments are invited on the gender to be attributed to generic names with the terminations "*-ides*", "*-ites*" and "*-oides*".

May I record it as my opinion that the gender should be masculine in all three cases.

I refer to W. A. Macfadyen and E. J. A. Kenny : On the correct writing in form and gender, of the names of the Foraminifera, 1934 *J. Roy. Microscopical Soc.*, 54 : 177–181 (in particular p. 178). In the opinion of the classical scholars then consulted, the structure of words with these terminations was held to indicate definitely that they were of masculine gender.

(b) By **MYRA KEEN**

(*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 19th August 1957)

With reference to the adoption of a *Declaration* prescribing gender for generic names ending in " *-ides* ", " *-ites* ", and " *-oides* ", I believe that a ruling that all such names should be regarded as of masculine gender would be desirable and in the interests of nomenclatural stability.

CONTENTS

(*continued from front wrapper*)

(a) New Applications

Page

Proposed amplification of the suggested *Declaration* relating to the procedure to be adopted when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form (Secretary to the International Commission) 299

Selene Lacépède, 1803; *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817 (*Muraena*); *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821 (*Mollienesia*); *fuscus* Storer, 1839 (*Syngnathus*): proposed establishment of precedence of, over other names published in the same work and on the same date (Class Pisces) (Reeve M. Bailey) 303

Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, 1828-1850, determination of authorship of, as between Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) and Valenciennes (A.) (Reeve M. Bailey) 309

Proposed designation, under the Plenary Powers, of lectotypes for three taxa originally established as belonging to the genus *Monograptus* (Class Graptolithina) (O. M. B. Bulman) 313

(b) Comments on Applications

Labeceras Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (proposal by C. W. Wright): support by D. T. Donovan .. 308

Declaration recognising the use of the diaeresis symbol (proposal by the Secretary): support by C. H. Blake 317

Indiana Matthew, 1902(Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda) (proposal by P. C. Sylvester-Bradley): comments by (a) V. Jaanusson & A. Martinsson; (b) Mlle. C. Dechaseaux; (c) H. B. Whittington; (d) R. S. Bassler 318

"Testacea Minuta Rariora" Boys & Walker, [1784] (proposal by H. Lemche): support by A. N. Dusenbury, Jr. 320

CONTENTS

(*continued from inside back wrapper*)

Comments on Applications (*contd.*)

Page

Declaration to secure that barbarous words are exempt from change in gender (proposal by the Secretary): support by L. Sheljuzhko 320

parvula Mörch, 1863 (*Aplysia*) (Class Gastropoda) (proposal by N. B. Eales): support by H. Engel 321

Declaration to secure that "*-ides*", "*-ites*" and "-oides" names be considered to be of masculine gender (proposal by the Secretary): support by (a) W. A. Macfadyen; (b) Myra Keen 321

Also published in the present Part

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature Accounts for the year 1956 and Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956 .. iii

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Issue of a Second Edition of the work
"Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature"

Arrangements have been made by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the publication in November 1957 of a limited Second Edition of this indispensable work, the original edition of which is now exhausted. The price of this new edition will be 25s. (or $3.75), post-free. & Institutions and individuals desiring to obtain copies are advised to place their orders as soon as possible. These should be addressed to the Publications Officer, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

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6th June, 1958

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

PURCHASED
- 9 JUN 1958

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on an application published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 325

(*continued on back wrapper*)

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 13, Part 12 (pp. 323—382, T.P.—XXV *6th June* 1958

PURCHASED
-9 JUN 1958

Teiso Esaki

1899–1957

URAL HISTORY

Zoologists generally and entomologists in particular will have learnt with great regret of the death on 14th December 1957 of Professor Teiso Esaki at the early age of fifty-eight. Professor Esaki occupied an outstanding position among Japanese zoologists and by his wide interests, the varied range of his publications, his friendly disposition and the help which he was always willing to give to others, was well known to, and greatly liked by, a wide circle of zoologists in many countries.

2. Professor Esaki, who was born on 15th July 1899, was educated at Tokyo University, where he graduated as B.Sc., later being advanced to the rank of D.Sc. For many years he was a member of the scientific staff of Kyushu University, where he held the chair of Professor of Entomology. Within the field of entomology Professor Esaki was keenly interested in questions of taxonomy and published extensively on the Order Hemiptera and to a slightly less extent on the Order Lepidoptera. He was much interested also in general biological questions and in the problems of zoogeography. In the course of his life he published some two hundred papers on these subjects. Of his separate publications the best known are his contributions to the work *Iconographia Insectorum Japonicorum* published in 1932 and to the work *Insectorum Japonicorum Illustratio Iconographica* published in 1938.

3. In addition to his extensive work as a specialist, Professor Esaki played an important part as a University teacher, many Japanese entomologists now well known as specialists having been his pupils. The importance of the part which he played in Japanese zoology and education was recognised by his election to be a member of the Science Council of Japan.

4. When still in his thirties Professor Esaki had already acquired such an outstanding position among Japanese men of science that in 1935 he was elected to be a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in succession to the late Professor Chiyomatsu Ishikawa of the University of Tokyo. At the time of his death he had thus been a member

of the Commission for twenty-two years. Professor Esaki was keenly interested in the problems of zoological nomenclature and was a warm advocate of the policy of promoting stability in the scientific names of animals. He was most punctilious in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Commission, never failing to vote on issues submitted to that body for decision.

5. In his early years Professor Esaki spent a considerable time in Europe, working mainly in the Department of Entomology at the British Museum (Natural History). During this time he acquired a large number of European friends and later also others in the United States and elsewhere. He realised that the difficulty of the Japanese language for foreigners might become a serious stumbling block to the dissemination in other countries of knowledge of current work by Japanese specialists and he was always anxious to do anything in his power to mitigate this risk by encouraging the preparation of abstracts in English of papers published by his colleagues. With the same object in view much of his own work was written in English. When approached by foreign colleagues Professor Esaki never failed to render any assistance in his power, in particular being most kind in furnishing abstracts from, and translations of, important papers by Japanese workers which would otherwise have been inaccessible to specialists in other countries.

6. Professor Esaki's death is a severe loss to Japanese zoology and will be widely regretted also by his many friends and admirers in other countries.

FRANCIS HEMMING

31st December 1957

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon an application published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the application in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon the application published in the present Part of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

(b) Plans for obtaining the approval of the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958, for the text of the " Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique " (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature), as revised by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses in Paris in 1948 and at Copenhagen in 1953 respectively

3. Particular attention is drawn to the plans which have been made for obtaining the approval of the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology when it meets in London is in July of this year of the text of the *Règles Internationales de Nomenclature Zoologique* (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature), as revised by the Paris and Copenhagen Congresses in 1948 and 1953 respectively.

4. The Draft of the English text, revised as above, has been published in Volume 14 (Parts 1–9), the first of the two volumes of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* which have been specially earmarked by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature to serve as Agenda Volumes for the London Meetings. Comments on the Draft of the *Règles* and proposals for the further improvement of the *Règles* are being published in Volume 15 of the *Bulletin*, the second of the two London Agenda Volumes.

5. It is particularly hoped that as many zoologists as possible will study the draft of the *Règles* published in Volume 14 of the *Bulletin* and that, if they find in that Draft any matters on which they wish to offer observations, they will be so good as to send their comments as soon as possible to the Office of the Commission, in order that the comments so submitted may be published before the London Congress and thus placed on the Agenda Paper for consideration at that meeting. All such communications should be sent to the address given at the foot of this Notice.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

5th January 1958.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF TWO GENERIC NAMES IN THE ORDER LEPIDOPTERA (CLASS INSECTA) AND TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED UPON THE GENERIC NAMES IN QUESTION

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*London*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1285)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* two well-known generic names in the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta) and to place on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* the family-group names based upon those generic names. Action under this latter head is particularly desirable because in each case the family-group name has been used by some authors in an incorrectly spelled version and these names should therefore be stabilised in order to prevent any further use of them in their incorrect form. The relevant particulars are given in the immediately following paragraphs.

(1) " Caligo " Hübner, [1819]

Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 51

2. Westwood ([1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 341), specified *Papilio teucer* Linnaeus and *Papilio eurilochus* Cramer, [1775] as " types " of the genus *Caligo* Hübner, but, as he specified two species and not one only, his action has no validity under Article 30 of the *Règles*. The first author definitely to select any of the originally included species to be the type species was Scudder who in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 129) so selected *Papilio eurilochus* Cramer, [1775], (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1**(3) : 53, pl. 33, fig. A), and that species is therefore the type species of this genus.

3. The genus *Caligo* Hübner is currently treated as the type genus of a subfamily of the family BRASSOLIDAE. This nominal family-group taxon was first established as CALIGONINAE by Fruhstorfer in [1912] (*in* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5(137) : 290). It was so spelled by several later authors until in 1932 (*in* Strand, *Lep. Cat.* **51** : 17, nota) Stichel corrected this name, pointing out that, if treated as the name of a family, it should be spelled CALIGINIDAE. In 1949 (*Acta zool. lilloana* **8** : 585) the spelling of this name was further emended by Orfila to CALIGINAE. The word " *Caligo* " is a common Latin noun of feminine gender, having " *caliginis* " as its genitive singular. Professor L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser to the Commission, whom I have consulted, reports (*in litt.*, 25th November 1957) that : " The subfamily-name must be CALIGININAE ". It is accordingly proposed that this name should now be placed on the *Official List* in the corrected spelling indicated by Professor Grensted, the incorrect spellings noted above being at the same time placed on the *Official Index*. In addition the junior homonym, *Caligo* Boisduval, 1870 (*Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 54) should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(2) " Charaxes " Ochsenheimer, 1816

Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Schmett. Europa* **4** : 18

4. The genus *Charaxes* was established by Ochsenheimer for one species only, namely *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : Errata), which is therefore the type species by monotypy. The name originally given to this species by Linnaeus was *Papilio jason* (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : 749), but, while this part of the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema* was passing through the press, Linnaeus realised that this name could not be used for this species, as it was a junior primary homonym of an earlier name published by himself, namely *Papilio jason* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485)*. Linnaeus thereupon accordingly put the matter right by introducing the substitute name *Papilio jasius* on the unnumbered " Errata " page at the end of the volume.

5. *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer is currently regarded as the type genus of a subfamily of the great family NYMPHALIDAE. The nominal family-group taxon having this genus as type genus was established by Doherty (W.) in 1886 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Part II, **55**(2) : 109, 124) as a family with the name CHARAXIDAE. In [1911] (*in.* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **13**(107) : 122) Aurivillius, who treated this taxon as one of subfamily rank, altered the spelling of this name by inserting the letters " id " after the portion of the name derived from *Charaxes* and before the subfamily termination " -INAE ", thus giving to this name the form CHARAXIDINAE. Professor L. W. Grensted, who has been consulted on this question, has reported (*in litt.*, 25th November 1957) as follows : " *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer : Not a classical word, the nearest thing being the Latin name *Charaxus*. Presumably connected with the Greek *Χαρασσω* (and our English word ' character '). There is no sign in either language of a stem ending in ' -id ' and I see no reason for anything except a masculine gender and CHARAXINAE as the name for the subfamily ". It is accordingly proposed that this family-group name should now be placed on the *Official List* in the form in which it was originally published by Doherty which, it is now seen, was the correct form. The Invalid Emendation CHARAXIDINAE published by Aurivillius should at the same time be placed on the *Official Index*, together with the Erroneous Subsequent Spelling CHARAXEIDI Wheeler, 1903 (*Butts. Switz.* : 99, 149).

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* The name *Papilio jason* Linnaeus, 1758, is a *nomen dubium* not currently in use. If, as is possible, it is later found that this name constitutes a threat to some well-established name, it will be desirable that it should be suppressed under the Commission's Plenary Powers. If it were found necessary to take such action, it would be important that the suppression should be in respect of the Law of Priority only and that this name should be kept alive for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy, since otherwise its suppression would invalidate the well-known name *jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, as the name for the type species of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer.

6. There is an older generic name having *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, as type species by selection by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 66), namely *Paphia* Fabricius, 1807 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 282). This name is, however, invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Paphia* [Röding], 1798 (*Mus. bolten.* **2** : 175). When (as now proposed) *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer is placed on the *Official List*, the name *Paphia* Fabricius should be placed on the *Official Index*, together with the following invalid names of later date : (a) *Jasia* Swainson, 1832 (*Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 90) of which *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus is type species by original designation, this generic name being therefore a junior objective synonym of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer ; (b) *Iasius* Westwood, [1850] (*in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 306), an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Jasia* Swainson, 1832.

Recommendations

7. In the light of the considerations set forth in the preceding paragraphs the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Caligo* Hübner, [1819] (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Scudder (1875) : *Papilio eurilochus* Cramer, [1775]) ;
- (b) *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *eurilochus* Cramer, [1775], as published in the combination *Papilio eurilochus* (specific name of type species of *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]) ;

(b) *jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jasius* (specific name of type species of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816);

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Caligo* Boisduval, 1870 (a junior homonym of *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]);

(b) *Paphia* Fabricius, 1807 (a junior homonym of *Paphia* [Röding], 1798);

(c) *Jasia* Swainson, 1832 (a junior objective synonym of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816);

(d) *Iasius* Westwood, [1850] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Jasia* Swainson, 1832);

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

jason Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jason* (a junior homonym of *jason* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio jason*);

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) CALIGININAE (correction of CALIGONINAE) Fruhstorfer, [1912] (type genus: *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]);

(b) CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886 (type genus: *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816);

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) CALIGONINAE Fruhstorfer, [1912] (type genus: *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]) (an Invalid Original Spelling for CALIGININAE);

(b) CALIGINAE Orfila, 1949 (type genus: *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]) (an Invalid Correction of CALIGONINAE Fruhstorfer, [1912]);

(c) CHARAXEIDI Wheeler, 1903 (type genus: *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816) (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling, at the tribe-name level, of CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886);

(d) CHARAXIDINAE Aurivillius, [1911] (type genus: *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816) (an Invalid Correction, at the subfamily-name level, of CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886).

CORRIGENDA

page 20. Paragraph 14(2)(a), first line: insert "selection by" before "Riley"

page 20. Paragraph 14(2)(b), line 3, and (3)(b), first line: substitute "Leech" for "Leach"

page 21. Paragraph 14(4)(c), first line: substitute "*Leechia*" for "*Leachia*"

page 43. Paragraph 9(5)(c), first line: substitute "5" for "4"

page 69. Paragraph 8(2), first line: substitute "*vivipara*" for "*viviparus*"

page 91. Paragraph 9(2)(b), first line and (3)(b), last line: substitute "*Maculipennia*" for "*Maculipennis*"

page 92. Comment (b), line 2: substitute "*Theridion*" for "*Theridon*"

page 120. Paragraph 5, line 3: substitute "1797" for "1897"

page 132. Paragraph 2, lines 7 and 9: substitute "*truncatula*" for "*trunculata*"

page 147. Paragraph 15, last line but one: substitute "*Macrobrachium*" for "*Machrobrachium*"

page 147. Paragraph 16, Table heading, col. 1: substitute "Genus" for "Species"

page 148. Paragraph 18, line 7: substitute "Cuvier's" for "Gurney's"

page 191. Paragraph 3, line 10: substitute "*Indiana*" for "*Indaina*"

page 198. Paragraph 18(4)(a), first line: substitute "1826" for "1926"

page 199. Paragraph 18(6)(c), first line: substitute "d'Orbigny, 1840, *in* de la Sagra (R.)" for "de la Sagra (R.), 1840, *in* d'Orbigny"

page 200. Line 5: substitute "**12**" for "**13**"

page 204. Line 2: delete "Todd"

page 231. First line: substitute "generic" for "specific"

page 231. Last line: insert "in" between "such" and "works"

page 293. Line 8 from end: substitute "symbol" for "sumbol"

page 300. Line 9 from end: substitute "*Owensi*" for "*Woensi*"

page 315. Paragraph 7, last two lines:
page 316. Column (2), last two lines but one:
substitute "Edinburgh Office of the Geological Survey" for "Geological Survey of Scotland"

INDEX
TO AUTHORS OF APPLICATIONS AND OF COMMENTS ON APPLICATIONS

Page
Ager, D. V. 251–253, 254–256
Archer, A. F. 92

Bailey, R. M. 303–308, 309–312
Baily, J. L., Jr. 67–72
Baker, H. A. 205
Bassler, R. S. 319
Begg, J. L. 136
Bigelow, H. B. 308
Blake, C. H. 317
Böhlhe, J. E. 308
Boettger, C. R. 50–52
Bonnet, P. 96–97
Bourgogne, J. 263
Bradley, J. C. 302
Brandegård, J. 94
Breder, C. M. 308
Bulman, O. M. B. 313–317

Callan, E. McC. 83

Page
Chickering, A. M. 94
Colbert, E. H. 31
Cox, L. R. 37

Dechaseaux, Mlle. C. 318–319
Doncaster, J. P. 248–250
Donovan, D. T. 308
Duellmann, W. E. 99–100
Dusenbury, A. N., Jr. 194–199, 300–301, 302, 320

Eales, N. B. 240–244
Eisentraut, E. 127
Ellis, A. E. 38–43
Engel, H. 321

Feen, Mrs. W. S. S. van der 250
Follett, W. I. 308
Forcart, L. 44–49
Forster, R. R. 200
Frechkop, S. 126
Frizzell, Harriet E. 92

Page

Gertsch, W. J. 200

Gosline, W. A. 308

Goodnight, C. J. 93

Gregory, J. T. 102

Grensted, L. W. 121–122, 237–239

Gyldenstolpe, Count N. 181–182

Haas, F. 245–247

Hackman, W. 94

Haltenorth, T. 125

Hand, C. 153

Hart, J. L. 308

Hartmann, Gerd 104

Hayman, R. W. 124

Hemming, F.
13–21, 35–37, 73–74, 98, 107–127, 154–159, 167–168, 171–176, 203–205, 210–212, 230–232, 235–237, 257–263, 280–286, 292–293, 299–302, 323–324, 327–330

Herald, E. S. 308

Hering, E. M. .. 8, 21, 131, 264

Holthuis, L. B. 142–153, 294–296

Horan, J. 153

Page

Hull, J. E. 93

Husson, A. M. .. 116–118, 125–126

Jaanusson, V. 318

Kaestner, A. 200

Kanazawa, R. H. 308

Kaston, B. J. 92

Keen, Myra 322

Knight, K. L. 89–91, 128–131, 160–166

Kramp, P. L. 153

Kraus, O. 95

Lachner, E. A. 308

Lemche, H 3–8, 132–136, 228–229

Locket, G. H. 94

Macfadyen, W. A. .. 321–322

Martinsson, A. 318

Mattox, N. T. 206–209

Mayr, E. 177–181

Mead, G. W. 308

Mertens, R. 9–12, 32

Page
Michener, C. D. .. 287–291
Mickel, C. E. 22–25
Miller, G. S., Jr. .. 122–123
Miller, R. R. 308
Millidge, A. F. 94
Mislin, H. 124–125
Mohr, E. 217
Morrison-Scott, T. C. S. 76–79, 118, 126
Munroe, E. .. 183–185, 186–189

Nemenz, H. 93

Oliver, J. 74–75

Poulsen, C. 102–103
Pratt, H. D. 279

Raney, E. C. 308
Rees, W. J. 26–28
Ricker, W. E. 308
Riley, N. D. 13–21, 257–263, 286
Robins, C. R. 308
Ross, E. S. 80–83
Roth, V. D. 92

Page
Russell, F. S. 103
Ryberg, O. 123–124

Savage, J. M. 32
Savory, T. H. 93
Schmidt, K. P. 101
Schroeder, W. C. 308
Schultz, L. P. 308
Scott, W. B. 308
Serafinski, W. 126
Sheljuzhko, L. 320
Simpson, G. G. 124
Smith, Hobart M 189, 267–279
Stempffer, H. 280–286
Stone, A. .. 89–91, 128–131, 160–166
Stresemann, E. 244
Stubblefield, C. J. 103, 139–141, 190
Suttkus, R. D. 308
Sylvester-Bradley, P. C. 29–31, 191–193

Tambs-lyche, H. 93
Taylor, W. R. 308

Page
Thurman, Ernestine B. 220, 263

Tottenham, C. E. .. 84–88

Tripp, R. 72

Vannucci, M. 199

Vaurie, C. 177–181

Vladykov, V. D. 308

Watson, D. M. S. 101

Page
Watson, H. 53–66

Whittington, H. B. 319

Wiehle, H. 200

Woods, L. P. 308

Wright, C. W. 213–215, 216–220, 221–224, 225–227

Wright, J. 25

Young, C. C. 101

SUBJECT INDEX

Page

Acera Lamarck, 1812 (an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Acera Rafinesque, 1815 (an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Acera Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Acera Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1848 (an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Aceras Locard, 1886 (an Invalid Emendation of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

ACERIDAE Odhner, 1907 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 8

acraea Westwood, [1851], as published in the combination *Liptena acraea* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 286

adspersus Tilesius, 1818, as published in the combination *Penaeus adspersus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 294–296

  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 296

adspersus Rathke, 1837, *Palaemon* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Palaemon* Weber, 1795 ... ... 142–151, 294–296

  advertisement of the above proposal 137, 266

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 152

Agama Daudin, [1802] (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species 277

  gender of name 277

Page

agama Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama* (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 278

AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826 (Class Reptilia), a name having precedence under a " First Reviser " selection made by Smith (H.M.) (1957) over the names PNEUSTOIDEA and DRACONOIDEA (both of Fitzinger, 1826), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Agama* Daudin, [1802], as type genus 278–279

AGAMOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826 (an Invalid Original Spelling for AGAMIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 279

Akera Müller (O.F.), 1776 (Class Gastropoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Akera bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as type species 3–7

gender of name 7

akera Gmelin, [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla akera* (a junior objective synonym of *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 7

AKERATIDAE Pilsbry, 1896 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 8

AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893 (Class Gastropoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as type genus 8

americanum Bate, 1868, as published in the combination *Macrobrachium americanum* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*... 152

Anchisauripus Lull, 1904 (Class Reptilia : Theropoda [Ichnites]), support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* 31, 101–102

Anodon Oken, 1815 (an Invalid Emendation of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 247

Anodonta Lamarck, 1799 (Class Pelecypoda), proposed confirmation of position of, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as so placed in *Opinion* 94 245–247

advertisement of the above proposal 234

Page

Anodonte Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 (an Invalid Emendation of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 247

Anodontes Cuvier, 1817 (an Invalid Emendation of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 247

anonyma Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 257–262

advertisement of the above proposal 234

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 262

Anopheles Meigen, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Culex claviger* Meigen, 1818, to be the type species of 89–91

advertisement of the above proposal 34

support for the above proposal 220

gender of name 91

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 91

ANOPHELINA Theobald, 1901 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ANOPHELINAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 91

ANOPHELINAE (correction of ANOPHELINA) Theobald, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818, as type genus 91

Apterembia Ross, 1957 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Dictyoploca cercocyrta* Krauss, 1911, as type species 82

Argyreiosus Lacépède, 1803 (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to *Selene* Lacépède, 1803, a name published in the same work and on the same date, over 303–308

Aurelia as from Lamarck, 1816 (Class Scyphozoa), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 26–28

advertisement of the above proposal 2

support for the above proposal 103, 153, 199

gender of name 28

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Medusa aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species 28

Page

AURELIDAE Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 (an Invalid Original Spelling for AURELIIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 28

AURELIIDAE (correction of AURELIDAE) Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 (Class Scyphozoa), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Aurelia* Lamarck, 1816, as type genus 28

Aurellia Péron & Lesueur, [1810] (Class Scyphozoa), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 26–28

support for the above proposal 103

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 28

aurita Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Medusa aurita* (Class Scyphozoa), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 28

bengalensis Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Tupinambis bengalensis* (Class Reptilia), a name having precedence under a " First Reviser " selection by Duméril & Bibron (1836) over *cepedianus* Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Tupinambis cepedianus*, proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 9–12

Bithys Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 13–20

advertisement of the above proposal 2

support for the above proposal 131, 263

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 20

boiga Lacépède, 1789, as published in the combination *Coluber boiga* (Class Reptilia), comments on the proposed Ruling that *pictus* Gmelin, [1789], as published in the combination *Coluber pictus*, should be given precedence over 32

Boissonneaua Reichenbach, [March 1854] (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Trochilus flavescens* Loddiges, 1832, as type species... 168

gender of name 168

Boissonneauana Giebel, 1877 (an Invalid Emendation of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 168

Page

Boissonneauxia Simon, 1897 (an Invalid Emendation of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 168

bostoniensis Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena bostoniensis* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena rostrata*, a name published in the same work and on the same date, over 303–308

Boys (W.) and Walker (G.), [1784], *Testacea minuta rariora*, proposed addition of title of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* as a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature... 228–229

support for the above proposal 320

Bradoria Matthew, 1899 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Bradoria scrutator* Matthew, 1899, as type species 193

gender of name 193

BRADORIIDAE Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Bradoria* Matthew, 1899, as type genus 193

brevipalpis Theobald, November 1901, as published in the combination *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 130

bryani Whitehouse, 1926, *Labeceras* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Labeceras* Spath, 1925 213–214

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 215

bucklandii Milne Edwards (H.), 1840, as published in the combination *Peltura* (emend. of *Peltoura*) *bucklandii* (Class Trilobita), support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 72

bullata Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata* (Class Gastropoda), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers ... 3–6

advertisement of the above proposal 2

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 7

bulloides d'Orbigny, 1826, as published in the combination *Globigerina bulloides* (Class Rhizopoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 198

Page

Bythis Hübner, [1827–1831] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithys* Hübner, 1818), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 21

CALIGINAE Orfila, 1949 (an Invalid Correction of CALIGONINAE Fruhstorfer, [1912]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 330

CALIGININAE (correction of CALIGONINAE) Fruhstorfer, [1912] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Caligo* Hübner, [1819], as type genus ... 330

Caligo Hübner, [1819] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Papilio eurilochus* Cramer, [1775], as type species 327–330

gender of name 329

Caligo Boisduval, 1870 (a junior homonym of *Caligo* Hübner, [1819]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 330

CALIGONINAE Fruhstorfer, [1912] (an Invalid Original Spelling for CALIGININAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 330

Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell, 1822, to be the type species of 216–218

advertisement of the above proposal 202

gender of name 218

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 218

camilla Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 262

camilla [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 263

canaliculata Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Bulla canaliculata* (Class Gastropoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 3–6

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 7

Page

Candona Baird, [1846] (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), support for the proposed validation of 104

cantianus Spath, 1926, as published in the combination *Mantelliceras cantianus* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 219

CENTRIDINI (correction of CENTRINI) Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Centris* Fabricius, 1804, as type genus 291

CENTRINI Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 (an Invalid Original Spelling for CENTRIDINI), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 291

Centris Fabricius, 1804 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Apis haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type species of 287–290

advertisement of the above proposal 266

gender of name 290

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 290

Cephalomutilla André (1908) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) *graviceps* André, 1903, to be the type species of 22–24

advertisement of the above proposal 2

gender of name 25

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 25

cercocyrta Krauss, 1911, as published in the combination *Dictyoploca cercocyrta* (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 82

CERVULINAE Sclater, 1870 (Class Mammalia), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 79

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 79

CHARAXEIDI Wheeler, 1903 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling, at the tribe-name level, of CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 330

Page

Chraaxes Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, as type species... 327–329

gender of name 329

CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816, as type genus 330

CHARAXIDINAE Aurivillius, [1911] (an Invalid Correction, at the subfamily-name level, of CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*... 330

CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder (S.H.), (1889) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed ruling that possesses no status under either the Law of Priority or the Law of Homonymy as based on a misidentified type genus ... 21

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 21

Chrysophanus Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 13–20

advertisement of the above proposal 2

support for the above proposal 131, 263

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 20

claviger Meigen, 1818, *Culex* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Anopheles* Meigen, 1818 89–91

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 91

colonorum Daudin, [1802], as published in the combination *Agama colonorum* (a junior objective synonym of *agama* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agama*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 278

Commission, International, on Zoological Nomenclature:

Deaths reported:

Esaki, Teiso (Commissioner)... 323–324

Richter, Rudolf (former Commissioner) 139–141

communis Anslijn, 1826, as published in the combination *Palaemon communis* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 294–296

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 296

Page

communis Lapworth (C.), 1876, as published in the combination *Monograptus convolutus* var. (Class Graptolithina), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 317

Conchoecia Dana, 1849 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), support for the proposed validation of 104

contectum Millet, 1813, *Cyclostoma* (Class Gastropoda), proposed interpretation of, by reference to lectotype selected by Forcart (L.) (1957)... ... 44–48
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 48

Creophilus Samouelle, 1819 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Staphylinus maxillosus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species 87
  gender of name 87

cristata Meigen, 1826, as published in the combination *Dexia cristata* (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 209

Cupido Schrank, 1801 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed designation of type species for 8

Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) & Valenciennes (A.), *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, proposed attribution to Cuvier of relevant parts of, and proposed determination of date of publication of those parts 309–312
  proposed addition of title of, to the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* 310

CYZICIDAE Stebbing, 1910 (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837, as type genus 209

Cyzicus Audouin, 1837 (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Limnadia tetracera* Krynicki, 1830, as type species 206–209
  gender of name 209

dahalacensis Rüppell, 1837, as published in the combination *Estheria dahalensis* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 209

damesi Jimbo, 1894, as published in the combination *Desmoceras damesi* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 227

Page

Damesites Matsumoto, 1942 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 225–227
  advertisement of the above proposal 202
  gender of name 227
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Desmoceras damesi* Jimbo, 1894, as type species 227

Declarations containing interpretations of provisions in the *Règles*, proposed adoption of, see *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique.*

diabolica Gerstaecker, 1874, as published in the combination *Mutilla diabolica* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 25

Dictyoploca Krauss [March] 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 80–81
  support for the above proposal 83
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 82

Dictyoploca Jordan, [October] 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 80–81
  advertisement of the above proposal 34
  gender of name 81
  support for the above proposal... 83
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 81

dimidiata Olivier, 1789, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 287–290
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 291

dimidiata Gmelin (J.F.), [1790], as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed suppression of,under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 287–290
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 291

dimidiata Fabricius, 1793, as published in the combination *Apis dimidiata* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 285–290
  advertisement of the above proposal 266
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 291

Page

discolor (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, as published in the combination *Vespertilio discolor* (a junior objective synonym of *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 114

donovani Gray (J.E.), 1847, as published in the combination *Eucampe donovani* (a junior objective synonym of *bullata* Müller (O.F.), 1776, as published in the combination *Akera bullata*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 7

dracaena Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Lacerta dracaena* (Class Reptilia), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 9–12

- proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 12

Draconculus Penel, 1904 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*... 157

DRACUNCULINAE Stiles (C.W.), 1907 (Class Nematoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759, as type genus 157

Dracunculus Reichard, 1759 (Class Nematoda), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers, with *Gordius medinensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species 154–156, 158–159

- advertisement of the above proposal 138
- gender of name 156
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 156

Dracunculus Wiegmann, 1834 (a junior homonym of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 157

Dracunculus Krøyer, [1838–1840] (a junior homonym of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*... 157

Dracuncuus Moniez, 1896 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 157

elegans Rathke, 1837, as published in the combination *Palaemon elegans* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 152

Page

Encrinurus Emmrich, 1844 (Class Trilobita), support for the proposed designation of *Entomostracites punctatus* Wahlenberg, 1821, to be the type species of 102–103, 136

Enoplognatha Pavesi (P.), 1880 (Class Arachnida), comments on the proposed addition of, to the *Official Lits of Generic Names in Zoology*... 92–95, 96–98, 200

erythropterus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus erytropterus* (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed validation, under the Plenary Powers, of emendation to, of *erytropterus* and proposed designation of, under those Powers, to be the type species of *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758 84–87

- advertisement of the above proposal 34
- objection to the above proposal 264
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 88

erytropterus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus erytropterus* (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed validation, under the Plenary Powers, of emendation of, to *erythropterus* 85–87

- objection to the above proposal 264
- proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 88

Esaki, Teiso, obituary notice for 323–324

Estheria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Estheria imperatoriae* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as type species 209

- gender of name 209

Estheria Rüppell, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 209

ESTHERIADAE Packard, 1874 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ESTHERIIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 209

ESTHERIIDAE Sars, 1900 (correct spelling of ESTHERIADAE) (invalid because name of type genus is invalid as a junior homonym of *Estheria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*... 209

Page

Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Ammonites pentagonus* Jukes-Brown, 1896, as type species... 218

gender of name 218

Eucampe Gray (J.E.), 1847 (a junior objective synonym of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Eulaema Lepeletier, 1841 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Apis dimidiata* Fabricius, 1793, as type species 290

gender of name 290

eurilochus Cramer, [1775], as published in the combination *Papilio eurilochus* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 329

fasciata Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Nerita* (Class Gastropoda), proposed interpretation of, by reference to figure by Schröter (1779) 50–52

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 52

ferrugalis Hübner, 1796, as published in the combination *Pyralis ferrugalis* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 189

flavescens Loddiges, 1832, as published in the combination *Trochilus flavescens* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 168

fluviorum Montfort, 1810, as published in the combination *Viviparus fluviorum* (specific name of a junior objective synonym of *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix vivipara*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 43, 70

Fuellebornius Leiper, 1926 (a junior objective synonym of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*... 157

fuscus Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus fuscus* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to, over *peckianus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus peckianus*, a name published in the same work and on the same date... 303–308

advertisement of the above proposal 297

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 307

Page

Gallandat (D.H.), 1773, *Dissertatio de* Dracunculo *sive Vena Medinensi*, proposed addition of title of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*, as a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binomial nomenclature 157

Geoffroy (E.L.), 1767, *Traité Sommaire des Coquilles*, translation of, by Martini (F.H.W.), see Martini (F.H.W.).

gilbertsoni Phillips, 1836, *Actinocrinus* (Class Crinoidea), addendum to the proposed determination of, under the Plenary Powers 25

Globigenera Sowerby, 1842 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 198

Globigerina d'Orbigny, 1826 (Class Rhizopoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Globigerina bulloides* d'Orbigny, 1826, as type species 198

- gender of name 198

GLOBIGERINIDA Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 (an Invalid Original Spelling for GLOBIGERINIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 199

GLOBIGERINIDAE (correction of GLOBIGERINIDA) Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 (Class Rhizopoda), proposed ruling, under the Plenary Powers, to take precedence over ORBULINIDAE (correction of ORBULINIDA) Schultze, 1854 194–198

- advertisement of the above proposal 170
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Globigerina* d'Orbigny, 1826, as type genus... 199

Glochidium Rathke, 1797 (Class Pelecypoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 245–247

- proposed Ruling that " Glochidium " shall continue to be available to denote the parasitic larval stage of the species of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799 245–247
- proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 247

graviceps André, 1903, *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Cephalomutilla* André, (1908) 22–24

- advertisement of the above proposal 2
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 25

Page

haemorrhoidalis Fabricius, 1775, *Apis* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Centris* Fabricius, 1804 287–290
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 290

Hellula Guenée, 1854 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* 183–185, 186–189

Hemisia Klug, 1807 (a junior objective synonym of *Centris* Fabricius, 1804), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 291

HEMISIINI Michener (C.D.), 1944 (a junior objective synonym of CENTRIDINI (correction of CENTRINI) Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 291

hispida Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta hispida* (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 278

Hoplitoplacenticeras as from Paulcke, 1906 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers, with *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, as type species 221–223
  advertisement of the above proposal 202
  gender of name 223
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 223

Iasius Westwood, [1850] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Jasia* Swainson, 1832), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*... 330

iliacus Linnaeus, 1758, *Turdus* (Class Aves), proposed approval of a neotype designated therefor by Gyldenstolpe (N.) (1957), under the Plenary Powers 177–182
  advertisement of the above proposal 169
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 181

Indiana Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal for setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902, to be the type species of ... 29–31, 192
  advertisement of the above proposal 2
  comment on the above proposal 190
  gender of name 31
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 31

Page

Indiana Matthew, 1902 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), counter-proposal by C. S. Stubblefield (submitted by Sylvester-Bradley as Alternative " B ") for setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Indiana ovalis* Matthew, 1902, to be the type species of 191–193

advertisement of the above counter-proposal 170

comments on the above counter-proposal 318–319

Indiana Tutt, 1903 (a junior homonym of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 192, 193

Indiana Chakravatz, 1943 (a junior homonym of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 192, 193

INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 as type genus... ... 29–31, 191–193

Indianites Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal for addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, as a junior objective synonym of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902 192

Indianites Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), counter-proposal by C. S. Stubblefield (submitted by Sylvester-Bradley as Alternative " B ") for addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902, as type species ... 191–193

gender of name 193

INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal for addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*, as a junior objective synonym of INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 193

INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), C. S. Stubblefield's counter-proposal (submitted by Sylvester-Bradley as Alternative " B ") for addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931, as type genus 191–193

indica Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mutilla indica* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 25

innominata Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Neptis innominata* (a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio lucilla*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* ... 257–263

Page

Isaura Joly, 1843 (a junior objective synonym of *Cyzicus* Audouin, 1837), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 209

Jasia Swainson, 1832 (a junior objective synonym of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 330

jasius Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jasius* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 330

jason Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jason* (a junior homonym of *jason* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio jason*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 330

jurtina Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio jurtina* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 21

Kotoceras Yabe, 1927 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 225–226

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 227

Kotoceras Kobayashi, 1934 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 225–227

advertisement of the above proposal 202

gender of name 227

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Kotoceras typicum* Kobayashi, 1934, as type species 227

Labeceras Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Labeceras bryani* Whitehouse, 1926, to be the type species of 213–214

advertisement of the above proposal 201

support for the above proposal... 308

gender of name 215

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 215

Page

LABECERATIDAE Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*... 215

latipinna Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Mollienesia latipinna* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to, over *multilineata* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Poecilia multilineata*, a name published in the same work and on the same date 303–308

advertisement of the above proposal 297

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 307

Leechia Tutt, [1907] (a junior homonym of *Leechia* South, 1901), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 21

Leander Desmarest (E.), 1849 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Leander erraticum* Desmarest (E.), 1849, as type species 152

gender of name 152

leucophaeus Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Bithys leucophaeus* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 20

Limnocythere Brady, 1868 (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 104

lineata Young & Bird, 1828, *Terebratula* (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata), proposed determination, under the Plenary Powers, of interpretation by reference to neotype designated and figured by Ager, 1956 ... 251–253

advertisement of the above proposal 234

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 253

lippa Matthew, 1902, *Indiana* (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal for designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to the type species of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902... 29–31

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ...31, 193

lippa, Matthew, 1902, *Indiana* (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), C. S. Stubblefield's counter-proposal (submitted by Sylvester-Bradley as Alternative " B ") for addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as specific name of type species of *Indianites* Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 191–193

Page

Liptena Westwood, [1851] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], to be the type species of 280–285
  advertisement of the above proposal 265
  support for the above proposal 286
  gender of name 285
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 285

LIPTENINAE Kirby (W.F.), 1896 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Liptena* Westwood, [1851], as type genus 286

locusta Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer locusta* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 296

locusta Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Astacus locusta* (invalid because a junior secondary homonym of *locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer locusta*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 296

Macrobrachium Bate, 1868 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Macrobrachium americanum* Bate, 1868, as type species 152
  gender of name 152

Maculipennia Buonomini & Mariani, 1953 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, 1818, as type species 91
  gender of name 91

maculipennis Meigen, 1818, as published in the combination *Anopheles maculipennis* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 91

magnificus Cushman, 1904, as published in the combination *Otouphepus magnificus* (Class Reptilia: Theropoda [Ichnites]), support for the proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers 101–102

major Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus triangulatus* var. (Class Graptolithina), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous lectotype selections for, and proposed designation of revised lectotype for 313–316
  advertisement of the above proposal 298
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 316

Page

MANIOLIDI Verity, 1953 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed addition of, the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* 21

Mansonia Blanchard, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 160–166

advertisement of the above proposal 138

support for the above proposal 279

gender of name 162

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Culex titillans* Walker, 1848, as type species 162

mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Ammonites mantelli* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 219

Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Ammonites mantelli* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as type species 216–218

gender of name 218

Martini (F.H.W.), 1767, *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien*, translation of Geoffroy (E.L.), 1767, *Traité Sommaire des Coquilles*, proposed rejection of, for nomenclatorial purposes 35–37

proposed addition of title of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* 37

maxillosus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Staphylinus maxillosus* (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 88

medinensis Linnaeus, 1758, *Gordius* (Class Nematoda), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759 154–156

advertisement of the above proposal 138

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 157

Megalopalpus Röber, 1886 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, 1886, as type species 285

gender of name 285

melinus Hübner, 1818, as published in the combination *Strymon melinus* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 20

Page

mississipiensis Daudin, [1801–1802], as published in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis*, proposed emendation of, under the Plenary Powers, to *mississippiensis* 73–75

advertisement of the above proposal 33

support for the above proposal 189

mississippiensis, proposed emendation to, under the Plenary Powers, of *mississipiensis* Daudin, [1801–1802], as published in the combination *Crocodilus mississipiensis* 73–75

monitor Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta monitor* (Class Reptilia), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 9–12

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 12

multilineata Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Poecilia multilineata* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Mollienesia latipinna*, a name published in the same work and on the same date, over 303–308

MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923 (Class Mammalia), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 76–79

advertisement of the above proposal 34

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815, as type genus 79

murinus Linnaeus, 1758, *Vespertilio* (Class Mammalia), proposed interpretation of, under the Plenary Powers 107–114

advertisement of the above proposal 105

comments on the above proposal 124–127

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 114

murinus Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Vespertilio murinus* (a junior primary homonym of *murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the same combination), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 115

musicus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus musicus* (Class Aves), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 177–181

advertisement of the above proposal 169

support for the above proposal 244

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 181

Page

myotis Borkhausen, 1797, as published in the combination *Vespertilio myotis* (Class Mammalia), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 114

Myotis Kaup, 1829 (Class Mammalia), proposed determination of gender of name 114, 119–122

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, [1775], as type species 114

navicularis Mantell, 1822, *Ammonites* (Class Cephalopoda, Order *Ammonoidea*), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900 216–218

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 219

ODOBAENIDAE Allen (J.A.), 1880 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ODOBENIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 79

Odobaenus Fée, 1830 (an Invalid Emendation of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 79

ODOBENIDAE (correction of ODOBAENIDAE) Allen (J.A.), 1880 (Class Mammalia), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 76–79

advertisement of the above proposal 34

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as type genus 79

Odontochile Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Class Trilobita), support for the proposed designation of *Asaphus hausmanni* Brongniart, 1822, to be the type species of 102–103

Oebia Hübner, [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed validation of emendation of, to *Oeobia* 183–185

Oebia Hübner, [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), counter-proposal for suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ... 186–189

advertisement of the above counter-proposal... 169

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 189

Page

Oeobia (emend. of *Oebia*) Hübner [1825] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), counter-proposal for suppression of, under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ... 186–189
advertisement of the above counter-proposal ... 169
proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ... 189

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on:
ACERIDAE Odhner, 1907 ... 8
AGAMOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826 ... 279
AKERATIDAE Pilsbry, 1896 ... 8
ANOPHELINA Theobald, 1901 ... 91
AURELIDAE Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 ... 28
CALIGINAE Orfila, 1949 ... 330
CALIGONINAE Fruhstorfer, [1912] ... 330
CENTRINI Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 ... 291
CERVULINAE Sclater, 1870 ... 79
CHARAXEIDI Wheeler, 1903 ... 330
CHARAXIDINAE Aurivillius, [1911] ... 330
CHRYSOPHANIDI Scudder (S.H.), 1889 ... 21
ESTHERIADAE Packard, 1874 ... 209
ESTHERIIDAE Sars, 1900 ... 209
GLOBIGERINIDA Carpenter, Parker & Jones, 1862 ... 199
HEMISIINI Michener (C.D.), 1944 ... 291
INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 ... 193
ODOBAENIDAE Allen (J.A.), 1880 ... 79
ORBULINIDA Schultze, 1854 ... 199
PALEMONIA Rafinesque, 1815 ... 153
PALEMONIDAE Randall, 1839 ... 153
PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 ... 43, 49
ROSMARIDAE Gill, 1866 ... 79
STAPHYLINII Latreille, [1803–1804] ... 88
STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825 ... 279
STELLIONIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1825 ... 279
TURBINOIDAE d'Orbigny, 1840 ... 199
VESPERTILIA Rafinesque, 1815 ... 115
VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 ... 70

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on:
Acera Lamarck, 1812 ... 7
Acera Rafinesque, 1815 ... 7
Acera Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 ... 7
Acera Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1848 ... 7
Aceras Locard, 1886 ... 7
Anodon Oken, 1815 ... 247
Anodonte Fischer von Waldheim, 1823 ... 247
Anodontes Cuvier, 1817 ... 247
Aurellia Péron & Lesueur, [1810] ... 28

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on (*continued*):

Page
Bithys Hübner, 1818 ... 20
Boissonneauana Giebel, 1877 ... 168
Boissonneauxia Simon, 1897 ... 168
Bythis Hübner, [1827–1831] ... 21
Caligo Boisduval, 1870 ... 330
Chrysophanus Hübner, 1818 ... 20
Dictyoploca Krauss [March] 1911 ... 82
Draconculus Penel, 1904 ... 157
Dracunculus Wiegmann, 1834 ... 157
Dracunculus Krøyer, [1838–1840] ... 157
Dracuncuus Moniez, 1896 ... 157
Estheria Rüppell, 1837 ... 209
Eucampe Gray (J.E.), 1847 ... 7
Fuellebornius Leiper, 1926 ... 157
Globigenera Sowerby, 1842 ... 198
Glochidium Rathke, 1797 ... 247
Hemisia Klug, 1807 ... 291
Iasius Westwood, [1850] ... 330
Indiana Tutt, 1903 ... 192, 193
Indiana Chakravatz, 1943 ... 192, 193
Indianites Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 ... 192
Isaura Joly, 1843 ... 209
Jasia Swainson, 1832 ... 330
Kotoceras Yabe, 1927 ... 227
Leechia Tutt, [1907] ... 21
Odobaenus Fée, 1830 ... 79
Oebia Hübner, [1825] ... 189
Ozobia Hübner, [1825] ... 189
Palaemon Fabricius, 1798 ... 152
Palemon Duméril, [1805] ... 152
Paludina Férussac, 1812 ... 43
Paludina Lamarck, 1812 ... 43
Panoplites Gould, [October 1854] ... 168
Panoplites Blanchard, 1901 ... 162
Panoplites Reichensperger, 1923 ... 162
Paphia Fabricius, 1807 ... 330
Parapontia Röber, 1892 ... 286
Saphylinus Gistel, 1856 ... 88
Slaphylinus Fairmaire & Germain, 1861 ... 88
Staphhylinus Reed, 1874 ... 88
Staphilinus Brahm, 1790 ... 88
Staphilynus Schaeffer, 1779 ... 88
Staphlinus Rau, 1944 ... 88
Staphylinius Redtenbacher, 1857 ... 88
Staphylinns Perty, 1830 ... 88
Staphytinus Dauguet, 1946 ... 88
Stapilinus Berkenhout, 1795 ... 88
Staplylinus Thomson, 1860 ... 88
Stapyhlinus Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856 ... 88
Stellio Daudin, [1802] ... 278
Stophylinus Zetterstedt (J.W.), 1828 ... 88
Taeniorhynchus Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891 ... 162
Tapaia Oken, 1816 ... 278
Tapaia Oken, 1817 ... 278

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on (*continued*):

Page
Tapaja Oken, 1816 ... 278
Tapaya Oken, 1817 ... 278
Tapaya Fitzinger, 1826 ... 278
Tapayia Gray (J.E.), 1825 ... 278
Tingra Boisduval, 1847 ... 286
Toxorhynchites Howard, June 1901 ... 130
Vermiculus Dunglison, 1895 ... 157
Vitrella Swainson, 1840 ... 7
Vitrella Clessin, 1877 ... 7
Vivipara Martini, 1767 ... 37, 43
Vivipara Sowerby (J.), 1813 ... 43, 70
Vivipara Kobelt, 1906 ... 43
Viviparella Rafinesque, 1815 ... 43
Viviparous Collinge, 1891 ... 43
Viviparus Montfort, 1810 ... 70

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on :

adspersus Tilesius, 1818, *Penaeus* ... 296
akera Gmelin, [1791], *Bulla* ... 7
anonyma Lewis, 1872, *Limenitis* ... 262
camilla [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Papilio* ... 263
canaliculata Linnaeus, 1758, *Bulla* ... 7
colonorum Daudin, [1802], *Agama* ... 278
communis Anslijn, 1826, *Palaemon* ... 296
dimidiata Olivier, 1789, *Apis* ... 291
dimidiata Gmelin (J.F.), [1790] *Apis*, ... 291
discolor (Natterer MS) Kuhl, 1817, *Vespertilio* ... 114
donovani Gray (J.E.), 1847, *Eucampe* ... 7
dracaena Linnaeus, 1766, *Lacerta* ... 12
erytropterus Linnaeus, 1758, *Staphylinus* ... 88
fluviorum Montfort, 1810, *Viviparus* ... 43, 70
innominata Lewis, 1872, *Neptis* ... 263
jason Linnaeus, 1767, *Papilio* ... 330
locusta Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, *Astacus* ... 296
monitor Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta* ... 12
murinus Schreber, [1775], *Vespertilio* ... 115
musicus Linnaeus, 1758, *Turdus* ... 181
punctatissimus Bosc, [1801–1802], *Penaeus* ... 296
retusa Maton & Rackett, 1807, *Bulla* ... 136
rosea Péron & Lesueur, [1810], *Aurellia* ... 28
rutillus Theobald, 1901, *Megarhinus* ... 131
salvaquardia Laurenti, 1768, *Stellio* ... 12
semicostatus Paulcke, 1906, *Hoplites* ... 224
spuria Krauss, 1848, *Aplysia* ... 244
squilla Linnaeus, 1758, *Cancer* ... 152
truncata Adams (J.), 1800, *Bulla* ... 136
unbilicata Röding, 1798, *Bulla* ... 136
undulalis Hübner, 1796, *Pyralis* ... 189

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, titles of works proposed to be added to :

Page

Boys (W.) and Walker (G.), [1784], *Testacea minuta rariora* ... 229

Gallandat (D.H.), 1773, *Dissertatio de* Dracunculo *sive Vena Medinensi* ... 157

Martini (F.H.W.), 1767, *Kurze Abhandlung von den Conchylien*, translation of Geoffroy (E.L.), 1767, *Traité Sommaire des Coquilles* ... 37

Reichard (J.J.), 1759, *De Pediculis inguinalibus insectis, et vermibus homini molestis* ... 157

Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on :

AGAMIDAE (correction of AGAMOIDEA) Fitzinger, 1826 ... 278–279
AKERIDAE Pilsbry, 1893 ... 8
ANOPHELINAE (correction of ANOPHELINA) Theobald, 1901 ... 91
AURELIIDAE (correction of AURELIDAE) Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1862 ... 28
BRADORIIDAE Matthew, 1902 ... 193
CALIGININAE (correction of CALIGONINAE) Fruhstorfer, [1912] ... 330
CENTRIDINI (correction of CENTRINI) Cockerell (T.D.A.) & Cockerell (W.P.), 1901 ... 291
CHARAXIDAE Doherty (W.), 1886 ... 330
CYZICIDAE Stebbing, 1910 ... 209
DRACUNCULINAE Stiles (C.W.), 1907 ... 157
GLOBIGERINIDAE (correction of GLOBIGERINIDA) Carpenter, Parker & Jones, 1862 ... 199
INDIANIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 ... 31, 193
INDIANITIDAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 ... 193
LABECERATIDAE Spath, 1925 ... 215
LIPTENINAE Kirby (W.F.), 1896 ... 286
MUNTIACINAE Pocock, 1923 ... 79
ODOBENIDAE (correction of ODOBAENIDAE) Allen (J.A.), 1880 ... 79
ORBULINIDAE (correction of ORBULINIDA) Schultze, 1854 ... 199
PALAEMONIDAE (correction of PALEMONIA) Rafinesque, 1815 ... 153
PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 ... 70
PENTILINI Aurivillius, [1921] ... 286
STAPHYLINIDAE (correction of STAPHYLINII) Latreille, [1803–1804] ... 88
STRYMONIDI Tutt (J.W.), [1907] ... 21
TOXORHYNCHITINAE Theobald, 1905 ... 131
VESPERTILIONIDAE (correction of VESPERTILIA) Rafinesque, 1815 ... 115
VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 ... 43, 48

Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on :

Agama Daudin, [1802] ... 277
Akera Müller (O.F.), 1776 ... 7
Anopheles Meigen, 1818 ... 91
Apterembia Ross, 1957 ... 82
Aurelia as from Lamarck, 1816 ... 28
Boissonneaua Reichenbach, [March 1854] ... 168

Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on (*continued*):

Page

Bradoria Matthew, 1899 ... 193
Caligo Hübner, [1819] ... 329
Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 ... 218
Centris Fabricius, 1804 ... 290
Cephalomutilla André, 1908 ... 25
Charaxes Ochsenheimer, 1816 ... 329
Creophilus Samouelle, 1819 ... 87
Cyzicus Audouin, 1837 ... 209
Damesites Matsumoto, 1942 ... 227
Dictyoploca Jordan [October] 1911 ... 81
Dracunculus Reichard, 1759 ... 156
Estheria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 ... 209
Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 ... 218
Eulaema Lepeletier, 1841 ... 290
Globigerina d'Orbigny, 1826 ... 198
Hellula Guénée, 1854 ... 185, 189
Hoplitoplacenticeras as from Paulcke, 1906 ... 223
Indiana Matthew, 1902 ... 31, 193
Indianites Ulrich & Bassler, 1931 ... 193
Kotoceras Kobayashi, 1934 ... 227
Labeceras Spath, 1925 ... 215
Leander Desmarest (E.), 1849 ... 152
Liptena Westwood, [1851] ... 285
Macrobrachium Bate, 1868 ... 152
Maculipennia Buonomini & Mariani, 1953 ... 91
Mansonia Blanchard, 1901 ... 162
Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903 ... 218
Megalopalpus Röber, 1886 ... 285
Myotis Kaup, 1829 ... 114
Orbulina d'Orbigny, 1839 ... 198
Palaemon Weber, 1795 ... 152
Paludina Férussac, 1812 ... 69
Pentila Westwood, [1851] ... 285
Selene Lacépède, 1803 ... 307
Staphylinus Linnaeus, 1758 ... 87
Strymon Hübner, 1818 ... 20
Strymonidia Tutt (J.W.), [1908] ... 20
Telipna Aurivillius, 1895 ... 285
Toxorhynchites Theobald, July, 1901 ... 130
Traumatomutilla André, 1901 ... 25
Udea Guénée, 1844 ... 189
Viviparus Montfort, 1810 ... 43, 48

Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, names already on, proposed confirmation of position of:

Anodonta Lamarck, 1799 ... 247
Phrynosoma Wiegmann, 1828 ... 277

Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, names already on, proposed revision of entry concerning:

Vespertilio Linnaeus, 1758 ... 114

Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on :

Page

acraea Westwood, [1851], *Liptena* ... 286
adspersus Rathke, 1837, *Palaemon* ... 152
agama Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta* ... 278
americanum Bate, 1868, *Macrobrachium* ... 152
aurita Linnaeus, 1758, *Medusa* ... 28
bengalensis Daudin, [1802], *Tupinambis* ... 12
brevipalpis Theobald, November 1901, *Toxorhynchites* ... 130
bryani Whitehouse, 1926, *Labeceras* ... 215
bucklandii Milne Edwards (H.), 1840, *Peltura* (emend. of *Peltoura*) ... 72
bullata Müller (O.F.), 1776, *Akera* ... 7
bulloides d'Orbigny, 1826, *Globigerina* ... 198
camilla Linnaeus, 1763, *Papilio* ... 262
cantianus Spath, 1926, *Mantelliceras* ... 219
cercocyrta Krauss, 1911, *Dictyoploca* ... 82
claviger Meigen, 1818, *Culex* ... 91
communis Lapworth (C.), 1876, *Monograptus convolutus* var. ... 317
contectum Millet, 1813, *Cyclostoma* ... 48
cristata Meigen, 1826, *Dexia* ... 209
dahalacensis Rüppell, 1837, *Estheria* ... 209
damesi Jimbo, 1894, *Desmoceras* ... 227
diabolica Gerstaecker, 1874, *Mutilla* ... 25
dimidiata Fabricius, 1793, *Apis* ... 291
elegans Rathke, 1837, *Palaemon* ... 152
erythropterus Linnaeus, 1758, *Staphylinus* ... 88
eurilochus Cramer, [1775], *Papilio* ... 329
fasciata Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Nerita* ... 52
ferrugalis Hübner, 1796, *Pyralis* ... 189
flavescens Loddiges, 1832, *Trochilus* ... 168
fuscus Storer, 1839, *Syngnathus* ... 307
graviceps André, 1903, *Ephuta* (*Traumatomutilla*) ... 25
haemorrhoidalis Fabricius, 1775, *Apis* ... 290
hispida Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta* ... 278
iliacus Linnaeus, 1758, *Turdus* ... 181
indica Linnaeus, 1758, *Mutilla* ... 25
jasius Linnaeus, 1767, *Papilio* ... 330
latipinna Lesueur, 1821, *Mollienesia* ... 307
leucophaeus Hübner, 1818, *Bithys* ... 20
lineata Young & Bird, 1828, *Terebratula* ... 253
lippa Matthew, 1902, *Indiana* ... 31, 193
locusta Linnaeus, 1758, *Cancer* ... 296
maculipennis Meigen, 1818, *Anopheles* ... 91
major Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus triangulatus* var. 316
mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814, *Ammonites* ... 219
maxillosus Linnaeus, 1758, *Staphylinus* ... 88
medinensis Linnaeus, 1758, *Gordius* ... 157
melinus Hübner, 1818, *Strymon* ... 20
murinus Linnaeus, 1758, *Vespertilio* ... 114
myotis Borkhausen, 1797, *Vespertilio* ... 114
navicularis Mantell, 1822, *Ammonites* ... 219
orbicularis Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta* ... 277
ovalis Matthew, 1902, *Indiana* ... 193
padi Linnaeus, 1758, *Aphis* ... 250
parvula Mörch, 1863, *Aplysia* ... 244
pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896, *Ammonites* ... 219
plasticus Paulcke, 1906, *Hoplites* ... 224

Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, names proposed to be placed on (*continued*):

Page
- *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. ... 262
- *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, *Papilio* ... 262
- *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817, *Muraena* ... 307
- *rostratus* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus communis* var. 317
- *rustica* Olivier, 1789, *Apis* ... 291
- *rutila* Coquillett, 1896, *Megarhinus* ... 130
- *salvator* Laurenti, 1768, *Stellio* ... 12
- *schiffermulleri* Higgins, 1933, *Limenitis* ... 262
- *scrutator* Matthew, 1899, *Bradoria* ... 193
- *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. 316
- *simla* Westwood, 1847, *Saturnia* ... 82
- *simplex* Röber, 1886, *Megalopalpus* ... 286
- *soluta* Gmelin, [1791], *Bulla* ... 7
- *subconcinna* Davidson, 1852, *Rhynchonella* ... 256
- *subgentoni* Spath, 1926, *Mantelliceras* ... 219
- *taeniorhynchus* Wiedemann, 1821, *Culex* ... 162
- *tenuicornis* Say, 1818, *Palaemon* ... 152
- *tetracera* Krynicki, 1830, *Limnadia* ... 209
- *thalia* Leech, [1893], *Thecla* ... 20
- *titillans* Walker, 1848, *Culex* ... 162
- *titus* Fabricius (J.C.), 1793, *Hesperia* ... 20
- *triangulatus* Harkness (R.), 1851, *Rastrites* ... 316
- *tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, *Tingra* ... 286
- *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], *Bulla* ... 136
- *typicum* Kobayashi, 1934, *Kotoceras* ... 227
- *umbilicata* Montagu, 1803, *Bulla* ... 136
- *undalis* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, *Phalaena* ... 185, 189
- *undularis* Hewitson, [1866], *Liptena* ... 286
- *universa* d'Orbigny, 1839, *Orbulina* ... 198
- *viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Turdus* ... 181
- *vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, *Helix*... 43, 48, 52, 70
- *vomer* Linnaeus, 1758, *Zeus* ... 307
- *zymna* Westwood, [1851], *Pentila* ... 286

Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature, titles of works proposed to be placed on:
- Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.) & Valenciennes (A.) 1828–1850, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* ... 310

orbicularis Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta* (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), interpretation of, by lectotype selected by Smith (H.M.), (1957) ... 267–268
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 277

Orbulina d'Orbigny, 1839 (Class Rhizopoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Orbulina universa* d'Orbigny, 1839, as type species ... 198
- gender of name ... 198

Page

ORBULINIDA Schultze, 1854 (an Invalid Original Spelling for ORBULINIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* ... 199

ORBULINIDAE (correction of ORBULINIDA) Schultze, 1854 (Class Rhizopoda), proposed ruling, under the Plenary Powers, to take precedence below GLOBIGERINIDAE (correction of GLOBIGERINIDA) Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862 ... 194–198

  advertisement of the above proposal ... 170

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Orbulina* d'Orbigny, 1839, as type genus ... 199

Otouphepus Cushman, 1904 (Class Reptilia : Theropoda [Ichnites]), support for the proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers ... 31, 101–102

ovalis Matthew, 1902, *Indiana* (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), C. S. Stubblefield's counter-proposal for designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, in place of P. C. Sylvester-Bradley's proposal for designation as such, under the Plenary Powers, of *Indiana lippa* Matthew, 1902 ... 191–193

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 193

padi Linnaeus, 1758, *Aphis* (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera), proposed interpretation of, under the Plenary Powers ... 248–250

  advertisement of the above proposal ... 234

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 250

Palaemon Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Palaemon adspersus* Rathke, 1837, to be the type species of ... 142–151

  advertisement of the above proposal ... 137

  gender of name ... 152

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 152

Palaemon Fabricius, 1798 (a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *Palaemon* Weber, 1795), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ... 152

PALAEMONIDAE (correction of PALEMONIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Palaemon* Weber, 1795, as type genus ... 153

Palemon Duméril, [1805] (an Invalid Emendation of *Palaemon* Fabricius, 1798), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ... 152

Page

PALEMONIA Rafinesque, 1815 (an Invalid Original Spelling for PALAEMONIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in* Zoology 153

PALEMONIDAE Randall, 1839 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PALAEMONIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 153

Paludina Férussac, 1812, proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as a junior objective synonym of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 (proposal submitted by (a) Ellis and (b) Forcart) 43, 48

Paludina Férussac, 1812 (Class Gastropoda), counter-proposal by Baily for validation of, under the Plenary Powers, by suppression of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810 67–72

- gender of name 69
- advertisement of above proposal 33
- proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, interpreted by reference to lectotype selected by Watson (H.) (1955) 69

Paludina Lamarck, 1812 (a reputed but non-existent name), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 43

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (Class Gastropoda), proposed suppression of, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy under the Plenary Powers, and consequent validation of VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (proposal submitted by (a) Ellis and (b) Forcart) 42, 48

- advertisement of the above proposal 33
- comments on the above proposal 205, 250
- proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 42, 48

PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (Class Gastropoda), counter-proposal for the rejection of the Ellis/Forcart proposal and proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with *Paludina* Férussac, 1812, as type genus 70

Panoplites Gould, [October 1854] (a junior objective synonym of *Boissonneaua* Reichenbach, [March 1854]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 168

Panoplites Blanchard, 1901 (a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 162

Page

Panoplites Reichensperger, 1923 (a junior homonym of *Panoplites* Gould, [1854]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 162

Paphia Fabricius, 1807 (a junior homonym of *Paphia* [Röding], 1798), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 330

Parapontia Röber, 1892 (a junior objective synonym of *Liptena* Westwood, [1851]), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 286

parvula Mörch, 1863, as published in the combination *Aplysia parvula* (Class Gastropoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 240–244

advertisement of the above proposal 233

support for the above proposal 321

peckianus Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus peckianus* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to *fuscus* Storer, 1839, as published in the combination *Syngnathus fuscus*, a name published in the same work and on the same date, over 303–308

pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896, as published in the combination *Ammonites pentagonus* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 219

Pentila Westwood, [1851] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers, and proposed designation of *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, to be the type species of ... 280–285

advertisement of the above proposals 265

support for the above proposals 286

gender of name 285

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 285

PENTILINI Aurivillius, [1921] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Pentila* Westwood, [1851], as type genus 286

Phrynosoma Wiegmann, 1828 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 267–277

advertisement of the above proposal 265

gender of name 277

proposed confirmation of position of, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* 277

Page

Phyllonethis Thorell, 1869 (Class Arachnida), support for the proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers 92–93

picta Razoumowsky, 1789, as published in the combination *Aranea picta* (Class Arachnida), counter-proposal by P. Bonnet for suppression of, under the Plenary Powers 96–97

  advertisement of the counter-proposal 34

  comment on the above counter-proposal 98

picta Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Aranea picta* (Class Arachnida), comments on H. W. Levi's proposal for rejection of, as a junior homonym of *picta* Razoumowsky, 1798, as published in the combination *Aranea picta* 92–94, 95, 200

picta Walckenaer, 1802, as published in the combination *Aranea picta* (Class Arachnida), counter-proposal by P. Bonnet for validation of, and for acceptance of, as type species of *Theridium* (proposed emend. of *Theridion*) Walckenaer, 1805 96–97

  advertisement of above counter-proposal 34

  comment on the above counter-proposal 98

pictus Gmelin, [1789], as published in the combination *Coluber pictus* (Class Reptilia), comments on the proposed Ruling that preference should be given to, over *boiga* Lacépède, 1789, as published in the combination *Coluber boiga* 32

plasticus Paulcke, 1906, *Hoplites* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed designation of lectotype for, by Wright (C.W.) (1957) ... 221–223

  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 224

punctatissimus Bosc, [1801–1802], as published in the combination *Penaeus punctatissimus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 294–296

  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 296

reducta Staudinger, 1901, as published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. *reducta* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 262

Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique, proposed clarifications of:

  Article 14, proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the procedure to be adopted where a specific name is published in an abbreviated form 210–212

  advertisement of the above proposal 202

  proposed amplification of the above *Declaration* 299–302

Page

Article 14, proposed adoption of a *Declaration* on the question of the gender of adjectival specific names consisting of not fully Latinized words 235–239

advertisement of the above proposal 234

support for the above proposal 320

Article 20, proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the question of the use of a diaeresis in a zoological name in which two adjacent vowels constitute separate syllables 292–293

advertisement of the above proposal 266

support for the above proposal 317

Declaration clarifying and extending the provisions of the "Code of Ethics", proposed adoption of a 171–176

advertisement of the above proposal 170

Declaration clarifying certain problems arising in connection with names published in works written in Latin, proposed adoption of a ... 230–232

advertisement of the above proposal 202

Declaration prescribing the gender to be attributed to generic names having the terminations "*-ides*", "*-ites*", and "*-oides*", proposed adoption of a 203–205

advertisement of the above proposal 202

support for the above proposal 321–322

Reichard (J.J.), 1759, *De Pediculis inguinalibus insectis, et vermibus homini molestis*, proposed addition of title of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*, as a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binomial nomenclature 157

retusa Maton & Rackett, 1807, as published in the combination *Bulla retusa* (a junior objective synonym of *truncata* Adams (J.), 1800, as published in the combination *Bulla truncata*, and a junior objective synonym of *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], as published in the combination *Bulla truncatula*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 136

Richter, Rudolf, obituary notice of 139–141

rivularis Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 262

rosea Péron & Lesueur, [1810], as published in the combination *Aurellia rosea* (a junior objective synonym of *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Medusa aurita*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 28

Page

ROSMARIDAE Gill, 1866 (Class Mammalia), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 79

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 79

rostrata Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena rostrata* (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to, over *bostoniensis* Lesueur, 1817, as published in the combination *Muraena bostoniensis*, a name published in the same work and on the same date 303–308

advertisement of the above proposal 297

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 307

rostratus Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus communis* var. (Class Graptolithina), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous lectotype selections for, and proposed designation of revised lectotype for 313–316

advertisement of the above proposal 298

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 317

rustica Olivier, 1789, as published in the combination *Apis rustica* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 291

rutila Coquillett, 1896, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutila* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 130

rutillus Theobald, 1901, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutillus* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *rutila* Coquillet, 1896, as published in the combination *Megarhinus rutila*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 131

salvaquardia Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Stellio salvaquardia* (Class Reptilia), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 9–12

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 12

salvator Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Stellio salvator* (Class Reptilia), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 9–12

Saphylinus Gistel, 1856 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Page

schiffermulleri Higgins, 1933, as published in the combination *Limenitis schiffermulleri* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 262

scrutator Matthew, 1899, as published in the combination *Bradoria scrutator* (Class Crustacea, Order Ostracoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 193

Selene Lacépède, 1803 (Class Pisces), proposed issue under the Plenary Powers of a direction giving precedence to, over *Argyreiosus* Lacépède, 1803, a name published in the same work and on the same date ... 303–308
  advertisement of the above proposal 297
  gender of name 307
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Selene argentea* Lacépède, 1803, as type species 307

semicostatus Paulcke, 1906, as published in the combination *Hoplites semicostatus* (a junior objective synonym of *plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, *Hoplites*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 224

similis Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913, *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. (Class Graptolithina), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous lectotype selections for, and proposed designation of a revised lectotype for 313–316
  advertisement of the above proposal 298
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 316

simla Westwood, 1847, as published in the combination *Saturnia simla* (Class Insecta, Order Embioptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 82

simplex Röber, 1886, as published in the combination *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, 1886 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 286

Slaphylinus Fairmaire & Germain, 1861 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

soluta Gmelin, [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla soluta* (Class Gastropoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 7

spuria Krauss, 1848, as published in the combination *Aplysia spuria* (Class Gastropoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 240–243
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 244

Page

squilla Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer squilla* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 142–151
  advertisement of the above proposal 137
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 152

Staphhylinus Reed, 1874 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staphilinus Brahm, 1790 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staphilynus Schaeffer, 1779 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staphlinus Rau, 1944 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

STAPHYLINIDAE (correction of STAPHYLINII) Latreille, [1803–1804] (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type genus 88

STAPHYLINII Latreille, [1803–1804] (an Invalid Original Spelling for STAPHYLINIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 88

Staphylinius Redtenbacher, 1857 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staphylinns Perty, 1830 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staphylinus Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed setting aside, under the Plenary Powers, of all previous type selections for, and proposed designation of *Staphylinus erythropterus* (emend. of *erytropterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of 87
  advertisement of the above proposal 34
  gender of name 87
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ... 87

Page

Staphytinus Dauguet, 1946 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Stapilinus Berkenhout, 1795 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Staplylinus Thomson, 1860 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Stapyhlinus Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Stellio Daudin, [1802] (a junior homonym of *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

STELLIONIDAE Bell, 1825 (invalid because the name of its type genus, *Stellio* Daudin, [1802], is a junior homonym of *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 279

STELLIONIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1825 (invalid because the name of its type genus, *Stellio* Daudin, [1802], is a junior homonym of *Stellio* Laurenti, 1768), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 279

Stophylinus Zetterstedt (J.W.), 1828 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Staphylinus* Linnaeus, 1758, proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 88

Strymon Hübner, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818, as type species 20

gender of name 20

STRYMONIDI Tutt (J.W.), [1907] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Strymon* Hübner, 1818, as type genus... 21

Strymonidia Tutt (J.W.), [1908] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Thecla thalia* Leech, [1893], as type species 20

gender of name 20

Page

subconcinna Davidson, 1852, *Rhynchonella* (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata), proposed interpretation of, under the Plenary Powers, by reference to neotype designated and figured by Ager, 1956 ... 254–256

advertisement of the above proposal 234

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 256

subgentoni Spath, 1926, as published in the combination *Mantelliceras subgentoni* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 219

Taeniorhynchus Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ... 160–166

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 162

taeniorhynchus Wiedemann, 1821, as published in the combination *Culex taeniorhynchus* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 162

Tapaia Oken, 1816 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Tapaja* Oken, 1817), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Tapaia Oken, 1817 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata) (a spelling selected in preference to *Tapaya* Oken, 1817, to be the Valid Original Spelling), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ... 269–271, 277

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Tapaja Oken, 1816 (a spelling selected in preference to *Tapaia* Oken, 1816, to be the Valid Original Spelling) (invalid because published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Tapaya Oken, 1817 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Tapaia* Oken, 1817), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Tapaya Fitzinger, 1826 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 269–271, 277

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Page

Tapayia Gray (J.E.), 1825 (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy... ... ... 269–271, 277

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 278

Telipna Aurivillius, 1895 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Liptena acraea* Westwood, [1851], as type species 285

gender of name 285

tenuicornis Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Palaemon tenuicornis* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 152

tetracera Krynicki, 1830, as published in the combination *Limnadia tetracera* (Class Crustacea, Order Conchostraca), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 209

thalia Leech, [1893], as published in the combination *Thecla thalia* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 20

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida), comments on H. W. Levi's proposal for acceptance of, as a Valid Original Spelling and for designation of type species for, under the Plenary Powers 92–94, 95, 200

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida), counter-proposal by P. Bonnet for emendation of, under the Plenary Powers, to *Theridium* ... 96–97

advertisement of the above counter-proposal... 34

comments on the above counter-proposal 98, 264

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida), counter-proposal by P. Bonnet for the designation under the Plenary Powers of *Aranea picta* Walckenaer, 1802, to be type species of, and proposed validation of specific name of above nominal species by the suppression under the above Powers of *picta* Razoumowsky, 1789, as published in the combination *Aranea picta* ... 96–97

comment on the above counter-proposal 98

Theridium, proposed acceptance of emendation to, of *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida) (counter-proposal by P. Bonnet) 96–97

comment on the above counter-proposal 98

Tingra Boisduval, 1847 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 280–285

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 286

Page

titillans Walker, 1848, as published in the combination *Culex titillans* (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 162

titus Fabricius (J.C.), 1793, as published in the combination *Hesperia titus* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 20

Toxorhynchites Howard, June 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 128–130

proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 130

Toxorhynchites Theobald, July 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 128–130

advertisement of the above proposal 105

support for the above proposal... 263

gender of name 130

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* Theobald, November 1901, as type species... 13

TOXORHYNCHITINAE Theobald, 1905 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Toxorhynchites* Theobald, 1901, as type genus 131

Traumatomutilla André, 1901 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Mutilla indica* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species 25

gender of name 25

triangulatus Harkness (R.), 1851, as published in the combination *Rastrites triangulatus* (Class Graptolithina), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 316

tropicalis Boisduval, 1847, *Tingra* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Pentila* Westwood, [1851] 280–285

proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 286

truncata Adams (J.), 1800, as published in the combination *Bulla truncata* (a junior homonym of *truncata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Bulla truncata*, and a junior objective synonym of *truncatula* Bruguière, [1792], as published in the combination *Bulla truncatula*), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 136

Page

truncatula Bruguière, [1792], *Bulla* (Class Gastropoda), proposed interpretation of, under the Plenary Powers, by reference to specimen used by Adams (J.) in 1800 132–135
  advertisement of the above proposal 106
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 136

Trust, International, for Zoological Nomenclature :
  Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1956 and Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year 1956, with Report of Committee of Management thereon ... ... i–xxviii

TURBINOIDAE d'Orbigny, 1840 (invalid because not based on the name of type genus), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 199

typicum Kobayashi, 1934, as published in the combination *Kotoceras typicum* (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 227

Udea Guénée, 1844 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Pyralis ferrugalis* Hübner, 1796, as type species 189
  gender of name 189

umbilicata Röding, 1798, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata* (Class Gastropoda), proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy 132–135
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* 136

umbilicata Montagu, 1803, as published in the combination *Bulla umbilicata* (Class Gastropoda), proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers 132–135
  advertisement of the above proposal 106
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 136

undalis Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Phalaena undalis* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*... 183–185, 186–189

undulalis Hübner, 1796, as published in the combination *Pyralis undulalis*, support for the proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, as an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *undalis* Fabricius (J.C.), 1781, as published in the combination *Phalaena undalis* 189

undularis Hewitson, [1866], *Liptena* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed designation of, under the Plenary Powers, to be the type species of *Liptena* Westwood, [1851] 280–285
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ... 286

Page

universa d'Orbigny, 1839, as published in the combination *Orbulina universa* (Class Rhizopoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 198

venulosa Laurenti, 1768, as published in the combination *Hyla venulosa* (Class Amphibia), comments on the proposed suppression of, under the Plenary Powers 99–101

Vermiculus Dunglison, 1895 (a junior homonym of *Vermiculus* Dalyell, 1853), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 157

VESPERTILIA Rafinesque, 1815 (an Invalid Original Spelling for VESPERTILIONIDAE), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* 115

Vespertilio Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia), proposed revision of entry concerning, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*... ... 107–114

VESPERTILIONIDAE (correction of VESPERTILIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (Class Mammalia), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758, as type genus ... 115

viscivorus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Turdus viscivorus* (Class Aves), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 181

Vitrella Swainson, 1840 (a junior objective synonym of *Akera* Müller (O.F.), 1776), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Vitrella Clessin, 1877 (a junior homonym of *Vitrella* Swainson, 1840), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 7

Vivipara Martini, 1767 (a cheironym), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 37, 43

Vivipara Sowerby (J.), 1813 (an Invalid Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, and a junior objective synonym of *Paludina* Férussac, 1812), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 43, 70

Vivipara Kobelt, 1906 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*... 43

vivipara, Linnaeus, 1758, *Helix* (Class Gastropoda), proposals by (a) Ellis, (b) Forcart and (c) Baily, for interpretation of, by reference to lectotype selected by Watson (H.) (1955) 43, 48, 69

proposed addition of, interpreted as above, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 43, 48, 70

support for the above proposals 53–66

Page

vivipara, Linnaeus, 1758, *Helix* (Class Gastropoda), proposal for interpretation of, by reference to Müller (O.F.) (1774) 52
  proposed addition of, interpreted as above, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 52

Viviparella Rafinesque, 1815 (an Invalid Emendation of *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 43

VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (Class Gastropoda) proposed validation of, under the Plenary Powers, by suppression of PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (proposal submitted by (a) Ellis and (b) Forcart) 43, 44
  advertisement of the above proposal 33
  comments on the above proposal 205, 250
  proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810, as type genus 43, 48

VIVIPARIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1847 (Class Gastropoda), counter-proposal by Baily for the rejection of the Ellis-Forcart proposal and for the addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* as a junior objective synonym of PALUDINIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 67–72

Viviparous Collinge, 1891 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Viviparus* Montfort, 1810), proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 43

Viviparus Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, interpreted by reference to lectotype selected by Watson (H.) (1955) as type species (proposal submitted by (a) Ellis and (b) Forcart)... ... 43, 48
  gender of name 43
  comments on the above proposal 205, 250

Viviparus Montfort, 1810 (Class Gastropoda), counter-proposal by Baily for suppression of, under the Plenary Powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy 67–72
  advertisement of the above proposal 33
  comments on the above proposal 205, 250
  proposed addition of, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* 70

vomer Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Zeus vomer* (Class Pisces), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 307

zymna Westwood, [1851], as published in the combination *Pentila zymna* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed addition of, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* 286

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CONTENTS

(continued from front wrapper)

Page

(a) Obituary

Teiso Esaki 323

(b) New Application

Proposed addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of two generic names in the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta) and to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the family-group names based upon the generic names in question. (Francis Hemming) 327

Corrigenda, Authors' and Subject Indexes 331

Title Page, Foreword, Table of Contents .. .. .. T.P.—XXV

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Notice is given that the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and the corresponding Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names will be published on the 10th June 1958 and that the Official List of Specific Names together with the corresponding Official Index will be published on the 20th June 1958.

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